TO: MARVIN RICH

FROM: RONNIE M. MOORE October 11, 1966

EVALUATION OF THE CITIZENSHIP
EDUCATION WORKSHOP - July 20-24, 1966
Frogmore, South Carolina

The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality sponsored a 5-day non-partisan Citizenship Education workshop at Penn Community Services in Frogmore, South Carolina on the above dates.

Participants were political activists, candidates and campaign workers from the states of Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Maryland. Most of the participants are actively involved in the political affairs of their respective communities. Yet, many others were newcomers to politics. Local community groups and national civil rights organizations were consulted during the preliminary planning of the workshop regarding the recruitment of participants, curriculum, and selection of resource persons.

The objectives of the workshop were:

1) to develop a practical understanding of the functions and responsibilities of city, county, and state governmental offices.

2) to introduce participants to the structure, policies, platforms, and personalities of American political parties

3) to develop skill in the ways and means of effective political campaigning

Dave Dennis, veteran Mississippi civil rights leader, traveled through the South for six weeks selecting and recruiting the student body, which included candidates for the Florida State Legislature, for the U. S. House of Representatives from Mississippi (and South Carolina) for the South Carolina State Senate and House of Representatives, and candidates for local offices including, Road Commissioner, Tax Assessor, Alderman, and school board.

Three campaign managers, 81 active political workers and 45 candidates made up the student enrollment which was selected from voters leagues and major civil rights organizations across the South.

SEDFRE enlisted a volunteer faculty of political experts including Leon Shull, Executive Director, Americans for Democratic Action; Percy Sutton, New York State Assemblyman from Harlem, and now Borough President of Manhattan; Horace Sheffield, United Auto Workers Union, Staff Representative; Norman Hill, Legislative Representative, Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO; Kenneth Gibson, candidate

for Mayor of Newark, New Jersey; W. W. Harleaux, candidate for the Iberville Parish school board in Louisiana; Lawrence Guyot, Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; Jac Wasserman, Southern Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund; Attorney Murphy Bell, Louisiana Counsel for SEDFRE: Attorney Nils R. Douglas, candidate for House of Representatives, 9th Ward, New Orleans, Louisiana; Charles C. Humpstone, Assistant General Counsel, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; August Meier, author and historian; James T. McCain, veteran SEDFRE leader and voter registration and political organization worker in South Carolina.

Expenses were kept down. The workshop cost $10,450. We paid for faculty travel, room and board expenses of students and resource persons and preliminary recruitment expenditures. Faculty generously donated their services.

The following is an attempt to give a summary and evaluation of each session of the workshop. Both will be based upon notes and comments from the participants of the sessions.

WEDNESDAY

Registration of participants - Registration of participants began at 8 p.m. Two films on Negro History were shown. The

first film, "Heritage of the Negro," examined the civilization and achievement of ancient Africa and its significance for the Negro today. The second film, "The Negro and the South", explored the meaning of the term "the Southern way of life" to the South's 43 million whites and 11 million Negroes. Most of this film was composed of interviews with white and Negro citizens in the Mississippi Delta.

Both films were interesting and informative and the participants responded to them very well. The films presented problems with which they were familiar and therefore with which they could easily identify. The films served to break the ice with a very heterogeneous group.

THURSDAY

The workshop began promptly Thursday morning with an explanation of the purpose of the workshop and functions of the sponsoring organization (SEDFRE). Ronnie Moore, Marvin Rich, and James McCain spoke briefly.

FIRST SESSION - State Meetings

The workshop was broken down into groups according to states. An attempt was made to cover the following

topics in each workshop:

1. Political divisions - local, state, and national
2. Election laws - regulation, political situation, qualifying candidates
3. an evaluation of the state political situation - problems, parties, and personalities

The state meetings were excellent for setting the atmosphere for the remainder of the conference. The questions raised by each delegation were answered in some form during the conference.

People were concerned about the affairs of their state and community. They were interested in receiving specific answers to their particular problems which our state session dealt with to some extent. State Citizenship Education conferences are scheduled for the coming year in Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. If funds permit we shall hold conferences in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other states.

SECOND SESSION - The Two-Party Structure and the History of Third Parties

Leon Shull, Resource Person

<u>The Party System</u>

The party structure and functions often vary by state and community. National committees of parties have very

little power over local areas. They only run the national conventions at which the most important thing is the nomination of Presidential candidates. The party's presidential candidate usually runs the committee and party.

National conventions make policies but state committees are relatively independent. In 1964 the Democratic National Convention rul ed that it would never allow a segregated delegation to sit again. This was a result of the challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

State party representatives are usually elected at levels beginning with the precinct and going on to county, district, state and national. Others are placed on ballots. Each precinct, county (parish) Congressional district and state has a local party chairman for its particular domain.

It was recommended that each participant upon his return home check with the local chairman of the Democratic and Republican parties to find out how they operate.

Third Party

The resource person explained that since the county has a two-party system, third parties have not been able to become a real power or major threat to the two-party system.

Questions were raised by some of the participants as to the possibility of forming local third parties in the South since Negroes are systematically excluded from the structure and operations of both of the major parties in many areas of the South.

Some participants felt that it would be best to get into the structure of the two-party system and fight for change and that any attempt to fight power from outside would be futile.

Others felt that the third party could be used to consolidate the Negro and build a power base for the Negro community.

This session was very good and informative. The session gave many of the participants an opportunity to see how their parties operate.

Participants are very interested in learning more about the structure and function of Democratic and Republican parties of their states and cities.

THIRD SESSION - Conducting a Campaign
Resource Persons, Murphy Bell, Percy Sutton,
Horace Sheffield

In preparing to conduct a campaign the following are essential to the candidate:

1. He must get to know the people.

2. How to appeal to both white and Negro voters
3. How to stimulate interest in campaigns
4. Most began campaign too late
5. How to tap community resources (labor groups, teachers, ministers, community organizations)

Much was learned from the mistakes of neophytes. This session set the stage for the remainder of the workshops. Most of the candidates felt that their methods was the correct one prior to the session. They agreed that the session pointed out to them their weaknesses and their need to correct them.

FRIDAY

FIRST SESSION - Year-round Political Organizations

Resource Persons, Leon Shull, W.W. Harleaux

Discussion in this session was on the purposes, methods, and functions of year-round political organizations.

It was stated that the organization should be flexible enough to meet the needs of the people. The voters are interested in the candidate or the organization that is interested in their problems. As many people as possible should be encouraged to participate in the organization's programs. This also encourages membership.

The organization should hold regular meetings to let people express their grievances and make suggestions to the organizations. At these meetings the organization should have a schedule of things to be done before the next meeting and should ask for volunteers to carry out these responsibilities.

Participants were encouraged to talk about the functions of the political organizations that exist in their communities. Mr. Shull presented an excellent paper on political organization.

SECOND SESSION - Campaign Organizing
Resource Persons, Ike Reynolds,
Percy Sutton, Horace Sheffield,
Nils Douglas

A candidate should organize his campaign around the needs of the people. The following are steps which should be taken by the candidate.

1. Find out the needs of the people by talking to the community leaders and the people.

2. Get campaign committee chairman to run the campaign while the candidate uses his time to meet people and speak.

3. Involve as many community leaders in the campaign as possible by putting them in charge of certain committees. (Example: A leading teacher to head a teachers' committee; a leading minister to chair a ministerial group, etc.)

4. A good organizer to head organization committee

5. A recording secretary to keep records and appointments

6. A financial committee to raise funds, should be composed of a cross-section of people

7. A financial secretary to keep records of expenditures

8. Block Captains - keep in touch with voters of area

9. Publicity Manager - keep the press informed of candidates itinerary and activities

10. Telephone committee - organize list of registered voters and call prior to and on election day to encourage people to vote for candidate

11. Platform committee - responsible for writing platform. Committee should be composed of a cross-section of people.

12. Canvassing team-canvasses community daily and distributes material about candidate

13. Speakers' bureau - attends meetings with and for candidate

The session was very well accepted by the participants, one of the reasons being that it dealt in specifics and the participants had something tangible to look at, which was a paper on campaign organizing written by Mr. Shull.

THIRD SESSION - How to Appeal to Voters
Resource Persons, Spiver Gordon,
Kenneth Gibson, Nils R. Douglas

The candidate must work from a broad base so that he can appeal to both races. The platform should meet the needs of the people regardless of race.

The way to appeal to white voters is to approach them as you would anyone else. Attempt to meet with the leaders and ask for their support. Become acquainted with their problems and attempt to meet the problems in the platform.

In Southern rural communities it is believed by many that a Negro cannot "sneak" into office. Therefore, he should have a vigorous and thoughtful campaign in the white community.

The two major questions raised by the participants were: How to appeal to white voters in a community where the racial problem is still major? What compromises can be safely made? The latter question is one constantly faced by the Negro candidate.

FOURTH SESSION - Campaign Plans for Election Day

Resource Persons, James McCain, Murphy Bell, Horace Sheffield, Percy Sutton

The needs of a candidate on election day are:

1. Canvassing committee - students and adults to contact voters door-to-door and urge them to vote for the candidate
2. Telephone committee - to call all registered voters
3. Poll watchers at every polling place
4. Lawyers' committee - to check reports on voting irregularities at polling places
5. Car pool - to take voters to polling places
6. Poll checkers - to keep count of the number of people voting
7. Material at all polling places

SATURDAY

FIRST SESSION - The History of the Negro in American Politics

Resource Persons, August Meier, W. W. Harleaux

This workshop was more of a lecture than a work session. Mr. Meier very effectively traced the history of the Negro in politics from Reconstruction to the present day. Participants were able to see more

clearly some similarities between the struggle of the Negro of yesterday and that of today.

The session was good but there was a need for more visual aids.

SECOND SESSION - Support From Labor and Other Groups

Resource Persons, Norman Hill, Nils Douglas, Kenneth Gibson

The AFL-CIO and local affiliates usually help in the following manner:

C.O.P.E. (Committee on Political Education) is the political arm of the AFL-CIO. It makes endorsements to national and state-wide elections. The national office makes only presidential endorsements. The endorsement of state-wide candidates is decided by their state office or affiliates. The endorsement and aid to candidates in county or city elections are made by the county or city affiliates.

Another national group is the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project, which works out of Atlanta, Georgia. This group donates money to local organizations for voter registration and political education programs.

It was pointed out that every community has its own resources such as clubs, churches, ministerial alliances, schools, etc. Participants were encouraged to tap these resources as well.

Participants suggested that SEDFRE make available to them a list of national organizations who give financial aid to local groups for voter registration programs and political campaigns.

THIRD SESSION - How to Insure a Fair Vote
Resource Persons, James McCain,
Charles Humpstone

Several different methods were discussed as to how to insure a fair vote.

1. Have poll watchers at every polling place on election day

2. Have lawyers' committee ready to file complaints if there are unfair procedures

3. If there is evidence prior to election day that there will be discrimination at any polling place, send information to federal government and request"Federal Referees."

4. Have a place where people can make complaints of irregularities on or before election day. Such a place should be publicized.

Insuring a fair vote could be dealt with better in state-wide conferences because of variations in the state voting laws. Therefore, this is an area that needs follow-up in future state conferences. This session was very useful as an introduction to the problem.

FOURTH SESSION - Current Issues in Negro Politics

Resource Persons, Richard Haley, August Meier, Norman Hill

The current issues in Negro politics which were discussed are:

1. Anti-poverty program - the problem of getting more local Negro people administrative positions, and decreasing the control of the program by city administration.
2. Job training
3. More civil service employment of Negroes
4. Higher wages
5. Administration of welfare programs
6. Police brutality
7. School desegregation
8. Better streets
9. More recreational facilities

The Conference was quite a success. Everyone said that he had learned something. Faculty and student response has been enthusiastic. Some comments by students:

Zelma C. Wyche, Tallulah, Louisiana
" The discussion on how to run a campaign really fascinated me because it brought out so many things of importance that I overlooked in my 1st campaign for alderman."

Percy McShan, Boligee, Alabama

"The information that was given on how to campaign and get the people out led me to know that why we lost in the May primary was partly on our own part."

Rev. Otis D. Blake, Gainesville, Florida

"It came to our minds that we should have an organization that would work to our advantage in planning for future elections. We also learned the key men of our state that we should contact for fair play."

Dr. Robert L. Gill, Baltimore, Maryland

" As a trained political scientist I must honestly confess that I liked the entire program."

Willie McDaniel, Madison, Florida

"I like the fact that a candidate doesn't have to win to help his community. A losing candidate may bring up some issues that would never be mentioned if he had not run."

Mr. J. W. Augustus, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

" I am up for election to the East Baton Rouge School Board. Before I came to this workshop I knew I would win, but after hearing others who have run for public office and lost, it wakes me up to not make some mistakes they made."

E. Marie Robinson, Tchula, Mississippi

"We discussed what offices are open and available to Negroes in Mississippi; that was well and clearly understood."

Participants made the following suggestions for improvement:

1. More written material to be made available to participants

2. State-wide conferences be set up immediately
3. Conferences be more centrally located
4. More discussions on local governments with resource people who are familiar with the state
5. More films on Negro history
6. A list of names and addresses of organizations that give financial aid to local groups for voter registration and political education and political campaigning.

In our follow-up conferences we are doing the things suggested above. Demand for additional Citizenship Education Workshops is heavy and expansion of the program is planned. Future workshops will be held on a state-by-state basis, enabling concentration on state-wide political law and structure, problems and possibilities. Participants have requested printed material -- handbooks on local political organization, on the details of conducting a campaign, on fund raising; they want further discussion on local governments led by faculty familiar with the local and state situation; they want more films on Negro history (two were shown at the Workshop).

Enclosed is a first draft of our handbook on political organizing. Copies are being sent to the Frogmore participants and copies will be used in our state conferences in the year 1966-67.

Organizations Represented at the Frogmore Citizenship Education Workshop, July 20-24, 1966

Alabama

Jefferson County (Birmingham) Christian Movement for Human Rights

Green County Civic League

SCLC, Birmingham

SCLC, Selma

Florida

Gainesville Voters for Equal Rights

Civic Interest Group of Gadsen County

Jackson County Civic Interest Group

Tallahassee CORE

Jacksonville SCLC

Madison NAACP

Georgia

Worth County (Albany) Improvement League

Progressive Group of the World, Albany

SCLC, Albany

Albany Movement

Southwest Georgia Movement

Carp County Movement

Crisp County Movement

Leesburg SNCC

Cordele SNCC

Louisiana

New Orleans Civil Rights Research Council

Iberville Industrial Voters League

Opelousas Citizens for a Better Community

Clinton CORE

Ferriday CORE

Jackson CORE

Bogalusa Voters League

Madison Voters League

Baton Rouge Voters League

West Feliciana Voters League

Claiborne Parish Civic League

Baton Rouge Workers Voters League

Baton Rouge CORE

Jonesboro CORE

St. Francisville Voters League

Maryland

McKeldin Republican Club, Baltimore

Mississippi

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

ATTAL Community Program, Kosciusko

CDGM, Kosciusko

Brandon CORE

Junior Voters League, Sardis

SNCC

<u>New York</u>

Buffalo NAACP

<u>South Carolina</u>

Williamsburg County Voters League

SCLC

Clarenden County Voters League

Barnwell NAACP

South Carolina Voter Education Project

Dorchester County CORE

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Distributed by:

Scholarship, Education &
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality, Inc.

150 Nassau Street - Rm. 1707
New York, New York 10038
(212) 964-8210

Callender, Iowa
September 22f. 1967

The Honorable Neal Smith
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The first part of October 1966 I moved to Athens, Georgia, after having been employed one year at Colorado General Hospital, Denver, Colorado. I was employed as a General Duty Nurse at St. Mary's Hospital, Athens, Georgia, until I was contacted January 18, 1967, by Action, Inc., of Athens, through Mrs. Elise Carson, also of Athens. I was interviewed by Mrs. Carson and also by Mrs. Phyllis Maass to be the registered nurse working with Action, Inc., for Operation Future.

Because one of my functions was to work with the Public Health Departments in Green, Jackson, Morgan and Walton Counties, I met with the nurses from the Public Health Departments of these Counties. At that time I was warned by the Staff of Action, Inc., that these nurses were hostile to the program and that I would almost certainly not be welcomed. I did find that the nurses wer hesitant to make any comments regarding either Operation Future or Action, Inc.

Operation Future has been operating since May 1, 1967. We have been using and almost total Negro staff for this program and for this reason, and general fear of anything that resembles integration, we have reached very few poor white people. The general reaction of the white middle class remains apathetic.

In the last part of May, a Negro man named John McCown joined the Action, Inc., Staff, first as a consultant and then as a community organizer. Since this time, the focus of the Agency has been almost entirely on the Negro population and almost all new ideas which have been tried are his ideas. In effect, he has become the Director of the Agency.

When Jackson County Community Action Committee voted to go with the Gainesville-Hall County OEO program, much of the contention was directed by John McCown. The two OEO officials who were sent to investigate the Agency did not at any time interview me and were escorted throughout the investigation by Mr. McCown.

Recently there have been two seminars conducted by an organization known as the Scholarship and Educational Defense Fund for Racial Equality which has its offices in New York. Mr. McCown was instrumental in contacting this organization and in arranging for food, lodging, etc. It was not a requirement that we attend these seminars, but it was my understanding that it was extremely desirable that we attend and the workers were given the Friday preceding both seminars off in order that they might attend.

The first Seminar was held in Sparta, Georgia, on August 25, 26 and 27th, 1967. I did not attend this Seminar. The second Seminar was held in Madison, Georgia, on September 8, 9, and 10th, 1967. This one I did attend. The them of this workshop was Voter Registration and was conducted by Mr. Sam McCain of South Carolina and Mr. Spiver Gordan of Tallahassee, Florida. Attendance at these meetings varied from forty to sixty people with only six to ten being white and the rest Negro.

The context of the Seminary concentrated on "the Movement", which was never identified further, and how to further The Movement through mass registration of Negroes and how to make sure they voted for the right candidate. Nothing was said regarding the white vote other than how to overcome it. One of the ways to achieve this goal was to tell the illiterates which box to mark out. On this point I took issue with Mr. McCown as I could not go along with this line of thinking. My impression of the Seminar was that is was a "hate whitey" session which we as white people witnessed but in which we could never become involved.

On Saturday night, September 9th, Mr. John McCown came to me and asked me to help him comfort a mother whose teen-age daughter was reportedly missing, along with four Neighborhood Youth Corps girls, and on this pretext we left the party. In an office in the building used for meetings, which was occupied at the time only by Negroes, I was sexually attacked by Mr. McCown. From that point on my reasoning was apparently irrational as a result of the attack. When I finally rationalized enough on Sunday evening to realize the complexity of the whole weekend, I contacted Mr. Robert Bowden, a NYC Counsellor with Action, Inc., of Athens, Georgia, and reported the whole incident to him. On Monday, he in turn, contacted Mr. Jim Mark, Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Athens, and the two of them, Mr. Bowden and Mr. Mark, called Mr. David Hughes, Executive Director of Action, Inc., who also lived in Athens. I was advised by the three of them to take a few days off and not to press charges.

On Wednesday, September 13, 1967, I was advised by a white couple, not involved with Action, Inc., but residents of Athens, to seek legal counsel. They arranged an appointment for me with Judge Pittard of Athens, Georgia, on September 14th. On his advice and an appointment made by him, I was interviewed by Solicitor General of Morgan County, Mr. George Lawrence, of Milledgeville, Georgia. It was on his recommendation that this letter is being written.

I did not go to Georgia to be a Civil Rights Worker, or to tell the people of Georgia how to handle the Negro problem. I was approached by the members of Action, Inc., to handle the Nursing side of the program and accepted the position in this capacity. When I realized how subversive this group had become and the potential power they were acquiring through the use of a Government program, I turned in my resignation and have not worked since September 9th, 1967, returning to my home in Iowa to recover from this emotional upset. I strongly believe the attack was a premeditated plan by the majority of the Negroes in the group and Mr. Bill Bailey, a Counsellor

for NYC with Action, Inc., also living Athens.

Mr. McCown told me that one million dollars in the hands of the right Negro could wipe out the white men in the United States. I believe this man, John McCown, and all the members of the Staff of Action, Inc., Athens, Georgia, should be thoroughly investigated and stopped while there is still time.

Very truly yours,

Donna Piltingsrud, R.N.

(Miss) Donna Piltingsrud, R.N.

Copies to:

Senator Richard B. Russell, Georgia
Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia
Representative Robert C. Stephens, Jr., Georgia

October 4, 1967

James T. McCain
317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Nooker:

Enclosed are two checks. Don't spend them all in one place.

Thanks for sending me tne clipping on Governor Romney. I hope his visit helped the community in some way.

I understand that Senator Russell has asked for an investigation by OEO of our last workshop in Georgia. I understand it has been called a sex orgy and a black power conference. Could you give me a report on who spoke, what was said and your general evaluation of who attended, what they contributed and how the workshop went. I would just like to be prepared in case any real flap develops. However, I don't expect much.

Happy New York. My best to your wife and son.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures: (2)

cc: Ronnie Moore

M E M O R A N D U M

October 4, 1967

TO: Spiver Gordon cc: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Marvin Rich

SUBJECT: Recent Citizenship Education Workshop Held in Northeast Georgia

I received a phone call from Charles Hughes of ACTION INCORPORATED earlier today. He indicated that at our Citizenship Education Workshop two of his staff members who participated had gotten into some kind of personal difficulty, and that one of them had gone to Senator Russell. Senator Russell has now privately asked the Office of Economic Opportunity's Office of Inspection for an investigation into the Workshop and into the relationship between ACTION INCORPORATED and SEDFRE.

I would like the fullest possible report on this Workshop. I rather expect that we will have to discuss it with many people.

October 4, 1967

Mr. Charles D. Hughes, Jr.
Executive Director
ACTION INCORPORATED
590 North Hilledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Thanks so much for your phone call this morning. We had not heard that Senator Russell has asked the Office of Economic Opportunity's Office of Inspection for an investigation of our recent Citizenship Education Workshop in northeast Georgia. It is certainly true that this Workshop was sponsored solely by SEDFRE as part of its Leadership Training Program.

For your information, I am enclosing a Background Sheet on SEDFRE and a brochure, as well as a copy of our pamphlet Political Strength-How To Get It.

This should give you a better understanding of our program and methods of operation and our sources of support. If you have any questions, please call upon me. In any case, please keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

bcc: Nils Douglas
Spiver Gordon
Arthur Kimmelfield
Ronnie Moore
Andrew Norman

October 18, 1967

Mr. Charles D. Hughes, Jr.
Executive Director
ACTION INCORPORATED
590 North Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I wonder if there have been any further developments from the Office of Economic Opportunity with regard to the workshop in September. If there is anything I can do, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

October 20, 1967

Mr. Robert Martin
Office of Inspection
Office of Economic Opportunity #218
1200 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Martin:

As I indicated in our telephone conversation today, I am enclosing a copy of a report from Mr. Spiver Gordon on the content of our Citizenship Education Workshop in Madison, Georgia on September 8, 9, and 10th. The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund For Racial Equality co-sponsored this Workshop with the Georgia Council on Human Relations. However, we accept primary responsibility for the content and direction of the Workshop.

The Workshop was designed to provide the economically and racially disadvantaged with information and skills to better enable them to play a full and useful role as American citizens. We have had a number of other such workshops in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, New York and Massachusetts in the past year. We have received only the most positive comments from a widely representative faculty and student body.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you have any further questions, please call or write.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

SEDFRE INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Marvin Rich, Executive Director October 10, 1967

From: Spiver W. Gordon

Subject: Report on Georgia Workshop Held at Madison, Georgia on Sept. 8, 9, 10, 1967

On September 8, 9 and 10th, the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, conducted a non-partisan Citizenship Education Workshop for community leaders and political candidates in Madison, Georgia. The participants came from the following counties: Greene, Morgan, Fulton, Decatur, Richmond and Hancock.

The first session began on Friday night, September 8, 1967, and was well attended by over sixty-five (65) participants, of which fifty-nine (59) were Negroes and six (6) were white. Three of the whites came from the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the other three came from Action Incorporated (an arm of O.E.O.) In Friday night's session, participants were allowed to tell of their experiences and problems in their communities and how they went about solving them. Most participants told of the difficulties they were having in getting frightened would-be applicants to register, who lived on plantations where the owners had objected or made it known that they were not too pleased. Other participants complained of the apathy on the part of some people. The role-playing technique was used at this point to show participants how others had tried to get these kind of persons involved. Some participants were used as plantation owners and others as would-be applicants, and others as community workers. This was done to give them a feeling of how a frightened applicant, living on a farm really feels, knowing he may be fired and put off the plantation at any moment, and how they should deal with this problem.

On Saturday, September 9th, the session resumed. In the sessions, "How to Appeal to Voters", and "How to Get Out the Vote", the question of race was discussed. Participants wanted to know how to appeal to white voters, as well as Negro, and how to get out the white and Negro votes. It was pointed out that voters should be all treated the same, and a knowledge of the needs of both groups was imperative, in order to get the support of either group.

On Saturday night after the session, I left Georgia for Louisiana. Jim McCain was left in charge of the Sunday sessions.

I hope that this report will shed some light on what happened at our Georgia Workshop. I am enclosing a copy of the agenda of the workshop for your use.

SWG:at
Enc.
cc: R. Moore

Athens Daily News
ens, Ga., Friday Morning, Oct 13, 1967

By SHARON BAILEY
Of The Daily News Staff

The latest allegations against an employe of ACTION, Inc. have plunged that anti-poverty agency into ever-deepening controversy and prompted two ACTION supporters to charge that a former ACTION public health nurse has been "deliberately used" to help destroy the organization.

In another development in the boiling-hot debate over the OEO-funded corporation, an Atlanta spokesman for the OEO yesterday said results of the OEO's current investigation into ACTION will be made public but the probe will probably not be completed for at least another week.

Miss Donna Piltingsrud, public health nurse for ACTION from January to Sept. 16, told two OEO investigators recently that at a seminar she attended in Madison for community leaders, another ACTION employe declaimed the rape of white women by Negroes to impregnate them was the way to end racial strife in the United States.

Charges by Miss Piltingsrud about the seminar, arranged by John McCown, an ACTION community organizer from July 2 to Sept. 18, have been a major factor in the initiation of the current OEO probe into ACTION.

The seminar was held Sept. 8-10.

In earlier charges, Miss Piltingsrud said the seminar appeared to be a "hate whitey" session in which mass Negro voter registration and control of Negro votes to obviate the white vote was urged.

She also implied that ACTION was linked to the event, pointing out that Mr. McCown, an ACTION employe and a Negro, had arranged it, and said ACTION workers were given compensatory time off to attend.

Mr. McCown resigned from ACTION Sept. 18 and went on the payroll of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Shortly afterwards, he became its executive director, the post he now holds.

The former community organizer has never denied he organized the seminar, but both he and ACTION Executive Director Charles A. Hughes have strongly denied that ACTION in any way sponsored the event.

Both have also termed Miss Piltingsrud's charges about the content of the seminar "ridiculous."

"I think it's time the public realized this girl is coming up with one story after another. I think someone is using her to destroy ACTION because its programs represent social change," Mr. McCown said yesterday.

He termed the nurse's charge that an employe had advocated rape of white women "completely ridiculous."

The seminar took place in Jackson Center in Madison, a fact that has raised more than a few eyebrows and given impetus to charges that ACTION was directly involved with its sponsorship. Jackson Center houses Morgan County ACTION headquarters.

Mr. Hughes said this week that Jackson Center is owned by the Baptist Union, not ACTION, and ACTION does not control use of the facility.

He said Mr. McCown had leased the building for the weekend seminar from the Baptist Union. Mr. McCown told The Daily News he paid $200 for use of the facility.

(See ACTION, Page 2)

The Human Relations Council head said funds for the lease and other expenses of the seminar came from the sponsor of the seminar, an organization known as the Scholarship and Educational Defense Fund for Racial Equality. Co-sponsor of the seminar was the council, he earlier noted.

In answer to the charge, Mr. McCown contended that most of the announcements of the seminar were mimeographed at the Human Relations Council office in Atlanta and none of the work was done at ACTION.

Mr. Hughes said yesterday the announcements were available at the ACTION Athens office, but said the agency receives announcement of many seminars and workshops that might interest its workers.

"I have no reason not to make workshops that might interest my staff known to them," he said. "As a matter of course announcement of every workshop, training seminar or so forth which may be of interest to them is circulated. If they want to go, it's certainly not discouraged."

The director earlier said he had investigated Miss Piltingsrud's charges and found "nothing of a subversive nature" about the seminar. Asked yesterday if he agreed with Mr. McCown's charge that the nurse was being used to destroy the anti-poverty agency, he said he did.

Apparently the OEO team of investigators will try to determine if the nurse's charges about the seminar are true, if ACTION was improperly in the seminar, and if the organization has been involved in partisan politics.

OEO agencies by policy are not allowed to engage in political activities, but must confine their work to betterment of economic opportunity for the poor.

If the OEO report is an indictment of the local agency, it could spell the end of ACTION. Although a private, non-profit organization, the corporation depends on OEO for financing.

Apparently charges that partisan politics have entered into its work resulted from the seminar charges and the hiring of a Students for a Democratic Society member as a summer ACTION counselor.

Another factor that has apparently sparked the charges is Mr. Hughes' membership in the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to an OEO spokesman, whether such membership would be considered an indicator of partisan political activity, not permitted for ACTION employes under terms of the Hatch Act, would depend on how an individual participated in the organization.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST

AVAILABLE.

Hate Whitey Session' Charged

Athens Banner Herald

By N. S. HAYDEN
Associate Editor

A former public health nurse with ACTION, Inc's Operations FUTURE in Athens has charged that a seminar held in Madison Sept. 8-10 was a "hate whitey session" at which time emphasis was placed on how to make sure that Negroes voted for the "right candidate."

The charges, in a letter to her congressman, were made by Miss Donna Piltingsrud of Callender, Iowa, who moved to Athens in October 1966 and went to work for ACTION, Inc. here last January.

Miss Piltingsrud wrote a three-page letter to Iowa congressman Neal Smith about the seminar and appealed to him to investigate John McCowen "and all the members of the staff of ACTION, Inc. in Athens." She said that the people should be "stopped while there is still time."

McCowen was a community organizer for ACTION, Inc. and joined the staff July 1, 1967. Both he and Miss Piltingsrud resigned from the organization Sept. 18 according to David Hughes, director of ACTION, Inc.

Contacted in Iowa this morning, Congressman Smith told The Banner-Herald that he had received the communication from Miss Piltingsrud and had enlisted the aid of Congressman Robert G. Stephens Jr. of Athens in determining from the Office of Economic Opportunity the validity of the charges.

Congressman Stephens in Athens this morning said he had not yet received any information from OEO and that he had no further information to give. He said he would make a full report shortly to his colleague.

Director Hughes said that the seminar referred to by Miss Piltingsrud was not sponsored by ACTION, Inc. and that the Athens organization had no connection with, legally or unofficially, with the seminar.

He said that his organization had investigated the Miss Piltingsrud letter. Charges made and that as far as any subversive activities of the seminar are concerned they are ridiculous.

The seminar, called by Point of people ... sponsored by ... Council ...

Hate Whitey Session' Charged

Charges Level

Continued From Page 1

agency has been almost entirely on the Negro population and almost all the new ideas which have been tried are his ideas. In effect, he has become the director of the agency."

Miss Piltingsrud continued to tell the Congressman about the seminars held and the one she attended. "Mr. McCowen was instrumental in contacting the organizations and arranging for food, lodging, etc. It was not a requirement that we (employees of ACTION, Inc) attend these seminars but it was my understanding that it was encouraged. I felt, and the workers, were told, that we should attend the Friday presentations, as there would be no other activities on that day scheduled."

Miss Piltingsrud told the Banner-Herald that the ...

When asked about the seminar Miss Piltingsrud said the content of the seminar concentrated on the movement which was never identified further and how to further the movement through legislation, registration of Negroes and how to make sure they voted for the right candidate. One of the ways to achieve this was to get illiterate whites to vote on the basis of the ballot to vote. ... come the table one on this ... sent ... was ... to ... Mr. ... sent ... report ...

ATHENS D

The Pe

Volume 3, Number 242 P.O. Box 1727 Athens, Ga., Tuesday

Today's Chuckle

The trouble with people these days is that they want to reach the Promised Land without going through the wilderness.

Calls Them

ACTION's Hughes

By SHARON BAILEY
Of The Daily News Staff

ACTION, Inc. Executive Director Charles D. Hughes has strongly denied allegations by a former ACTION public health nurse that apparently were a major factor in the initiation of a Washington-level investigation of the local anti-poverty agency.

The charges were made by Miss Donna Piltingsrud of Callender, Iowa, a public health nurse with ACTION from January to Sept. 10, in a recent letter to her homestate Congressman Neal Smith.

In her letter and orally, Miss Piltingsrud, who returned to Iowa after resigning her position here, charged that:

1. In July, a Negro by the name of John McCown joined the ACTION staff, first as a consultant and then community organizer, and after that time, the "focus of the agency (was) almost entirely on the Negro population," "almost all the new ideas" tried were "his ideas," and "in effect, he (became) the director of the agency."

2. That Mr. McCown helped arrange a seminar in Madison from Sept. 8-10, sponsored by an agency known as the Scholarship and Education Defense Fund for Racial Equality, which she attended and which appeared to be a "hate whitey" session.

Miss Piltingsrud told Congressman Neal that at the seminar, emphasis was placed upon something referred to only as "the movement" and how to advance it through mass voter registration of Negroes and control of the Negro vote.

According to the former ACTION nurse, one way suggested to "make sure they (Negroes) voted for the right candidate" was to show illiterate "which box to mark on the ballot to overcome the white vote. . ."

3. That although it was no mandatory ACTION employe

AILY NEWS

.le Paper

.rning, October 10, 1967 Phone 548-3182 WEEKDAYS 5¢ SUNDAY 10¢

The Weather

Partly cloudy and cool today with an expected high of 70. Fair and cool tonight with a low of 50 forecast.

'Ridiculous' Refutes Charges

attend the seminar, they were given time off and expenses to do so and she got the impression it was "entirely desirable" they attend. She also said an ACTION van was used to take them to Madison.

Apparently as a result of Miss Piltingsrud's charges, Senator Richard Russell, Congressman Robert G. Stephens Jr. and others recently requested the OEO investigation into ACTION now under way.

The charges, and also the summertime employment by ACTION of a member of the Students for a Democratic Society, an acknowledged left-wing political activist student group at the University of Georgia, are also apparently major reasons why Oglethorpe and Madison counties in the last two weeks resigned from ACTION.

The John McCown to whom Miss Piltingsrud referred on Sept. 18 went on the payroll of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and shortly afterwards became its Executive Director.

Mr. McCown was contacted in Atlanta by The Daily News Saturday. Both he and Mr. Hughes have termed most of the former nurse's charges untrue.

The former community organizer said he came to ACTION in July after the agency heard of his previous work in economic development and offered him a job.

He had been working as a staff associate for the Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, funded by a private foundation, he said.

Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. McCown termed Miss Piltingsrud's charge that the community organizer had "in effect become the director of the agency" "completely ridiculous."

(See HUGHES, Page 2)

nary Medical Association's Council on Research. Making the presentation is Dr. C. Roger Smith,

nary medicine, and administers a financial fellowship program.

Party Chairman Ga[illegible] Callaway said the Republicans

Hughes

October 10, 1967 — Athens Daily News

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. McCown said the seminar which the former ACTION nurse termed a "hate whitey" session had been arranged for community leaders and was one of three workshops scheduled.

The Human Relations Council director said the council had been a co-sponsor of the seminars with the SEDFRE.

The first seminar, he said, which Miss Piltingsrud did not attend, was to show leaders how to handle their work "with honesty and truth" and develop sensitivity for it.

He said the second, the one she attended, had as its theme "Citizen Education" and added: "What I've heard about the hate 'bit' is completely absurd. I wouldn't ever be a party to anything like that."

Mr. McCown and Mr. Hughes both said no ACTION employes were pressured into attending, and both denied that employes were given compensatory time off or their expenses were paid by ACTION in order to attend.

The ex-community organizer said, however, that he personally paid for food and lodging for everyone who attended and was reimbursed for this by the SEDFRE.

He said five or six ACTION employes did participate and "most asked me if they could." He said the "mere fact whites were allowed to attend" showed the seminar was not anti-white. About 54 persons attended, mostly Negroes.

The council official also said the nurse's charges that mass Negro voter registration and control of Negro votes to "overcome the white vote" were urged were untrue.

He said the third seminar, planned on community problems, has been postponed "until this is cleared up."

Mr. Hughes acknowledged an ACTION van had been used to take some ACTION employes to the seminar and termed this "improper." He said the van was taken from one of ACTION's local county centers, apparently with the consent of the center director.

Mr. Hughes also said he had investigated Miss Piltingsrud's charges about the seminar and found nothing of a "subversive nature" about it.

The director said the purpose of ACTION and the OEO is to give economic aid to the poor, regardless of race. But he said ACTION has often had an "extremely difficult" time in reaching poor whites because they seem reluctant to participate in programs which also include Negroes.

Mr. Hughes also acknowledged ACTION has been criticized because it hired a Students for a Democratic Society member for a summer rural youth project.

The employe, David Jacobs, a 28-year-old political science major at the University of Georgia, was one of the organizers of the SDS protest march against the Viet Nam War during Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's visit to the campus last spring.

Mr. Hughes said ACTION knew of Mr. Jacobs' membership in SDS, but the student remained inactive, although a member, during his term of employment.

The director said SDS is not listed by the Attorney General's Office as subversive. He said ACTION employes, like federal employes under the Hatch Act, by policy cannot be hired if they belong to subversive groups and cannot participate in partisan political activities.

According to an Atlanta OEO spokesman, theoretically an OEO employe could belong to a political organization but refrain from participation so as not to violate the policy.

Mr. Hughes indicated ACTION employes hold a wide range of political views and this is not discouraged.

He said it would be a "very poor" reason if either county had based its withdrawal decision on Jacobs' summer employment.

Athens Banner-Herald, Wednesday October 11, 1967
Page 1

TESTIMONY

'The Way to Solve

By N. S. HAYDEN
Banner-Herald Associate Editor

A former ACTION, Inc. nurse has given testimony to investigators from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington that another employe told a group at a seminar in Sparta August 25-17, "The way to solve the racial problem is for all white women to be raped and made pregnant."

The testimony was given by Donna Piltingsrud, who until Sept. 18, was employed by Athens-based ACTION, Inc. as a public health nurse with Operation FUTURE.

The Banner-Herald learned today that the statement was made by Miss Piltingsrud Oct. 3, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Guy E. Shipler Jr. and Robert D. Faiss, inspectors for OEO, Washington.

Miss Piltingsrud, whose letter to her Congressman regarding a seminar held in Madison Sept. 8-10 which she termed a "hate Whitey" session and which was disclosed by the Banner-Herald last week, told the investigators about a similiar seminar held in Sparta Aug. 25-27 of this year.

The former Athenian, who has returned to her home in Callender, Iowa, said that there was an effort by ACTION, Inc. to have staff members attend the seminar and that they were told that they would be given compensatory time off for attending.

ACTION, Inc. executive director Charles David Hughes has denied the charge.

Miss Piltingsrud said it was reported to her that John

TO OEO REVEALS

the Racial Problem...'

McCown made the statement either at the meeting in Sparta or in connection with it.

McCown was a community organizer for ACTION, Inc. and has admitted he co-sponsored the seminars with the Scholarship and Education Defense Fund for Racial Equality through the Georgia Council on Human Relations. McCown resigned from the ACTION, Inc. staff Sept. 18, and was immediately hired by the Georgia Council of Human Relations and in a few days became its executive director. Prior to his employment by ACTION, Inc. he was a staff associate of the Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty.

In her testimony to the OEO officials, Miss Piltingsrud said "...I am concerned by how subversive ACTION is becoming and the potential power these people are acquiring through the use of a government program."

ACTION director Hughes has denied that his agency had anything to do with the seminars in Sparta or Madison and has suggested that what ACTION employes do on their own time is their own business.

In her testimony to OEO, however, Miss Piltingsrud stated that "in advance of the first seminar (in Sparta) the ACTION staff was told they would be given time off to compensate for attendance at the seminar and that their food and lodging would be paid. There was an effort to have the ACTION staff attend.

"When the second meeting was announced I got the

See TESTIMONY on Page 12

Testimony Given To OEO Officials

Continued From Page 1

feeling that the ACTION staff was expected to attend. We were told that we would again receive compensatory time off from work to attend the seminar and that expenses would be paid. I have no knowledge of how our leave time was arranged nor the source of any funds that may have been involved," Miss Piltingsrud said.

While director Hughes has denied that any compensatory time off was allowed, McCown said that he paid for the food and lodging out of his own pocket and was reimbursed by the Scholarship and Education Defense Fund for Racial Equality.

Miss Piltingsrud also told OEO investigators, in connection with the part that ACTION played in the seminars, that an ACTION, Inc. van was used to transport some workers to the Madison meeting.

Director Hughes has admitted that an ACTION, Inc. van was used to transport ACTION, Inc. employes to the seminar. He said the van apparently was taken from one of the county centers, apparently with the permission of the center director whom he did not name.

Miss Piltingsrud, who attended the September seminar in Madison, told investigators that on Sept. 8, "a group meeting was characterized by 'role playing,' in which, the participants would play the roles of Negroes seeking to improve public services or better their lives, and others would play the appropriate public officials. I was upset by the violence and hostility displayed by Negroes playing all roles, including such statements as 'I'll kill you.' "

Miss Piltingsrud described a party which she attended at a private home in Madison accompanied by McCown. She said there were about 25-30 people here and that many were coming and going throughout the evening. She said that people began vying for leadership by shouting and that the jokes became very coarse.

Director Hughes has denied that ACTION, Inc. played any role at all in the seminars held at Sparta and Madison. A third seminar which had been planned has been postponed.

While it ha[illegible]n charged and a[illegible] that so[illegible] ployes of ACTION, Inc. have atte[illegible] these se[illegible]s Hughes contends that what these peop[illegible] do on their own time does not concern the program.

The Banner-Herald has learned that another ACTION, Inc. employe, and a friend of Miss Piltingsrud, wrote to the former nurse saying that she "felt quite alone those first few days after that Madison seminar. I went through hell that Monday and Tuesday and came so near resigning it wasn't funny...."

ACTION, Inc. has come under fire during the past week for its connection with the seminars through its employes. Three counties have withdrawn from the organization in recent months.

Although Hughes has said that ACTION, Inc. was not involved in the seminars, the Banner-Herald learned Tuesday that letters and information about the Madison seminar were distributed at ACTION, Inc. headquarters, and reportedly were duplicated on equipment owned by ACTION, Inc.

The local organization has also been criticized for employing people who belong to known left-wing organizations, among them David Jacobs who was a dormitory counselor for the Summer Urban Orientation Project for Rural Youth—an ACTION-sponsored project funded through the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Jacobs helped organize and participated in the anti-Vietnam War demonstration during Vice President Humphrey's visit to Athens last April and is a member of Students for a Democratic Society, defined by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "the largest of the New Left student organizations."

Jacobs' employment by ACTION, Inc. was terminated on Sept. 1, according to director Hughes.

An OEO investigator from Washington has been in Athens for several days and has interviewed many people who were either employed by ACTION, Inc. or who were members of the executive board or on the boards of Community Action Committee's in the participating counties.

In addition to the OEO investigation, Senators Russell and Talmadge, along with Congressman Robert G. Stephens of Athens and Neal Smith of Iowa, are looking into recent charges.

Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
NYC 10038

Citizenship Education Workshop

The Problem

November 8, 1966 may well mark the coming of age of the Negro electorate of the South. By election day more than a million Negroes will be registered to vote for the first time. But will their vote count?

Those who have been without the ballot for generations cannot be expected to know the intricacies, the complex election laws, the methods of slate selection, and of campaigning. Further, methods which might be successful in a county where two-thirds of the registered voters are Negro, will obviously not do in a county where only one-third of the registered voters are Negro. Full participation in the American political process requires knowledge and skill as well as formal rights. The skills of campaigning will obviously be learned in time through trial and error. But there is little time.

SEDF proposes a week-long non-partisan workshop concentrating on methods of campaigning for Negro candidates, their campaign managers, and leading workers throughout the South. The instructors will be Negro candidates who have run and won in southern states as well as others with specialized knowledge and experience.

Format

These problems cannot be solved by a one-week workshop. However, a beginning must be made:

(1) To bring together people with grass-roots political interest.
(2) To introduce grass-roots people to the workings of politics.
(3) To teach techniques and methods of using the ballot effectively through good campaigning, understanding election procedures, and becoming aware of how political alertness can be used to increase the status of local groups in their communities and to improve the quality of American political life.

Furthermore, in addition to the initial workshop, we can see the need for follow-up institutes dealing with the above problem and related matters concerning political organization and citizenship education - voting - campaigning - public affairs - election laws- and political philosophies.

The participants will come from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. If space permits, participants from the states of Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, and Texas will be involved. Participants will be selected on the basis of involvement in political affairs, leadership potential, and community work experience. Local community groups and national civil rights organizations will be consulted regarding recruitment of participants, curricula, and selection of resource persons.

Suggested date is the last week in June or the first week of July. Present schedule of local and state elections is a factor. The tentative site of the workshop in Penn Community Service Center, Frogmore, South Carolina.

Objectives:

(1) To develop a practical understanding of the functions and responsibilities of city, county, and state governmental positions through lecture, socio-dramas, and mock campaigns and elections.

(2) To introduce participants to the structure, policies, platforms, and personalities of American political parties.

(3) To expose the participants to ways and means of effective political campaigning, and techniques.

Agenda For Workshop (To be modified to meet the needs of participants)

Three sessions a day - morning, afternoon and evening. Evening sessions will be informal discussions with political figures, one evening would be devoted to mock campaign planning and strategy meetings.

First Day

I. The Political Process - A session of background information.

A. The Political Divisions
   1. Local - (ward, city, county) Representatives to city or county governing body, mayor, sheriff, etc.

   2. State - Governor

   3. National - Senators, Congressmen

B. Important Laws Regulating the Political Process
   1. Registration
   2. Political parties
   3. Rules for how candidates qualify to be on the ballot
   4. Governing the holding of elections - primaries and general elections
   5. Setting up rules for conduct of election

C. Political Parties
   1. Function
   2. How they operate at various levels of government

D. The Two-Party Structure and the History of Third Parties

Afternoon Session

II. Local Political Organizations

Panel of persons who have set up and worked in political organizations to discuss:

   A. Purpose of local organization
   B. How to organize a local group
   C. Whether or not it should be a party organization
   D. Typical form of local organization or clubs-officers, constitutions, etc.
   E. How to encourage membership
   F. Whether organization should only concentrate on elections or whether it should concern itself with community problems

Evening Session

Talk on similarities and differences between a local political club and a typical community organization. To be delivered by someone who has had experience in both and has had some success in using a political club to influence elections and public policy.

Second Day - To be devoted to methods of organizing and running a political campaign

IV. Setting Up A Campaign Organization

   A. Campaign Manager
   B. Assignment of other responsibilities-what each entails

      1. Canvassing
      2. Budget and fund raising
      3. Publicity and public relations
      4. Platform
      5. Literature
      6. Membership

C. Recruiting workers
D. Contacting other organizations
E. Setting up a calendar

V. Afternoon - Conducting A Campaign

A. Setting up card files on voters
B. Locating prospective voters
C. Contacting voters
D. Canvassing and follow-up- Techniques and mechanics
E. Speeches and rallies, etc., etc.
F. Divisions of labor between candidate and campaign manager

VI. Evening - Divide in two groups and from mock campaign organizations. Give each group an assignment. One might be to set up a plan for a campaign to elect a sheriff giving all the details of the local situation, the other might be state-wide or congressional race. After each group sets up its plans, they should choose someone to present the plan at a final session with the two groups joined together to compare and criticize plans.

Third Day- morning

VII. How To Appeal To The Voters

A. Platforms and Issues
B. How can a Negro candidate appeal to white voters where the percentage of Negro-white voters is about 50-50?
C. Using publicity and public relations.

Afternoon

VIII. Social dramas- Pick persons and give them situations so they can act out and demonstrate

A. How to canvass
B. How to make a campaign speech

Evening

IX. Discussion by a Negro candidate telling his experiences in running a campaign

Fourth Day - Devoted entirely to election day

Morning

X. Campaign plans for election day

A. How to set up an election day organization
B. How to get out the vote on election day

Afternoon

XI. How to Insure a Fair Vote - Session conducted by a lawyer

A. What is the election law; how to be certain it is enforced

B. What kind of advance preparations can be made

C. How do you conduct yourself in the polling place to prevent fraud

XII. Evening

Talk by the winner of an election with discussion of his experiences in office as well as discussion of how his campaign was successful.

Fifth Day

Morning session to be led by a political scientist discussing history and theory of parties. Afternoon session to be a debate between representatives of view that we should work within the existing parties with someone representing the view that we should form independent parties.

Evening

Evaluation of the workshop suggestions,for improvement.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 18, 1965

MAR 19 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

I'm very excited about the Field Fellowship program. It definitely provides a means for more college students from Southern campuses to get involved in the Movement.

The following are suggestions:

A. Priority be given to Negro college students;
B. That agricultural, political science and psychology majors be included;
C. That the period of working be from June 10 through August 15;
D. That the period be concluded with a workshop in each area for the students to evaluate the experience (this should stimulate further interest and provide guidelines for their continued participation while in school);
E. That each student be asked to write a report on his experiences, at the end of the period (this could be used for fund-raising in the future).

I'm not clear on the number of people that SEDF is planning to staff, but I can give you the number of workers that the major projects are requesting. They are listed by priority with the requested number:

Louisiana.....22-44
Florida.....7-15
S. Carolina.....10-20
Mississippi.....2-5
N. Carolina.....2-5
43 - 89

Enclosed you will find a proposal for a brochure which we would distribute throughout college campuses in the South. If this idea is acceptable, I'd like for you to have them printed up there and sent back as soon as possible (preferably by the end of this month, for the greatest effectiveness).

There is one other thing. That is, will SEDF finance the workshops for the summer volunteers? I'll send you a breakdown on the number expected as soon as I meet with Ronnie on his Louisiana Project.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

In the name of Freedom,

Dave Dennis

Addenda to Dave's letter - March 18...

Dear Marv:

About the brochure--I think it's pretty self-explanatory. The items mounted on the cardboard are to fit into the little white rectangles--I hope I have it marked clearly.

The little yellow thingy: for mass distribution at conferences and meetings in which the program, itself, has been explained or discussed, merely to expedite application. What I'd really like to see is a poster done, using the picture on the yellow thingy and whatever copy necessary from the brochure--with a little projected box (or some such thing) for the STOP THIS blanks to go. At any rate, the leaflet, itself, would be infinitely useful where the whole brochure would be unnecessary.

Thanx.

Debbie

Zev Aelony
1318 -- 8th St., S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 5
March 25, 1965

Dear Ann,

I just talked with Mr. Jack Davies, of whom I spoke to you and Marv this afternoon (yesterday afternoon -- I spoke to Mr. Davies somewhat earlier, but am just now returning from a session on pending legislation here followed by a briefing on the St. Paul school situation and it's 1:00 A.M.. Then there's school. . . . ?). Given the tax deductibility, he says he will write you offering to pay $20 or $25 weekly sending you the money on a monthly basis planning innitially to continue through the summer, with probably extension assuming there is continuing need. I think that letters from Kenny will be important both for morale and in that the Davies will help spread news, and encourage him and be encouraged to greater activity. Ronnie Sigal says Kenny is a guy who will probably do this. Good.

I would like to receive at least copies of innitial correspondence with the Davies. I will try to avoid any problems that may arise, and also, if you will send me literature as we discussed on the phone, will try to get more people to do the same, or to offer college scholarships, or, perhaps to house students who would like to go to school here (are there such?), or whatever else is needed -- let me know.

Peace,

Zev

767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minn.
Mar 27, 1965

CORE
150 Nassau
New York, N.Y. 10038

Attn. Ann Singer

Dear Miss Singer;

Zev Aelony says that he has talked to you about the interest that my wife and I have in CORE. We are willing to financially contribute to the work of CORE in the south but we want to do it in a way that is more personal than merely sending you a check. We wish to support the field work of some particular individual. I expect this method will give us a feeling of personal contact with racial problems; and will give the worker a feeling of personal support.

To encourage southern leadership, the worker should be a southern native. The responsibility of selectingthe individual is yours, tho Kenny Johnson of Plaquemine,La. has been suggested as a good choice. To encourage effective organization, you must provide the supervision and training that is needed. To gain the income tax benefits, payments must be made to CORE, and not to an individual. I presume that it should be earmarked for the Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund.

We suggest paying $20 per week starting as soon as you can arrange it and ending about Sept 1. If mutually agreeable, the arrangement can be renewed for 6 month periods. The check can be sent where ever you wish at any regular intervals that suit you. For this payment we would like to receive periodic letters or reports from the worker.

We await your reply.

Yours truly
John G Davies
John G. Davies

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 31, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 3 1965

Dear Marv:

We have been getting a little panicky about the lack of applicants to work on projects this summer--we have had many requests but few returns. One of the things we are relying heavily on is the group we can muster from Southern campuses because of the availability of Field Fellowships.

However, we need to know how many people SEDF is going to be able to take on--and we most urgently need the brochures on the program. We cannot even begin to talk about Field Fellowships until we have this information. We have but two short months til summer...

Also essential are brochures on the summer projects themselves. We will have material and brochure drafts for you by this weekend.

Meanwhile, let us know about the Field Fellowships as soon as possible, please--and when the brochures will be ready. Thanks.

Sincerely,
Debbie
Debbie Bernstein

P.S.
please forgive my blunder regarding the 3 busloads from Kansas...

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

April 1, 1965

TO: Richard Haley and Dave Dennis

FROM: Marvin Rich

I've enclosed four or five copies of the ppospectus on Community Development Fellowships. These are designed for foundation appeals. I will send application blanks to you for widespread disbribution shortly. You will note that we will only consider applicants accepted for summer projects by one of the major civil rights organizations. Thus the applicants will have to fill out the appropriate forms and have them endorsed by the appropriate organization.

How goestit?

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX New York, N.Y. 10038

April 1, 1965

Mr. John G. Davies
767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Davies:

I am enclosing a prospectus for the Community Development Fellowships. I think this program would be closest to meeting your desires.

We would ask the individual selected to send you letters from time to time. In addition, we would send you a copy of the evaluation of the project which he prepares and a report on his participation from the project director.

I know Kenny Johnson and he is a great guy. If he plans to go to college in the fall he is appropriate. If not Kenny, then there are a number of others who would fit.

Payment should be made to CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. We could handle payments of $20 a week though we would prefer them to be monthly, if possible. This would cut down on our administrative costs.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

cc: Zev Aelony
Andrew Norman

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York 38, N.Y.

April 2, 1965

Mr. Zev Aelony
1318-8th Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

Dear Zev:

I'm sending you a few copies of the prospectus on Community Development Fellowships. I'll also send you the application forms as soon as they're prepared.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

April 7, 1965

Mr. David J. Dennis
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

I can't tell you exactly how many Community Development Fellowships we will have available as yet. However, I think that there will be enough for you to begin to recruit now. We will only make fellowships available to those students who have been selected for participation by you. Thus, the channel of application should be from the students to the CORE Southern Office for a particular project. If you accept him, then we can consider him for a Community Development Fellowship. We will work closely with you so that you will not accept too many people for whom no fellowships will be available.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

April 9, 1965

President Jack Niemeyer
Bank Street College of Education
69 Bank Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear President Niemeyer:

Civil rights organizations are planning a variety of summer projects aimed at implementing civil rights gains at the local level.

To assist qualified students who wish to participate in these projects, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has established Community Development Fellowships which are described in the enclosed prospectus. The Fellowships provide financial assistance to students who are qualified for projects and will benefit from them but cannot pay the costs of participation.

When students assessed their experiences last summer they felt that they had gained from practical field work experience that related to their area of study. Unfortunately, many Negroes and some whites were prevented from participating in 1964 projects by lack of funds. The Community Development Fellowships will open summer opportunities to these students. Furthermore, the Fellowship will help fill the need for Negro students who will be effective in developing leadership from within Negro communities to carry on work that is begun in the summer.

Would you be willing to serve on the Fellowship Selection Committee which will be composed of the present CORE SEDF Scholarship Committee and experts such as yourself. The present committee administers our on-going program of assistance to students who have made a valuable contribution to civil rights and are without funds for college. The Committee consists of Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes, Chairman (member of CORE SEDF Board), Mrs. James Slater (Board member), Dean William Stuart Nelson (Board member and Vice President of Howard University), Mr. Archie Lacey (Associate Professor, Hunter College), Mr. Murray Hauschnecht (Assistant Professor, Hunter College), and

Mr. Joseph Broadwin (attorney). The Selection Committee will meet in May and June, probably once each month, to select Fellowship recipients.

I know the Selection Committee would benefit from your experience. I also know that the CORE SEDF Board of Directors would be honored to have you participate in this program. I hope you will agree to serve.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

April 9, 1965

President John Bennett
Union Theological Seminary
Broadway and 120th Street
New York, New York

Dear President Bennett:

Civil rights organizations are planning a variety of summer projects aimed at implementing civil rights gains at the local level.

To assist qualified students who wish to participate in these projects, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has established Community Development Fellowships which are described in the enclosed prospectus. The Fellowships provide financial assistance to students who are qualifed for projects and will benefit from them but cannot pay the costs of participation.

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Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

April 9, 1965

Mr. Harris Wofford
Deputy Director
Peace Corps
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wofford:

Civil rights organizations are planning a variety of summer projects aimed at implementing civil rights gains at the local level.

To assist qualified students who wish to participate in these projects, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has established Community Development Fellowships which are described in the enclosed prospectus. The Fellowships provide financial assistance to students who are qualified for projects and will benefit from them but cannot pay the costs of participation.

When students assessed their experiences last summer they felt that they had gained from practical field work experience that related to their area of study. Unfortunately, many Negroes and some whites were prevented from participating in 1964 projects by lack of funds. The Community Development Fellowships will open summer opportunities to these students. Furthermore, the Fellowship will help fill the need for Negro students who will be effective in developing leadership from within Negro communities to carry on work that is begun in the summer.

Would you be willing to serve on the Fellowship Selection Committee which will be composed of the present CORE SEDF Scholarship Committee and experts such as yourself. The present committee administers our on-going program of assistance to students who have made a valuable contribution to civil rights and are without funds for college. The

Committee consists of Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes, Chairman (member of CORE SEDF Board), Mrs. James Slater (Board member), Dean William Stuart Nelson (Board member and Vice President of Howard University), Mr. Archie Lacey (Associate Professor, Hunter College), Mr. Murray Hauschnecht (Assistant Professor, Hunter College) and Mr. Joseph Broadwin (attorney). The Selection Committee will meet in May and June, probably once each month, to select Fellowship recipients.

I know the Selection Committee would benefit from your experience. I also know that the CORE SEDF Board of Directors would be honored to have you participate in this program. I hope you will agree to serve.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER

phone: 964-8210

April 12, 1965

Mr. James O. F. Hackshaw
Columbia University School of Social Work
2 East 91st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hackshaw:

It was a pleasure to talk with you this afternoon, and I am so pleased that you are able to serve on the Selection Committee for our Community Development Fellowship Program.

I enclose a prospectus, which will be revised and enlarged shortly. We will make every effort to keep you informed, and to give you plenty of notice for meetings of this Committee.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

P. S. For your information, Marvin Rich, from the National CORE organization, became Executive Director of our group as of April 1. He is a very good man, and we're happy to have him.

Hackshaw -
is Associate Professor
of Social Work -
he teaches community
organization, public
relations, etc. N

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038
Telephone: 964-8210

PROSPECTUS: Community Development Fellowships - 1965

Summer Field Work Programs for College Students

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Community Development Fellowships will be awarded to students majoring in education, religion, the social sciences, agriculture, health, and other relevant areas,who wish to gain field work experience in community projects this summer.

Civil rights organizations are sponsoring a wide range of community development projects, mainly among Negro communities in the South, but also in deprived neighborhoods of the North. Voter registration drives are planned, also freedom schools and community centers, a variety of programs in housing, employment and farming, and related research studies. All of these programs would provide excellent field work experience for college and graduate students.

After analyzing last summer's programs, organizations such as CORE, SNCC, NAACP, and SCLC have concluded that emphasis this summer should be on stimulating local leadership so that projects which are initiated can be continued through the year. Recruitment of volunteers this summer will reflect this need. Organizations will actively seek Negro volunteers who can function effectively in the communities where projects will be conducted.

Lack of funds prevents many Negroes and some whites who would make a valuable contribution to programs from participating. These students must earn money to support themselves over the summer. Community Development Fellowships will enable these students to give their services to community projects.

Students who receive Fellowships will spend their summer constructively working in field projects where their talents and energies will be fully utilized and their academic studies enriched by direct experience. They will be able to apply and test concepts they have learned in the classroom in actual field situations. They will learn first-hand about group behavior, about local government, how psychological principles operate in relating to individuals, and how a research project is organized.

Fellowships will carry stipends of $500 to cover cost of travel, room and board, and attendance at training and evaluation sessions. Programs generally run for two months, usually mid-June to mid-August.

Selection of Fellows will be by the CORE SEDF Scholarship Committee, which administers the on-going scholarship program for college and graduate students. The Committee will work closely with other national and local organizations. For the Fellowship Program the Committee has been enlarged to include outside specialists such as James O. F. Hackshaw (Associate Professor, Columbia University, School of Social Work), Archie Lacey (Associate Professor, Hunter College), and John Niemeyer (President, Bank Street College of Education).

Selection will be based on application form and references submitted by applicants. Application form will include personal, educational and financial data and information on outside work related to field project. To receive a Fellowship, a student must show proof of acceptance for a suitable work assignment by a bona fide summer project and proof of financial need. He will be asked to describe his interest in and preparation for his particular field work assignment and to submit two references, one to attest to college work and one to attest to ability in community activities.

Holders of Community Development Fellowships will be asked to file a report on their experiences with CORE SEDF by mid-September.

- - - - -

4/22/65

767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minn.
55113

April 25, 1965

CORE
New York, N. Y.
Attention:Marvin Rich

Dear Mr. Rich;
I have been out of townso much since your letter of April 1 that there has been no time to reply.till now.

Your letter is quite satisfactory. I would appreciate receiving a copy of the evaluation report as you suggest.

My check will be sent on a monthly basis, near the first of each month. The first is enclosed. It is equivalent to $20 per week. After six checks we will examine the results to see if the donation should continue.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Davies

John G. Davies

C 1) F

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

April 27, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for asking me to serve on your Fellowship Selection Committee. With real regret, I explained to Andy Norman why I do not think it would be responsible for me to accept: I will be in Africa in May and away most of June; I am doing more than I can handle now; I am resolved not to enter something where my work and time don't go along with my name.

But I think it is an excellent project. In fact, I listed it among the things that ought to be financially assisted in a talk last Monday to the New York "Foundations Group" luncheon. I hope some returned Volunteers participate.

Would you like me to see that the Fellowship note is circulated among returned Volunteers?

It would be good to see you again.

Sincerely,

Harris Wofford
Associate Director for
Planning, Evaluation, and Research

May 3, 1965

Mr. Harris Wofford
Associate Director for Planning, Evaluation, and Research
Peace Corps
Washington, D.C. 20525

Dear Mr. Wofford:

I certainly understand and respect your reasons for declining our invitation to serve on the Fellowship Selection Committee. I'm very grateful that you mentioned our program to the New York Foundations Group luncheon.

Certainly we will welcome applications from returned volunteers. Enclosed are four or five application forms and criteria sheets.

I, too, hope that we can meet sometime soon.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

May 3, 1965

Mr. John G. Davies
767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minnesota 55113

Dear Mr. Davies:

Thanks so much for your check of $87.00. This will be applied toward our Community Development Fellowships this summer. I do hope that Kenny Johnson can be selected.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
cc: Zev Aelony
encl.

May 7, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
2207 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

A hundred copies of the Fellowship Application will be mailed to you today. I hope you will have a number of good applicants for them.

I would like your evaluation of the two recent campus workshops. This is very important in terms of our developing the leadership training program. I would like to know what you think has been strong about the program and what weak.

What plans do you have for the training program for summer volunteers? Who do you plan to have talk and about what? What kind of material do you want mimeographed and distributed? I would like to have your ideas on this.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

May 12, 1965

Mr. George A. Wiley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Wiley:

CORE SEDF, as you know, has been raising money for Community Development Fellowships to enable qualified college and graduate students in fields such as the social sciences, religion, agriculture, public administration, and so on, to acquire valuable field experience in community development work in problem-ridden areas of the country, particularly the "Deep South." It is the decision of our Board that the educational purpose of this program will be best achieved by limiting fellowship grants to persons who will work under organized programs administered by experienced civil rights organizations.

We recognize that the use of our Community Development Fellows will impose certain substantial costs upon the organizations which will administer their field work experience. Our best rough estimate is that the costs of training, supervision, day-to-day transportation, and materials, etc., will average approximately $200 per Fellow for a ten-week field period.

At this time, on the basis of funds available and consultation with directors of a number of civil rights field-work projects, we estimate that we will be placing 60 Community Development Fellows in projects administered by divisions and branches of CORE.

To enable CORE to plan properly to provide these 60 Fellows with proper training, supervision, and work materials, we enclose a check in the amount of $12,000.00 to the order of CORE.

By acceptance of this check and return of the enclosed copy of this letter signed by you, CORE undertakes to provide the following services to our Fellows:

(a) A comprehensive preliminary training program.

(b) Supervision and assistance in securing suitable living and eating facilities (Fellows will pay their own room and board, however, out of their Fellowship grant or personal funds).

(c) Training and supervision in a work assignment related to the Fellow's academic or professional interests.

(d) The use of the project's transportation, communication, and office facilities on a basis of practical equality with the project's own employees and volunteer workers.

(e) All possible instruction and supervision in matters of health, physical safety, and legal security.

(f) Other necessary matters that may arise.

At a later time, when the exact number of Fellows is determined and when the actual, itemized costs can be more accurately estimated, we will either advance additional funds or request partial return of this $12,000.00, as the case may be.

At the end of the summer field work period, we will receive from CORE a detailed accounting of the exact costs for which CORE SEDF is liable on account of our Fellows. This will consist of all costs directly attributable to any individual Fellow, and all other costs prorated on an equitable and realistic basis.

It is our firm intention to reimburse each project fully and properly for all expenses incurred by it on account of this program. We cannot, however, guaranty that we will be either financially or legally able to pay all costs which are attributable to this program in the opinion of the various project directors supervising our Fellows. It is important, therefore, that we be informed in advance, whenever possible, whenever expenses which are in any way extraordinary, either in nature or in amount, are about to be expended by a project director for which reimbursement will be sought from us.

When the accounting of this program is completed, if the amount or amounts advanced by us exceed the actual allowed costs, CORE will return the unexpended or unallocated excess to us

within 60 days of demand by us in writing.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director,
CORE SEDF

Accepted: Date: May 19, 1965

George A. Wiley
George A. Wiley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

May 19, 1965

Mr. James Forman
SNCC
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear ~~James~~ Jim:

Enclosed is a prospectus for the CORE SEDF Community Development Fellowships. We have not raised very much money on these as yet but we do have hopes. If we secure any finances at all, we would hope to make some available to students on SNCC summer projects.

If you are ataall interested in such a program, let me know and I will give you some more of the details.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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CORElator editor

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program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JUN 2 1965

213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
May 31, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

I spoke to Farmer on Saturday night regarding the hiring of three to four civil rights workers in the State of North Carolina under the Summer Program where CSEDF is paying $250. We still have quite a bit to do in North Carolina and many communities are calling upon us to assist them in many projects. The problem of the teacher firing and organizing groups into unions is the area that we would primarily use these workers as well as in the setting up of CORE Chapters wherever they are desired.

Kindly let me know if and what you can do along this line at your very earliest convenience.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

fbmck/efe

cc: Mr. James Farmer, National Director

June 4, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Nooker:

Mary V. Robinson and Mazie Lee Butler have given you as a reference in their applications for Community Development Fellowships. Will you write one so that we can consider their applications.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

June 7, 1965

Miss Shirley Lacey
Congress of Racial Equality
287 Tietjen Avenue
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear Shirley:

Enclosed is one copy of the prospectus for the Community Development Fellowships and three application forms for the fellowships. This is probably more than you need, but I thought you'd want to be prepared.

I would be interested in keeping informed of the success of your migrant labor project. It is an important field for us both because it is new, so little has been done, and because there are opportunities to build new working relationships.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

June 7, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I am following up for Marvin Rich on applications for Community Development Fellowships. I believe Marvin sent some desription sheets and applications forms to you a while ago. In the event you need more, I am enclosing some with this letter.

As you know, the Fellowships are desiegned to enable college students who are not self supporting to participate in summer projects. A limited amount of funds is available, but we will be granting some Fellowships after the Committee reviews applications. If you have some good prospects in your area, I suggest that you have them file their applications immediately.

Thank you and good luck on your summer program.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs, Staff Assistant
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

Encl.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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James Farmer
national director

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Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1965
CORE SEDF

June 10, 1965

Mr. Marv Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

I'm writing this because I have a feeling wires might get crossed somewhere in the National/New Orleans/SEDF triangle of correspondence concerning Community Development Fellowships.

There are three people, specifically, from the NY area who are recommended and whose applications have been accepted:

Ernestina Vanderpool
Archie Hunter
John Zippert

Ernestina has filled out an application for a CDF, which I sent to Haley to be approved and forwarded to you with the rest of those he has in New Orleans. Archie filled one out up here, which I never saw and is probably in your files now. I don't know if John has filled one out, but if not his address is 150 W. 79th Street, NYC.

sent from 6/11/65

Archie's and John's applications, then, will not be among those you receive from the Southern office, but I wanted to let you know their status so they can be included in fellowship consideration.

If there's a technical problem or anything involved, let me know.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

cc: Dave Dennis

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.

150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

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MARVIN RICH
Executive Director

NANNETTE SACHS
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Staff Assistants

June 14, 1965

JUN 16 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

Enclosed are a half dozen application blanks for Community Development Fellows. I think we can handle them well enough.

I would like to have a better description of the project they will be working on, and the name of their supervisor.

I have enclosed a copy of the prospectus for the Fellowships as well. This should give you some idea of the kind of program we cover.

Cordially,

Marv

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

Freedom House

Wm Bradley
Norman Brown

1. Wm Harris
2. David Riley
3. Othaleni Tuttle
4. Minnie Fuller
5. Helen Addison

Contributions are exempted from income taxes

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Robert M. Wilson, Jr.
136 W. Chimes Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure
Ck # 644 - $ 40.
Ck # 608 - $ 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Rosemary Williams
4730 Chestnut Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Williams:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck # 618 — $ 40
Ck # 619 — $ 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Johnny Lee Watson
Route Three
Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure 645 — $40.
CK #609 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Jack Watlington
c/o Rodriguez
116-30 New York Blvd. - Apt. 6-H
Jamaica 34, New York

Dear Mr. Watlington:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

Ck# 643 — 85.
Ck# 607 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Ernestina Vanderpool
153 Avenue "C"
New York, New York 10009

Dear Miss Vanderpool:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure
Ck #639 — $ 85
Ck #603 — $ 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Shirley Thompson
1931 Tupelo Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

D

Dear Miss Thompson:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40. to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #642 - $40.
Ck #606 - 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Brenda O. Thompson
711 Webb Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Thompson:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck # 623 - $40
" # 622 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Pamela C. Smith
CORE Office
103 North 10 Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Miss Smith:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - CK #641 — $40
CK# 605 — 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Doratha Smith
2801 Metropolitan Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Smith:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure Ck #640 - $40
Ck #604 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Mary V. Robinson
17 Robinson Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Robinson:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure Ck#646 $ 40
Ck#610 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Bernardine L. Porche
1225 N. Prince Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Porche:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #652 - $40
#651 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. James Oppel
162 East State Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Oppel:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck #637 - $40.
Ck #601 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Daniel E. Paik
103 N. 10 Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Paik:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck #638 — $40
Ck #602 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Adrienne McClellan
505 Edgewood Avenue
Akron, Ohio

Dear Miss McClellan:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure Ck#634 - $85
Ck#599 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Patricia D. Morrow
2227 1/2 Jena
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Morrow:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure Ck#635- $40
Ck#599- $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Dorothy B. Nance
7231 Colan Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nance:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure #636- $40.
C/# 600- $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Geraldine J. Maddock
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Maddock:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40. to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #633 - $40
Ck #597 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Beverly D. Lee
1925 Jackson
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Lee:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck # 614 - $40
615 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

Left on June 15 #Board to La Office

June 16, 1965

Mr. Archie Hunter
583 Hinsdale Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Michael Kinsler
740 Noble Avenue
Bronx 72, New York

Dear Mr. Kinsler:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85. to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck #648 — $85.
Ck #612 — $200.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Archie Hunter
583 Hinsdale Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #671 - $85
670 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Horace Godwin
1206 S. Melville Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19142

Dear Mr. Godwin:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck # 654 - $75.
Ck # 653 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Alyce Ann Gay
1217 So. Telemachus Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Gay:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40. to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — CR # 632 — $40.
596 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Dear Mr. Fassler:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure —

gave $85 - travel grant - Ck# 673
Ck# 672 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Herman Carter
240 Washington Street
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — CK #650 - $40
" #649 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Margelene Jennings
318 S. Terry Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Miss Jennings:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure Ck # 655 - $40
Ck # 628 - 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Emilo J. Dupre
2658 Touro Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dupre:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40. to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck # 631 - $40
Ck # 595 - 200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Cathy Cade
2236 D'Ahadie
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Cade:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck # 630 - $40
Ck # 594 - $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Louvert T. Breckenridge
Southern University
Box No. 9540
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

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For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck # 629 — $40
Ck # 593 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Louvert T. Breckenridge
Southern University
Box No. 9540
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

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We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck # 629 — $40
Ck # 593 — $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Mazie Lee Butler
131 Carver Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Butler:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #624- $40
Ck #625- $200

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

$40 sent to La Office

June 16, 1965

Miss Kathy Barrett
2236 D'Abadie Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Barrett:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Kathy Barrett
2236 D'Abadie Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Barrett:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - $40 check - #627
200 " - #626

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Miss Susanne Ballard
590 Walnut Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Ballard:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure — Ck #621 for $40.
sent Ck #620 for $200.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

June 16, 1965

Mr. Adam Weber, Jr.
2032 Upperline Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Weber:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure - Ck #616 - $40.
Ck #617 $200

June 18, 1965

Mn Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a list of those who have received Community Development Fellowships for CORE Projects in the South. The list indicates the name of the person and the project. I have also enclosed a list of those whose applications have been rejected by the Selection Committee because they failed to meet our criteria.

If there are any applicants who are not on either list, please let me know. If you have any further applicants, please let me know right away.

We shall require from you (this has already been cleared with George Wiley) the following for the recipients of the Community Development Fellowships:

(a) A comprehensive preliminary training program.

(b) Supervision and assistance in securing suitable living and eating facilities (Fellows will pay their own room and board, however, out of their Fellowship grant or personal funds).

(c) Training and supervision in a work assignment related to the Fellow's academic or professional interests.

(d) The use of the project's transportation, communication, and office facilities on a basis of practical equality with the project's own employees and volunteer workers.

(e) All possible instruction and supervision in matters of health, physical safety, and legal security.

(f) Other necessary matters that may arise.

-more-

We have already made a grant to CORE for the cost of this work.

I have enclosed a check for $200 and a travel grant for $40 for Cathy Barrett. However, this should be transmitted to her only if she plans to re-enter school in the fall. If not, these checks should be returned to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Also, Archie Hunter has been advanced $15 from this office for travel. This should be returned to us immediately. Please see that this is done.

I know that supervising these students will be a burden upon you. I hope that the experience for them will be stimulating and of value in the pursuit of their careers in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

Checks - 32 checks in the amount of $200 each
1 check in the amount of $85 - Archie Hunter's travel
1 check in the amount of $40 - Kathy Barrett's travel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. George Wiley

[enclosed, Rich to Haley, 1965, June 18]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS

Louisiana Project

Susanne Ballard ✓

*~~Kathy Barrett~~

~~Louvert T. Breckenridge~~ *

~~Cathy Cade~~ *

Herman Carter ✓

Emilo J. Dupre ✓

Martin Fassler ✓

Alyce Ann Gay *

Archie Hunter ✓

Margelene Jennings ✓

Michael Kinsler ✓

Beverly D. Lee ✓

Geraldine J. Maddock *

Patricia D. Morrow * ✓

Dorothy B. Nance ✓

~~James Oppel~~ *

Daniel E. Paik ✓

Bernardine L. Porche ✓

Doratha Smith ✓

Pamela C. Smith ✓

Shirley Thompson ✓

Ernestina Vanderpool * ✓

Adam Weber ✓

Rosemary Williams ✓

~~Robert M. Wilson, Jr.~~

South Carolina Project

Mazie Lee Butler ✓

Horace Godwin ✓

Mary V. Robinson ✓ 3/

Brenda Thompson ✓

Johnny Lee Watson ~~Florida~~ 2

---

withdrawn

~~Adrienne McClellan~~ } Their applications do not indicate with what project they will be working with. When you find out, please let us know.

Jack Watlington ✓ }

*Kathy Barrett - See our letter, page two, paragraph two

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP - REJECTS

Dorothy J. Banks

Robert Lee Ford

Lon Clay Hill

Katrena Jackson

John S. Patterson

Diane Ramsey

Joel Rubenstein

Samuel Williams

Mark Shilen - rejected Fellowship

Issued Fellowship at later date

June 21, 1965

Mr. John S. Patterson'
2005 E. Fayette Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Mr. Patterson:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

Issued fellowship at later date

June 21, 1965

Miss Dorothy J. Banks
1010 Ivory Street
Homer, Louisiana

Dear Miss Banks:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Mr. Samuel Williams
508 E. Washington
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Williams:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Mr. Joel Rubenstein
789 Astor Avenue
Bronx 67, New York

Dear Mr. Rubenstein:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Miss Katrena Jackson
2726 Jackson Avenue, Apt. No. 2
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Jackson:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Miss Diana Ramsey
1922 Gravier Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Ramsey:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Mr. Robert Lee Ford
20175 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Ford:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 21, 1965

Mr. Lon Clay Hill
1925 Jackson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hill:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

June 23, 1965

Mrs. Phyllis Shearer
Director of Education
Urban League of Westchester
Six Depot Plaza
White Plains, New York

Dear Mrs. Shearer:

Enclosed are five applications for Community Development Fellowships and a number of criteria sheets. We would be happy to consider applications from the Urban League of Westchester for your own voter registration program or other programs which you may feel meet the requirements of the Fellowships.

While fund raising has not been as successful as we hoped, we will have a number of Fellowships available.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosures

[Enclosed, McKissick to Rich, 1965, June 25]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FOR
SELECTED AREAS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMMER 1965

1. Durham, North Carolina: Community Organization. A group of (now) four community fellows, with the help of indigenous Negro residents, will attempt to create a continuing block organization on Canal Street in Durham. This is a stable Negro Ghetto community. Canal Street is unpaved and for a part of it, a drainage ditch runs without cover. Residents have complained from time to time to city officials without relief; during the winter, rain and snow, cars have even slid into the canal. In the summer, mosquitoes breed freely in the canal. Children, who are numerous in low income groups, play in the street and many have been injured by falling into the canal. The canal also collects garbage, and general filth. On Canal Street a few houses, mostly self-owned, are in good repair, but the majority of the housing is dilapidated and dangerous. It is, of course, owned by white landlords who do not desire to have the street paved as they will have to pay the assessment.

A form for a survey has been developed already, with survey questions relating to the projected needs of the community. Established contacts between the indigenous leadership in the area and the community fellows have been tentatively established. The survey will include such socio-logical information as quantity of time spent at home in the community, use of leisure time, communication with other members of the community, and opinion of community needs, as well as more standard information regarding age, relationship to the head of the household, earning capacity, self-image, etc. (Attached is a copy of the survey employed.)

2. New Bern, North Carolina: Voter Education. On the request of Negro citizens in New Bern, community fellows have already conducted one workshop of approximately 50 people in techniques of voter registration, the voting provisions of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, and the organization of voter registration drives. In this not too progressive community, many problems have arisen regarding public accommodations. Indigenous leadership has been scarce, but potential leadership is being encouraged to participate in and accept the responsibility and credit for the work

of the fellows. A total community survey is now underway. The major bone of contention between the Negro Community and the white power structure is the local Poverty Act Program and its apparent unsympathy to the real needs of the Negro Community. There is discrimination in employment in the Poverty Act Program itself; the Board of Directors has only 4 Negro members out of 27. Only one Negro actually represents indigenous Negroes as the other Negroes are attached to the white power structure such as teachers.

3. Union County, South Carolina: Voter Registration. Local citizens have requested that a group of community fellows come to this area and conduct voter registration education projects, with the objective of setting up a continuing voter registration program. Lack of funds has so far prevented the further investigation of this request.

4. Jacksonville, North Carolina: Community Organization. Request has been made by a group of citizens in Jacksonville for a preliminary survey by community fellows of the discrimination programs in the Jacksonville area. The Negro citizens of Jacksonville formed a corporation for participation in the O.E.O. Program prior to acceptance by the Onslow County Commissioners to participate in and receive federal monies under the O.E.O. The commissioners set up a committee to act, but excluded the Negro group. The Negro group seeks a merger of the two groups, but each attempt has met with failure.

5. Wilmington, North Carolina: Public Schools. Community fellows have visited Wilmington for the purpose of assisting the Negro leadership there in securing a massive number of Negro public school students to seek reassignment from all Negro schools to white schools. The program is in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee, The NAACP and other local groups. Also the leadership is closely watching the Operations of the Wilmington Poverty Program O.E.O - Operation Head Start which the Negro Community feels, with reason, will be segregated. The fellows are presently negotiating with the power structure, the School Board and the officials of the Wilmington Poverty Program to establish all programs without regard to race, color or creed in

accordance with the rules and regulations of the Federal O.E.O. Program.

Respectfully submitted,

June 24, 1965

F. B. McKissick

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
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chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1965
CORE SEDF

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
June 25, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Enclosed please find applications for Community Development Fellowships sponsored by C.S.E.D.F. You will recall that we discussed this matter by phone some few days ago.

1. William V. Harris
2. Minnie Lee Fuller
3. David C. Riley
4. Othelyn Little
5. Helen Addison

Pending file

We know each, and recommend each of the above applicants for full participation in the above mentioned program. Attached please find the Community Development Program now in progress in North and South Carolina in which the above persons are not participating. We will greatly appreciate your acting on the applicants at your earliest convenience as our program now depends entirely upon the assistance we are able to secure from C.S.E.D.F.

Yours in freedom,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:sss
Enclosures

a national organization with affiliated local groups working to

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
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treasurer
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CORElator editor

STAFF
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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1965
CORE SEDF

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
June 25, 1965

CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Wealthy Relatives:

I received a field fellowship from SEDF to work in Louisiana this summer. However, I did not receive a check for traveling expenses from New York, which I believe is for $40, and the Baton Rouge office said to write to you about it.

Your poor little cousin in quest of freedom,

Dan Rosenberg

Dan Rosenberg

June 28, 1965

Mr. Dan Rosenberg
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Dan:

Glad that you have received a Field Fellowship. However, we have not received your application and until this is done, and it is approved by our Selection Committee, there is nothing that can be done.

From my knowledge of you and of the project we are encouraging, I assume that you would receive a Fellowship. But they are granted at this end. Please fill the application out right away and return it to me promptly.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

June 28, 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I have received the applications for the Community Development Fellowships.

None of them have filled in Section II, the summer project. This is a critical sentoon of the application and must be filled in.

Othelyn Little and Helen Addison clearly do not qualify for the Fellowships since they are not college students, nor will they be college students in the Fall. On the other hand, Minnie Lee Fuller intends to enroll in North Carolina College in Durham and major in political science, and is therefore qualified. William V. Harris is also qualified on the basis of Section I, Education. David Riley has not filled his Sectoon I out adequately. It will, therefore, be impossible to make a determination as to his eligibility. I am sending you three copies of page two of the application to be filled out by David Riley, William Harris, and Minnie Fuller. Also, I am sending an extra copy of page one for David Riley. The Committee will meet shortly, and I hope that these will be returned promptly so that they can make a thorough consideration.

However, there is no point in presenting Helen Addison or Othelyn Little's name for consideration. They simply do not qualify under the requirements.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

cc: Richard Haley

Form 190P 10M 10★63

For Inter-Departmental Use

RECEIVED

JUN 22 1965

CORE SEDF

CITY OF AKRON, OHIO

DEPARTMENT

[June 1965]

505 Edgewood Ave.
Akron 7, Ohio

Dear Mr. Rich,

I wrote Mr. Dennis prior to receiving your check that I wouldn't be able to come South for the Cause this year. I have accepted a job due to my financial need for college this fall. I am returning the check for eighty-five dollars. I hope someone else will be able to use it. I want to thank you so much for granting me the scholarship. I am truly honored and I am very sorry I will not be able to use it. I will continue to work for SCOPE and civil rights up here. I hope your summer project is a tremendous success!

Yours for Freedom,
Adrienne Mc Clellan

Enclosure
Check voided 6/22/65

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

July 1, 1965

Mr. Nicholas R. Lawrence
172 Stanton Street
New York, New York 10002

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $85 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

+ Charles N/C (both checks)

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

[SAME LETTER SENT TO OTHER SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS]

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

July 2, 1965

Mr. Sidney Daniels
Route Three
Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniels:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ 40 to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

July 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a list of 14 additional persons who have received Community Development Fellowships to work on projects sponsored by CORE in your area. The requirements mentioned in my letter of June 18, 1965 applies to these students as well.

I understand that several of those who received Fellowships of that date have not shown up on the project. I would appreciate receiving the list so that we can stop payment on any checks which may have been issued to them.

Also enclosed is a list of the applicants which were rejected.

I do hope that the projects go well, and that the students derive substantial benefit from them.

Sincerely,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosures

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. George Wiley

July 2, 1965

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS

North Florida Project (Quincy)

Sidney Daniels

Emmitt Tribue

Bettye A. Galloway

North Carolina Project

Minnie Lee Fuller

William V. Harris

David C. Riley

South Carolina Project

Walter B. Robinson

Louisiana Project

Judith Fleiss

William Michael Jones

Nicholas R. Lawrence

William J. Madden

Hugh D. Robbins

Dan Rosenberg

Eddie Scott

Terry Poe - pending

July 2, 1965

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS - REJECTS

Helen Addison

Patsy Jean Boone

Eric Reed Holt

Othelyn Little

Michael Lamont Robinson

Anthony Scott

July 6, 1965

Miss Helen Addison
606 Elizabeth Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Miss Addison:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

July 6, 1965

Mr. Anthony Scott
1865 First Street
Richmond, California

Dear Mr. Scott:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

July 6, 1965

Mr. Michael L. Robinson
2851 Bronson
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Robinson:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educatkonal background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

July 6, 1965

Miss Othelyn Little
214 E. Corporation Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Miss Little:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

July 6, 1965

Mr. Eric R. Holt
226 East 12 Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Holt:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. Fellowships were granted to students who met the criteria for Fellowships in terms of educational background (field of study and professional plans).

We wish youtthe best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

July 7, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley'
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I really must have the $200 checks for those Community Fellows who have not shown up in their assignments. This is important so that the checks are not inadvertently cashed. Also, I would like to cancel the travel grants that were issued to these students.

Sincerely,

Marv

MR:hm

7

July 6, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
CORE North Florida Citizen
Education Project
Route Three, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dear Spiver:

I have an application for Community Development Fellowship from Cassandra Yvonne Williams. She impressed me favorably, but has unfortunately not filled out the application form properly. I have, therefore, enclosed a new application. She has not indicated that she will be in school in the Fall. I must know if she will and what school. This section must be filled out. Also, on the second page, section two, question four, "Why do you want to participate in this project," this must be filled out properly as well. I have enclosed a copy of the criteria sheet for her use.

Please continue to keep me informed on the progress of the project.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

RECEIVED

JUL 12 1965

CORE SEDF

P.O. Box 514
Summerton, South Carolina
July 7, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv,

I have received your check for $85.00, at my home in Philadelphia, on June 17. By the time I received it, I was already in Waveland, Mississippi, having spent my own money to get there in time for the workshop. My mother sent the check to me after I reached Sumter, South Carolina. I have been living on this money, awaiting the remainder of my fellowship. It occured to me that you may not be aware of my present address and, as I am down to the "nitty-gritty", I thought it best that I write. I would also like some information regarding the written reports to be submitted by Fellowship recipients. Are they to be sent to you in care of the Southern Office every week, or are they to be sent to you at the conclusion of the project?

I am eagerly awaiting a check from you. Thank you.

Peace and Freedom,

Horace J. Godwin

Horace J. Godwin

[enclosed, Haley to Rich, 1965, July 8]

REQUIRED REPORTS
from
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP WORKERS

July 8, 1965

Three reports will be required of each worker in the Community Development Fellowship program. The first report is to cover the period from the end of the orientation through Saturday, July 10, 1965. Items to be included in this report are outlined immediately below.

1. Location of the project
2. Personnel on that project
3. Prior education, civil rights experience and group-work experience of each worker on project
4. Observations on staff housing, food, recreation, work-routine, office facilities and supplies, transportation and communications with other CORE staff.
5. Description of community
   a. population by race
   b. occupations: percentage breakdown in principal occupations where possible
   c. principal industries
   d. attitudes toward civil rights: public officials, local businessmen, Negro community, white community
   e. degree of desegregation: schools, employment, voting, etc.
   f. response to Civil Rights Act; to Anti-Poverty Act
   g. problems or advantages for the Negro community in housing, employment, governmental services, inter-group communications
6. Other observations which you consider pertinent

The above listing is given only to apprise the worker of basic required content, not of format. Rather, it is recommended that the report be written in personal, narrative style.

Second is a group of three biweekly reports. Each will be something of a digest of conversations, meetings and actions which illustrate problems of your community, or how the Movement reacts to those problems, or both. Since almost everything you see or do would fall in this category, it's up to the worker to choose what seems to be the three or four most significant points for each report.

The final report will draw on all the material previously submitted. Content and format of this will be left to the worker; it is felt that the greater variety of individual treatment gained by this freedom will result in maximum value from the total body of reports submitted.

First report due in Southern Office: Wednesday, July 14.

Biweekly reports due in Southern Office: Monday July 19th.
Monday August 2nd.
Monday August 16th.

Final report due in Southern Office Wednesday August 25th.

You should prepare all reports in duplicate so you can retain a copy for your own reference. It is only required that you submit one copy of each report to the Southern Office.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

[enclosed, Haley to Rich, 1965, July 8]

CORE Southern office
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

July 8, 1965

revised list of

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWship WORKERS

Florida

Sidney Daniels ✓

Bettye A. Galloway ✓

Emmitt Tribue ✓

Johnny Lee Watson ✓

*)(of uncertain status)

Ann Early

Cassandra Williams

(4)

North Carolina

Minnie Lee Fuller ✓

William V. Harris ✓

David C. Riley ✓

(3)

South Carolina

Mazie Lee Butler ✓

Horace Godwin ✓

Mary V. Robinson ✓

Walter B. Robinson ✓

Brenda Thompson ✓

*(of uncertain status)

Jimmie Andrews

Sherman Henry

(5)

*These cases are either still being processed, or there is some confusion or lack of information to be cleared up. Proper notification will be given to applicants as soon as their respective casses are cleared up.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP WORKERS

Louisiana

New Orleans	Other parts of the state
Susanne Ballard ✓	Herman Carter ✓
Emile J. Dupre ✓	Judith Fleiss ✓
Martin Fassler ✓	Archie Hunter ✓
Margeline Jennings ✓	William Michael Jones ✓
Patricia D. Morrow ✓	Michael Kinsler ✓
Dorothy B. Nance ✓	Beverly D. Lee ✓
Bernadine L. Porche ✓	William J. Madden ✓
Adam Weber ✓	Daniel E. Paik ✓
Doratha Smith ✓	Hugh Robbins ✓
Rosemary Williams ✓	Dan Rosenberg ✓
	Eddie Scott ✓
(of uncertain status)	Pamela C. Smith ✓
Irene Davis	Shirley Thompson ✓
Kendra Harris	Ernestina Vanderpool ✓
Marion Cramer	Jack Watlington ✓
Nicholas R. Lawrence ✓	
~~James Gobel~~	
Terry Poe	

26

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1965
CORE SEDF

July 8, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
148 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

Enclosed is the list of Community Development Fellowship workers as presently verified. As you can see, there are still names we are unsure of; I'll have to ask more questions of more people until I can clear the status of these.

Enclosed also is a copy of the outline of required reports for the fellowship workers. As I told you in Durham, all the reports except the last are included so they will have some motivation to keep regular notes throughout the period, rather than relying on memory at the last minute(I'm projecting my own weakness, I suppose).

Of other matters, I can onlyy think of your request for our suggestions on training, and our request for radios. On the former, I am "thinking furiously". on the latter, I shall attack Ed Day with a set of sharpened typewriter keys.

Take care,

Richard

Richard Haley
Core Southern Director

RECEIVED

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS

JUL 14 1965

RE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
148 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

The Southern Office has just received an application for a Community Development Fellowship from Ann Early. Ann is working in the North Florida project, and Spiver Gordon recommends her as a person who is doing satisfactory work. OK

In light of that recommendation I am requesting that Ann Early be accepted as a Fellow in our Community Development program. I am suggesting that she forward her application directly to your office.

According to information I have received, you should have received recent applications from the following: Cassandra Williams, ~~Jimmie Andrews~~, Sherman Henry, Irene Davis, Kendra Harris [illegible] on Cramer. If such is not the case, [illegible] et me know. Enough for now.

cc: Spiver Gordon

July 12, 1965

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
530 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York
Att: Adjusters

Gentlemen:

Will you please stop payment on the following checks issued from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. account--No. 0-28581.

Date	Payee	Amount	Check Number
June 15, 1965	Louvert T. Breckenridge	$40.00	629
" " "	* Cathy Cade	40.00	630
" " "	* Alyce Ann Gay	40.00	632
" " "	Geraldine J. Maddock	40.00	633
" " "	James Oppel	40.00	637

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

* check returned

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1965
CORE-SEDF

July 12, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDF
148 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

By some horrible mischance this bill has escaped my attention. By the simple process of wishful thinking I assumed it had been paid. Now; was it not decided that SEDF would underwrite the expenses of our Waveland orientation? I'm writing to you, at any rate, on that assumption.

Moving from assumptions to the facts of life, will SEDF be able to take this over? If so, please send them the check, then tell me about it. Man, my head is bustin' with calls for money coming from all over the place.

HELP.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Telephone: 964-8210

July 12, 1965

Miss Kendra C. Harris
General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana

Dear Miss Harris:

I am delighted to inform you that you have been awarded a Community Development Fellowship by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

Your Fellowship will cover travel and living expenses for the summer project named in your application. A check for $ to cover your round-trip transportation is enclosed. You will receive a check for $200 representing the remainder of your Fellowship to cover room, board and living expenses when you arrive at the Project.

Please remember that the check enclosed with this letter covers travel to the project and return to your home. You are responsible for retaining half of this amount for your return trip at the end of the project.

We also wish to remind you that you are responsible for submitting a written report on your experiences to CORE SEDF at the above address within two weeks after the project is concluded.

For myself and the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee I wish you the very best of luck this summer.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure

Check sent to K. Haley
7/14/65

July 13, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Sorry about the Waveland thing. We cannot pay the bill since we have already provided CORE with $12,000 for training and supervision of our Community Development Fellows. The Fellows were a significant portion of the Waveland Conference.

To pay for this concerence, therefore, will simply mean that we would pay twice for their training. Sorry.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

July 14, 1965

Miss Patsy Jean Boone
c/o Mr. J. N. Blankenship
Route One, Box 51
Saline, Louisiana

Dear Patsy Jean Boone:

Thanks so much for your letter of July 6. I have enclosed an additional copy of the third page of the application form for the CORE SEDF Fellowship.

It must be signed by your mother before we can consider your application. Therefore, would you please have it filled out promptly, and return it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

July 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing two checks for Kendra C. Harris. One for $200 for her Fellowship, and another for $85 as a travel grant.

Also enclosed is a copy of our letter to Patsy Jean Boone. I hate to be sticky, but this is terriblyiimportant, and I must insist on it. She does seem like a very sound, likeable girl. This leaves the following applications in our hands still pending.

Kathy Barrett
John Patterson
Dorothy Banks

All others which we have received have either been accepted or rejected and you have received notification. Therefore, if there is any person you feel would be appropriate for the Fellowship Program, please send in the application immediately. We have not yet received them. Further, we could not in good conscious continue to grant Fellowships once a ~~sufficient~~ substantial portion of the summer period has past.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

July 14, 1965

Mr. William K. Wolfe
Executive Director
Urban League of Westchester County, Inc.
Six Depot Plaza
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Enclosed are nine checks for $200 each made out to the Community Development Fellows who have been accepted by the Westchester Urban League for its voter registration project. You will note that these checks are made out to both the individual and to the Urban League. In this way, you will be able to control disbursements and to be assured that the students actually perform.

It is my understanding that the Aaron E. Norman Fund has made a grant to the Westchester Urban League for supervision of this project. Therefore, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund will not provide money for supervision. However, we do recognize the obligation to reimburse the Westchester Urban League for out-of-pocket expenses for transportation and communication on the part of the Community Development Fellows.

At the end of the summer field work period, we shall receive from the Westchester Urban League a detailed accounting of the costs for which CORE SEDF is liable on account of our Fellows. We will reimburse the Westchester Urban League within thirty days after receipt of such an accounting.

If this agreement is acceptable to you, will you sign one copy and return it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

cc: Mrs. Phyllis Shearer

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWS

(Westchester Urban League Voter Registration Project)

Gary Alexander

Marsha Bacon

Jeffrey Baldwin

Andrea Balis

Yvonne Barnes

Claudia J. Boyce

Garvan Brown

David Hoberman

Fran Lipton

July 15, 1965

Mr. William K. Wolfe
Executive Director
Urban League of Westchester County, Inc.
Six Depot Plaza
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $200 for Sherwood M. Kendall, Jr. who replaced Charles Demery. The check is also made out to the individual and the Urban League in order to control disbursement.

This brings the total number of Community Development Fellows up to ten.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard
Secretary to Mr. Marvin Rich

/hm
Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Phyllis Shearer

July 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Enclosed are six checks for the following Community Development Fellows.

Two checks/in the amounts of $200 and $40 for each Dorothy J. Banks and Kathy Barrett.

Two checks in the amounts of $200 and $85 for John S. Patterson.

The above three applicants were listed in our letter of July 14 as still pending.

Sincerely yours,

Hope Maynard
Secretary to Mr. Rich

/hm
Enclosures (6)

July 16, 1965

Mr. Horace J. Godwin
P. O. Box 514
Summerton, South Carolina

Dear Horace:

By now you should have received the $200 check for the Fellowship. If not, let me know again and I will stop payment and send another one.

How is the project going. I would really like to get periodic letters from you, so that we can evaluate the operation.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

2209 Dryades St.
N.O., La.

RECEIVED

JUL 20 1965

CORE SEDF

July 16, 1965

Dear Marvin,

Adam Weber, a field fellowship recipient, has lost his $200 check. Please stop all payments on this check immediately.

Thanks.

Yours in the name of freedom,

Dave Dennis

Dave Dennis

Stopped pay't #617
7/20/65
Issued new ck. on 7/26
#818

URBAN LEAGUE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Inc. 6 DEPOT PLAZA - WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. - WH 9-1174

Interracial Cooperation for Better Living

July 22, 1965

RECEIVED

JUL 23 1965

CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
Room 1312
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York, 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed are two news releases on our Voter Registration Drive for this summer.

Sincerely yours,

William K. Wolfe

William K. Wolfe
Executive Director

[Enclosed, Wolfe to Rich, 1965, July 22]

FROM: URBAN LEAGUE OF WESTCHESTER, INC.

CONTACT: Mrs. Edward Brody - WH 9-1174

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Urban League of Westchester was informed today that literary tests for residents of White Plains who wish to register and vote this year are now being given.

Any White Plains resident who is qualified to vote and who needs to pass a literacy test to do so may take this test at the Rochambeau School, Fisher Avenue. Hours are Mondays through Thursdays from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. See Mr. Ernest B. White. No advance appointment is necessary.

You may take the test if you are otherwise qualified to register and vote. You must be 21 years of age on the day after Election Day, a resident of New York State for one year, a resident of your election district for 30 days, and a citizen of the United States.

For further information, please call Urban League Voter Registration, Mrs. Edward Brody, WH 9-1174, or Miss Joyce Myers, WH 8-9579.

oOo

From:The Urban League of Westchester County, Inc.
6 Depot Plaza White Plains, N.Y.
Contact: Charles Pintchman at (212) 972-3772

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

White Plains, July 20 -- The Urban League of Westchester County has named Mrs. Edward Brody of Scarsdale director of its 1965 Voter Registration Campaign.

Named to assist her in the county-wide drive were Austin Sullivan, who will be co-director in charge of field work, and Nadine Felton, who will serve as assistant director. Both are currently on the League staff.

As was the case with its initial voter drive last year, the current League campaign will be conducted in cooperation with local non-partisan voter education groups including the League of Women Voters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Brody is an attorney who has been prominent in community affairs for several years. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Scarsdale and Chairman of the League's Community Action Program. She is a Director of the Scarsdale-Hartsdale chapter of the American Association for the United Nations. Prior to moving to Scarsdale in 1962, Mrs. Brody lived in Mount Vernon, where she was president of the Council of Social Agencies and of the P.T.A., and in Greenburgh, where she helped organize the District #8 Committee for Education.

In accepting the Urban League job, Mrs. Brody noted that the League will offer support, on a non-partisan basis, to registration committees in every predominantly Negro community in Westchester. Included will be literature which encourages registration and voting and lists hours and places for registering, personnel to work with local groups in canvassing neighborhoods and demonstrating voting machinery, and speakers to discuss the importance of voting before neighborhood groups.

"Despite the absence of national or state-wide candidates on the ballot, the 1965 elections will have great impact on the daily lives of every citizen in Westchester," Mrs. Brody said this week. She noted that voters will be asked to choose members of the State Legislature and will also be electing a Board of Supervisors, County Executive, District Attorney, two Family Court judges and one Surrogate.

Mrs. Brody announced that a field crew of ten college students has been organized for the drive. She urged that anyone who has some free time this Summer and wants to participate actively in an important public-service effort get in touch with the Voter Registration Committee at the Urban Leauge office, WHite Plains 9-1174.

oOo

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1965
CORE SEDF

TO: Marvin Rich and David Dennis

FROM: Doratha "Dodi" Smith - Feild Fellowship

DATE: July 23, 1965

My first two weeks in the Research Department was was spent familiarizing myself with the set up of that department, learning the filing system and what I will be doing until the summer project end.

Since that time I have been doing mostly filing and clerical work. I have answered some requests from the field and have written for material that would be of use to the Research Department.

On July 11 I went to Bogalusa. There I participated in marches and picketing.

Since returning to the Southern Office, I have been working in the Program Department doing clerical work and setting up a filing system. At the same time I am continuing my work in the Research Department.

Freedomly yours,

Dodi

Doratha Smith

/ds

July 26, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Enclosed are 15 checks for the following Community Development Fellows.

Two checks for Cathy Cade (These are being reissued as per Mr. Dennis' letter of July 16).

Two checks for Artis R. Dawson
" " " Ann Early
" " " Baziel Johnson
" " " Steve Miller
" " " James Peters, III
" " " Sidney Smith, Jr.

} One check each in the amount of $200 for subsistence, and one check each for travel expenses to and from the project.

One check in the amount of $200 to Adam Weber, Jr. This replaces the original check which was lost.

Also enclosed are two lists indicating the recipients and those who have been rejected.

As of this date, we have no other applications on hand.

Sincerely yours,

Hope Maynard
Secretary to Mr. Marvin Rich

hm
Enclosures (15 checks, two listings)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP - RECIPIENTS

NAME	PROJECT
Artis R. Dawsen	Louisiana
Ann Early	Florida
Baziel Johnson	Louisiana
Steve Miller	Louisiana
James Peters, III	Louisiana
Sidney Smith, Jr.	Louisiana

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS - REJECTS

Matthew Battieste	No parent's signature. Under 21 years of age.
Thomas A. Brennan	Did not fill in Part 4, Section 2. Very vital.
Linda D. Smith	Not a college student.

Jimmie D. Andrews - We understand that he is no longer with the project.

(Pending)

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

July 26, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

The enclosed sheet is Section I of the application by David Riley for a Community Development Fellowship. I trust that it is adequately filled out.

If there are any further problems relating to this application, please notify me as soon as possible.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:iam

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1965
CORE SEDF

July 30, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv,

Dave asked me to write you concerning filed fellowships for Jaqueline Bulter and Linda Smith. I would like to know whether or not these applications have been approved by SEDF. I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter as soon as possible.

do not remember seeing these applications

Freedomly yours,

Doratha Smith
Program Department

August 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I have enclosed four checks for the following two Community Development Fellows:

Patsy J. Boone - one check for $200 for subsistence
" " for $85 for travel expense

Terry Poe - one check for $200 for subsistence
" " " $40 for travel expense.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard
Secretary to Marvin Rich

/hm
Enclosures (4)

[IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS]

August 3, 1965

Mr. Jimmie D. Andrews
912 South 18
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Andrews:

We are sorry to inform you that the CORE SEDF Fellowship Committee was not able to grant you a Community Development Fellowship for this summer.

The Committee asked me to express their regrets to those who did not win Fellowships. We wish you the best of luck this summer and hope you will find a way to finance participation in a summer project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

cc: Miss Doratha Smith

August 3, 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I am enclosing application forms for the Community Development Fellowships for David Riley, William Harris, and Minnie Fuller. These three candidates have not filled out page two properly. As I indicated in my letter of June 28, it is important that this be done. The checks which were sent to these individuals were conditional upon this. Therefore, it is incumbent upon these individuals to complete their application.

I do hope that they are doing effective work. I would like to receive reports from them from time to time. Also, it is incumbent upon them to prepare an evaluation at the end of the summer. I trust this will be done.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures
cc: Richard Haley

August 3, 1965

Miss Doratha Smith
Program Department
Congress of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dodi:

I have enclosed a number of copies of the reject letters on the Community Development Fellows. We have not received an application from Jacqueline Butler. However, the deadline for consideration of applicants is long since past. Further, we have spent all the money we have available in this program.

Linda Smith could not be considered because she was a high school student, and would be returning to high school in the fall. This means that she simply does not come under the legal requirements of such a program.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

cc: Mr. David Dennis
Mr. Richard Haley

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-8576

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1965
CORE, SEDF

Interfiled application
8/11/65

August 9, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Enclosed please find the applications of Community Development Fellows, David Riley, William Harris and Minnie Fuller.

I apologize for the delay, but I thought that this matter had been taken care of long ago. The reason for the initial lack of information on the application forms was that the original applications were accompanied by a description of the projects on which the students were to be working.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:iam

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

August 16, 1965

The summer will soon be over. I hope that your experience as a Community Development Fellow has been useful and rewarding.

In the next week you should prepare an evaluation of your experience and send it to me at the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. We will need your evaluation by August 23. Your local project may also be interested in receiving a copy, but this is between yourself and the project. For SEDF purposes, we would like: (1) a description of your assignment both in terms of the project and in terms of your specific personal responsibilities. (2) a brief description of what you learned and of how you believe this will help you in your future studies. (3) suggestions for improvement both in the project and in the operation of the Community Development Fellowship Program.

I do hope that your evaluation will be as straight forward and as honest as you can make it. Include both the strengths and the weaknesses of the program.

Once again, my thanks for participating in this experiment. I do hope that you have gained in understanding as well as I.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1965
CORE SEDF

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

August 18, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv,

Enclosed is the lost check for Adam Weber, Jr.

Sincerely,

Dodi

Doratha Smith
Program Department

/d

Enclosure (1)

Stopped payt on this & issued new check.

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

September 21, 1965

Miss Beverly D. Lee
1925 Jackson Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Lee:

We have still not received your personal report on the 1965 Summer Field Work Program--the report agreed upon at the time you were awarded a Community Development Fellowship.

It is important that we hear from you--and soon! Reports from everyone who received a SEDF Fellowship are essential if we are to arrive at a sound evaluation of the 1965 Program and make plans for the Summer of 1966. Our office must begin now to work on fund-raising and planning for next summer. Your report will help us do both more effectively. We know this from looking over reports already received.

You can write up your experience in any way that suits you. Dont't feel that you need submit a lengthy document. Specific descriptions, evaluations and suggestions will be the most useful.

We are particularly interested in the following information:

(1) What you did: specific information about your project and, especially, about your personal activities and responsibilities.

(2) Your estimate of how much was accomplished and what the future prospects are of the work you were doing.

(3) Your criticisms of the project you worked on:
Was it worthwhile?
If so, in what ways? If not, why not?
How could it have been impooved?

(4) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that you acquired or improved knowledge or skills in special areas? Be specific.

- more -

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

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(5) Can you see now any specific ways in which the knowledge or skills you acquired or developed will help you in your college work or in the work you expect to do after college?

(6) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that it made any significant difference in you, in your general outlook or in your understanding of people and human problems?

(7) What would your feelings be about participating in the Summer Field Program again next summer?

(8) For future planning, what improvements in the overall operation of the Field Work Program and the handling of Fellowship awards, would you consider most important?

We know that the first weeks of a new college year are crowded enough as it is. Nonetheless, we ask you to take time out and to put down on paper this extremely valuable information that only you can provide. We look forward to hearing from you not later than October 15.

Yours very truly,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

October 5, 1965

Mr. William K. Wolfe
Executive Director
Urban League of Westchester
County, Inc.
Six Depot Plaza
White Plains, New York

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is our check for $890.82 in payment for transportation, telephone, and office expenses for the SEDF Community Development Fellows working with the Westchester Urban League Voter Registration Project.

I was particularly pleased to see the personality profiles on the individual Fellows. These were very revealing and did indicate ways in which the project enhanced the education of the individual Fellows. We are now preparing a summary of the evaluations received from the individual Fellows. When this is completed, I will forward it to you.

I do hope that if this or similar project is repeated, that in the future there will be a greater understanding on the part of the Westchester Urban League staff members that our Fellows are not employees, but are rather students participating in the project in order to enhance their education.

We are most grateful to the Urban League for giving us this opportunity in a northern suburban area.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

October 14, 1965

Mr. William K. Wolfe
Executive Director
Urban League of Westchester
County, Inc.
Six Depot Plaza
White Plains, New York

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is our check for $600 covering the additional out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Westchester Urban League for supervision of the CORE SEDF Fellows.

I am glad to clear up this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

November 9, 1965

Dr. Robert Stover
150 College Avenue
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the evaluation on the Community Development Program as we would like it to be. There have been a number of changes since your last draft.

Look it over, and if you don't feel we are doing violence to your opinions, we would like to sign your name to it. If it is too far away from what you wrote originally, we will send it out as an SEDF document. In any case, I am most grateful.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosure

Recd 11/15/65

J. Watlington
1953 Borinquen Ave.
Santurce, P.R.

Dear Sir,

I just received your letter, which was sent to East Orange N.J., requesting my report on this past summers work. It was impossible for the letter to reach me until now.

Within the next two weeks you will receive my report.

Thank you,

Jack Watlington

December 27, 1965

Mr. Jack Watlington
1953 Borinquen Avenue
Santurce, Puerto Rico

Dear Mr. Watlington:

On November 15, we received your letter saying that your evaluation on the past summer's work would be mailed within the next two weeks.

When will we receive it?

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

Niemayer
evenings in May
John Bennett

Frank
assoc Prof of S.W. Hawkshaw
Archie Lacey, assoc prof of Educ Hunter
Wm S. Nelson, V-P of Harvard U
Jack Niemayer, President
Bank Street
college of Educ

Mrs Compton

Community Development

1. - Endorsements from academia dm Single
2. - Support Civil Rights org
3. - Application Form "
4. ~~Davies letter~~
5. - &

Eleanor Roosevelt Found

Legal Defense

Send card notification
when we pay bills.

North Carolina Project

B. Elton Cox
619 N. Ellwood Drive
High Point , North Carolina

Workers

Minnie Lee Fuller
William V. Harris
David C. Riley

~~South Carolina Project~~
Florida Project
Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Sidney Daniels
Bettye A. Galloway
Emmitt Tribue
Johnny Lee Watson

uncertain status---Cassandra Williams
Ann Early

South Carolina

Jim McCain
317 West Bartlette
Sumter South Carolina

Mazie Lee Butler
Horace Godwin
Mary V. ~~Hamilton~~ Robinson
Walter B. Robinson
Brenda Thompson

uncertain status
~~Jimmie Andrews~~
Sherman Henry

PARISH ASSIGNMENTS, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS

	Mailing address	Phone
Bienville Parish Patsy Boone Marian Kramer Shirley Thompson	c/o Mr. Blankenship Route 1, Box 51 Saline, Louisiana	Jonesboro 6263
Caddo Parish Michael Burns Dan Paik Eddie Scott	P. O. Box 3278 Queensborough Station Shreveport, Louisiana	Shreveport (318)423-9683 LCDC number leave messages
Claiborne Parish Jerry Robinson Pamela Smith Richard Thompson	c/o Mr. Dodd 1208 W. Jefferson Avenue Homer, Louisiana	Homer (318)927-3031
Concordia Parish James Brown Mike Clurman	c/o COFO 119 E. Franklin Natchez, Mississippi	Natchez, Miss. (601)445-9319 COFO number-leave messages
E&W Feliciana Parishes Henry Brown Mimi Feingold Marty Goldstein Christine Wright	General Delivery Clinton , Louisiana	Clinton (504)683-5401
Iberville Parish Jack Fawcett Kenny Johnson	c/o Mr. Willie Carruth 1830 Haase Street Plaquemine, Louisiana	Plaquemine (504)687-4473
Jackson Parish Dorothy Banks Kendra Harris Annie Pernell Johnson	General Delivery Jonesboro, Louisiana	Jonesboro 7316
Madison Parish Harold Ickes Tony Scott Alec VanSinderen	c/o Moe's Tire Shop 601 W. Green St. Tallulah, Louisiana	Tallulah 2060
Ouachita Parish Steve Miller Mike Robinson Dan Rosenberg	103 N. 10th Street Monroe, Louisiana	Monroe (318) office 325-7610 home 323-1061

Pointe Coupee Parish Billy Brooks (Walter Jenkins Kent Hudson	c/o Mrs. Leola Hood 811 St. Mary Street New Roads, Louisiana	New Roads (504)638-8770
Rapides Parish Archie Hunter Paul Trainor	c/o Rev. Joseph Rax 512 Willow Glen Road Alexandria, Louisiana	Alexandria (318)HI 2-6440
St. Helena Parish Fred Lacey Howie Kaibel Ronnie Kaibel	c/o Mrs. Hall Route 2 Box 18 Greensburg, Louisiana	Greensburg (504)222-6652
St. Landry Parish Matean (te)Everson Joel Rubenstein Jack Watlington John Zippert	c/o Mr. Adam Renon 210 S. St. George St. Eunice, Louisiana	call in twice daily
Washington Parish Joan Grieco John Hamilton Mike Jones Mike Kinsler Beverly Lee Ernestine VanderPool	c/o Mr. Robert Hicks 924 E. 9th Street Bogalusa, Louisiana	Bogalusa (504)942-7750
Webster Parish Bill Madden Willie Mellion Terry Poe Hugh Robbins	Moody's Motel 600 Frazier Street Minden, Louisiana	Minden (318)377-5845

Louisiana Personnel

NAME	PARISH	CLASSIFICATION
BANKS, DOROTHY	JACKSON	
BOONE, PATSY	BIENVILLE	Fellowship
BROWN, HENRY	E W FELICIANA	TASK FORCE
BUCKLEY, SEARS	BATON ROUGE	TASK FORCE
BURGER, SHARON	BATON ROUGE	TASK FORCE
BURNS, MICHAEL	CADDO	SELF SUPPORTING
CARTER, HERMAN	BATON ROUGE	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
CLURMAN, MICHAEL	CONCORDIA	SELF SUPPORTING
DAVIS, IRENE (CANDY)	BATON ROUGE	
EVERSON, MATEAN (TE)	ST. LANDRY	SELF SUPPORTING
FAWCETT, JACK	IBERVILLE	SELF SUPPORTING
FEINGOLD, MIMI	E W FELICIANA	SELF SUPPORTING
FLEISS, JUDITH	BATON ROUGE	Fellowship
GILMORE, NANCY	BATON ROUGE	SELF SUPPORTING
GOLDSTEIN, MARTIN	E W FELICIANA	SELF*SUPPORTING
GRIECO, JOAN	WASHINGTON	SELF SUPPORTING
HAMILTON, JOHN	WASHINGTON	SELF SUPPORTING
HARRIS, KENDRA	JACKSON	
HUDSON, KENT	POINTE COUPEE	SELF SUPPORTING
HUNTER, ARCHIE	RAPIDES	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
ICKES, HAROLD	MADISON	SELF SUPPORTING
JENKINS, WALTER (B. BROOKS)	POINTE COUPEE	PROJECT SUBSISTENCE
JOHNSON, ANNIE PERNELL	JACKSON	PROJECT SUBSISTENCE
JOHNSON, KENNY	IBERVILLE	TASK FORCE
JONES, MIKE	WASHINGTON	Fellowship
KAIBEL, HOWARD	ST HELENA	SELF SUPPORTING
KAIBEL, ROWINA (RONNIE)	ST. HELENA	SELF SUPPORTING
KINSLER, MICHAEL	WASHINGTON	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
KRAMER, MARIAN	BIENVILLE	PROJECT SUBSISTENCE
LACEY, FRED	ST. HELENA	SELF SUPPORTING
LEE, BEVERLY	WASHINGTON	FEILD FELLOWSHIP
LESSER, MICHAEL	BATON ROUGE	FIELD SECCRETARY
MADDEN, WILLIAM	WEBESTER	
MELLION, WILLIE	WEBSTER	PROJECT SUBSISTENCE
MILLER, KATHY	BATON ROUGE	SELF SUPPORTING
MILLER, STEVE	OUZCHITA	SELF SUPPORTING
MOORE, RONNIE	BATON ROUGE	FIELD SECRETARY
PAIK, DAN	CADDO	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
PETERS, JIM	BATON ROUGE	
POE, TERRY	WEBSTER	
REYNOLDS, ISAAC	FIELD	FIELD SECRETARY
ROBBINS, HUGH	WEBSTER	
ROBINSON, JERRY	CLAIBORNE	SELF SUPPORTING
ROBINSON, MIKE	OUACHITA	SELF SUPPORTING
ROLLINS, JUDITH	BATON ROUGE	TASK FORCE
ROSENBERG, DAN	OUACHITA	
ROY, LORAINE	BATON ROUGE	SELF SUPPORTING
RUBENSTEIN, JOEL	ST. LANDRY	
SCOTT, EDDIE	CADDO	
SCOTT, TONY	MADISON	

SMITH, LINDA DIANA	NOW IN NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT SUBSISTENCE
SMITH, PAMELA	CALAIBORNE	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
THOMPSON, RICHARD	CLAIBORNE	SELF SUPPORTING
TRAINOR, PAUL	RAPIDES	SELF SUPPORTING
VANDERPOOL, ERNESTINE	WASHINGTON	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
VANSINDEREN, ALEC	MADISON	SELF SUPPORTING
WATLINGTON, JACK	ST. LANDRY	FIELD FELLOWSHIP
WRIGHT, CHRISTINE	E W FELICIANA	TASK FORCE
ZIPPERT, JOHN	ST. LANDRY	SELF SUPPORTING

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Community Development Fellowships are awarded to college students who wish to undertake field work assignments in a summer community project sponsored by national civil rights organizations. The field work experience offered by a given project must relate to a student's area of study. They are designed for students who cannot finance their own participation. Students receiving fellowships will enhance their educational and professional careers and at the same time perform valuable community service.

ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for a Community Development Fellowship, a student must:

1. be admitted to an accredited college;
2. be accepted by a bona fide summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization;
3. show evidence that the nature of the project relates to his college studies;
4. show evidence that he does not have adequate funds to pay his own expenses.

SELECTION

Students will be selected on the basis of an application form which must be filed with CORE SEDF by May 25, 1965. Preference will be given to students whose past experience in academic work, community activity and civil rights work indicates that he will profit from and make a contribution to the given project. Two references, one related to college work and one related to community activity, will be required of each applicant.

OBLIGATIONS

Students who receive Fellowships must agree to attend all training and evaluation sessions related to the project and to provide CORE SEDF with a report on experiences.

- - - - -

5/3/65

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038
Telephone: 964-8210

PROSPECTUS: Community Development Fellowships - 1965

Summer Field Work Programs for College Students

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Community Development Fellowships will be awarded to students majoring in education, religion, the social sciences, agriculture, health, and other relevant areas,who wish to gain field work experience in community projects this summer.

Civil rights organizations are sponsoring a wide range of community development projects, mainly among Negro communities in the South, but also in deprived neighborhoods of the North. Voter registration drives are planned, also freedom schools and community centers, a variety of programs in housing, employment and farming, and related research studies. All of these programs would provide excellent field work experience for college and graduate students.

After analyzing last summer's programs, organizations such as CORE, SNCC, NAACP, and SCLC have concluded that emphasis this summer should be on stimulating local leadership so that projects which are initiated can be continued through the year. Recruitment of volunteers this summer will reflect this need. Organizations will actively seek Negro volunteers who can function effectively in the communities where projects will be conducted.

Lack of funds prevents many Negroes and some whites who would make a valuable contribution to programs from participating. These students must earn money to support themselves over the summer. Community Development Fellowships will enable these students to give their services to community projects.

Students who receive Fellowships will spend their summer constructively working in field projects where their talents and energies will be fully utilized and their academic studies enriched by direct experience. They will be able to apply and test concepts they have learned in the classroom in actual field situations. They will learn first-hand about group behavior, about local government, how psychological principles operate in relating to individuals, and how a research project is organized.

for mimeographing

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

PROSPECTUS: **Community Development Fellowships - 1965**

Summer Field Work Programs for College Students

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Background

Community Development Fellowships will be awarded to students majoring in (Education, religion,) agriculture, health, and other relevant the social sciences, ~~and related~~ areas who wish to gain field work experience in community projects this summer.

Civil rights organizations are sponsoring a wide range of community development projects, mainly among Negro communities in the South, but also in deprived neighborhoods of the North. Voter registration drives are planned, also freedom schools and community centers, a variety of programs in housing, employment and farming, and related research studies. All of these programs would provide excellent field work experience for college and graduate students. ~~in such fields as political science, psychology, sociology, agriculture and others.~~

¶ After analyzing last summer's programs, organizations such as CORE and SNCC have ~~generally~~ concluded that emphasis this summer should be on stimulating local leadership ~~so that projects~~ which are initiated can be continued through the year. (2) ¶ Organizations ~~They, therefore,~~ will seek more Negroes for summer projects and will be more selective this year in their recruitment. While ~~white~~ many a fair percentage of students ~~often~~ can pay their own expenses, few Negro students ~~rarely~~ can ~~finance their participation in summer projects~~. Instead, they must earn money to support themselves over the summer.

NAACP + SCLC

Spell out organizations

The Community Development Fellowships are designed to enable ~~Negro~~ such students to spend their summer constructively working in field projects where their talents and energies will be fully utilized and their academic studies will be ~~enriched~~ and tested by direct experience. They will be able to apply concepts they have learned in the class room and ~~to test theories in~~ to actual field situations. They will learn first-hand about group behavior, about ~~municipal~~ local government, how psychological principles operate in relating to individuals, and how a research project is organized.

Fellowships

Fellowships will carry stipends of $500 to $600 to cover cost of travel, room and board, and attendance at training and evaluation sessions. Programs generally run for ~~three~~ two months, usually mid-June to mid-August.

Selection

Selection of Fellows will be by the CORE SEDF Scholarship Committee, which administers the on-going scholarship program for college and graduate students. The Committee will work closely with ~~CORE, SNCC, and~~ other national and local organizations.

Selection will be based on application form and references submitted by applicants. Application form will include personal, ~~data~~ educational, and financial data and information on ~~course of study, grades, campus activities and~~ outside work related to field project. To receive a Fellowship, a student must show proof of acceptance for a suitable work assignment by a bona fide summer project and proof of financial need. He will be asked to describe his interest in and preparation for his particular field work assignment and to submit two references, one to attest to college work and one to attest to ability in community activities.

Holders of Community Development Fellowships will be asked to file a report on their experiences with CORE SEDF by mid-September.

3/26

To: NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION DEFENSE FUND
CORE STAFF

From: CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana College Campus Project

INTRODUCTION

WHY SOUTHERN STUDENTS?

Thus far in the civil rights movement, the recruitment of volunteer workers from Southern campuses has been painfully neglected--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of the country. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

The young Negro people of the South are constantly migrating to the North in search of better opportunities, only to end up in a slum, frequently unemployed, to live and die in a more strictly bounded ghetto than they knew in the South.

Why do they leave and go North? The college graduates leave in search of better economic opportunities and attempt to escape the horrors that have plagued them to the extent that the North and West, with their token social freedom, seem like new worlds. The vast limitations in employment and housing opportunities, even for Negroes with college degrees, simply cannot be seen from behind the cotton curtain. Most women become nurses or secretaries--or teachers earning less than $4000 a year. If they become teachers, they are placed in a segregated school system to teach in a segregated classroom with inadequate equipment and poorly prepared students. Soon, even those who had the initiative to come North find themselves caught in the soporific of complacency. Dulled first by social acceptance in public accommodations, the spirit of striving must be further suppressed because their jobs depend on how well they behave.

Negro men who seek skilled or professional jobs have verylittle chance, if any, to find decent employment in the South. Negro engineers, social workers, scientists, pharmicists, actors, musicians, construction workers, plumbers, etc., have little chance of acquiring good positions in their trades. Many Negro people feel that by "escaping to the North" they can get away from this dilemma, but the horrible truth is that these problems exist throughout the country. This they must learn and this the movement must teach before the South is drained of its potential black leadership.

To escape the total dilemma, the Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. We are convinced that the incentive for that organization will come from the South and that, at this point, the South is more disposed to such organization. We think that the Mississippi Project has proved that.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the failure or success of the movement. As men and women who will soon be the adult citizens of Louisiana (if they remain), they will live, work and raise their families in dozens of communities all over the state. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success ultimately rests with the people within it.

Through college conferences we hope to reach the Negro student and educate him about the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in present programs and, through participation, for him to become a sound community leader.

date

TO: CORE NATIONAL OFFICE
NAC
CORE STAFF

FROM: CORE LOUISIANA STAFF

RE: LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT

SUMMER PROJECT DIRECTION

The intent of the summer project is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro Community and develop indigenous local leadership to deal with the problems through basic community organization.

The focus of the project is to be on developing local community structures rather than pre-selected program implementation.

Organizing communities around both their immediate needs and long range goals is the best way to get local people to help themselves. Thus, if desegregation of public facilities rather than participation in the ASC election is what a community wants to do, then staff should assist in that program, putting their knowledge and past experience at the service of that community. Rather than specific and uniform accomplishments across the state to conform to a program outline, the goal is total community organization toward whatever specifics the community chooses. Rather than institutors of pre-selected programs, the staff should present the full array of alternatives and allow the community to shape its own individual project. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success will ultimately rest with the people of the community.

Programmatic Suggestions for Developing Community Structures

I. Voter Registration and Politically Oriented Community Organization

The traditional methods of voter registration — clinics, canvassing, rallies, freedom days, etc. may be used as organizational devices or suggestions for programmatic alternatives. In some communities, precinct meetings to discuss immediate community needs may be of some local interest. In such a case, local persons can be guided toward taking both legal and political action to satisfy their needs.

With the exception of voter registration and local elections in which certain communities may want to become involved (staff should report if there are local elections in their communities), there are no political activities as such planned for the summer. But the distinction must be made between political programs and political organization. Almost any kind of community organization can turn its interest to a political problem. In fact, it is likely that a local organization which chose to have covered sewers installed in the Negro community or to have better streets or playgrounds would soon turn of its

own accord to some kind of political involvement. Staff is considering the possibility of challenging the congressional delegation from 4, 5, 6, and 8 Districts of Louisiana in 1966. Legal research on the feasibility of such a project is imperative. Challenges or not, basic community organization must begin now in parishes of the said congressional districts.

The entire summer project is a multilateral program. The staff must relate the problems of the community and the programs which can help them to the long range goal of our struggle. The importance of using every program and activity as an instrument of education can hardly be over-emphasized. Yet, it cannot be forced. The only meaningful organization and program must at least be based on, if not emanate from, strong local structure and not a superstructure of staff and lawyers. The summer program is designed for flexibility; the plan to have local people shape to as large an extent as possible. The summer project in their community is designed to maximize their interest and should therefore maximize their ability to learn and relate their interests to overall objective of our stride.

II. Economic and Poverty Program

A. Farmers Leagues

An organization of farmers to deal with their problems. It can provide a means through which farmers can acquire knowledge about existing federal programs that affect them and how to participate in such programs. The Louisiana ASC elections are held in August giving the summer project a valuable opportunity to work with farmers who want to participate in the leagues as a vehicle for such work. Also for FHA and Agriculture Department loans, leagues as a vehicle for such work. Also, for FHA and Agriculture Department loans, and programs under the anti-poverty bill.

B. Employment

Breaking down barriers of employers and unions (use of boycotts, etc.) and getting training under federal programs; also, implementation of Title VII of the civil rights bill.

C. Food and Welfare

To assist those who have suffered reprisals from civil rights activities, the food and welfare program attempts to provide sufficient subsistence that these people will not be obliged to give in to segregationist pressure. Staff feels that the program should be

directed toward improving the lot of poor Negroes. The resources for this program are obtained from donations and from such federal agencies as the food-stamp program. Solicitation, transportation, storage, and distribution of these goods are all problems.

The staff should inform the community of the federal programs that would enable the people to receive the same materials, administered by the local government, or if they refuse, by a special group set up to receive that kind of federal assistance.

III. Education

A community center may house a number of programs: Library, game-room, nursery, drama group, art program - according to the needs, resources and imagination of the locale. The freedom school can be a part of the community center or a separate operation covering basic literacy, self-expression, academic subjects, Negro history, current events - government - politics. Adult literacy programs, Negro history classes, among others, are some that could be conducted either by the freedom school or the community center.

IV. Desegregation

Where communities wish there are three major areas in which they can do desegregation work: public facilities, public accomodations and school. The movement is rich in some tactics for this kind of work but new and more effective ones should be sought, such as a comprehensive testing program combined with an omnibus suit against a city or a parish.

V. Medical Assistance

There will be an attempt to recruit volunteer doctors the Medical Committee for Human Rights to come into the state and give assistance to staff and poor people. Included where if possible will be medical examinations, prenatal care, health practices, administration of drugs, dietary supplements (vitamins, etc.) and surveying the existing community health and sometimes welfare facilities.

VI. Legal Action

The legal actions mentioned above do not cover the whole range of possible actions. Others can include cut off of federal funds to discriminatory state and local agencies, assist in preparing legal challenges of elections, seek measures such as restraining orders against sheriffs and local citizens who harass and intimidate workers and local people from exercising legal rights, and others.

VII. Area - Twelve (12) Parish Bases (other parishes will be worked from bases)

Bases

1. Fifth Congressional District
   a. Ouachita
   b. Concordia
   c. Morehouse or Union

2. Fourth Congressional District
   a. Caddo
   b. Claiborne
   c. Bienville

3. Eighth Congressional District
   a. Rapides
   b. Natchitoches

4. Sixth Congressional District
   a. Iberville
   b. East Baton Rouge
   c. East Feliciana

5. First Congressional District
   a. Plaquemine

VIII. Training Session

A. Place - Plaquemine, Louisiana
B. Arrival of workers - June 5, 1965
C. Training period - June 6-13, 1965
D. Agenda to follow

PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. Forty-four (44) subsistent staff workers - emphasis on Negro Louisiana College Students.
II. Thirteen (13) project cars - One car for each base
III. Forty (40) Self-supporting volunteers to workers to implement certain phases of the program necessitating specific talents.
IV. Budget

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	$ 1,000.00
B.	Office Supplies for 12 Bases (Est. $100.00 per month per base for 82 days - $250.00 per base)	3,000.00
C.	Telephone - same basis as under subtopic B Two way radio system would help	3,000.00
D.	44 workers - housing and food to run $2.50 per day totaling $110.00 per day	9,020.00
E.	13-cars-gas and care of cars to run $5.00 per day, per car totaling $65.00 per day - 82 days period	5.330.00

IV. Budget (Continued)

F.	Car Rental (Excluding five project cars) 8 cars for 2½ months would run $600.00 per car	4,800.00
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500.00
H.	Miscellaneous Traffic violation fee, minor bond, etc.	1,500.00
	TOTAL	$29,150.00

extremely valuable
on paper this information that only you can provide. We look forward to hearing from yo not later than October 15th.

Yours very truly,

Dear

1965

We have still not received your personal report on the Summer Field Work Program -- the report agreed upon at the time you were awarded a Community Development Fellowship.

It is important that we hear from you--and soon! Reports from everyone who received a SED Fellowship are essential if we are to arrive at a sound evaluation of the 1965 Program and make plans for the Summer of 1966. Our office must begin now to work on fund-raising and planning for next summer. Your report will help us do both more effectively. We know this from looking over reports already received.

You can write up your experiences in any way that suits you. Don't feel that you need submit a lengthy document. Specific descriptions, evaluations and suggestions will be the most useful.

We are particularly interested in the following information:

(1) What you did: specific information about your project and, especially, about your personal activities and responsibilities.

(2) Your estimate of how much was accomplished and what the future prospects are of the work you were doing.

(3) Your criticisms of the project you worked on:
Was it worthwhile?
If so, in what ways? If not, why not?
How could it have been improved?

(4) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that you acquired or improved knowledge or skills in special areas? Be specific.

(5) Can you see now any specific ways in which the knowledge or skills you acquired or developed will help you in your college work or in the work you expect to do after college?

(6) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that it made any significant difference in you, in your general outlook or in your understanding of people and human problems?

(7) What would your feelings be about participating in the Summer Field Program again next summer?

(8) For future planning, what improvements in the overall operation of the Field Work Program and the handling of Fellowship awards, would you consider most important?

We know that the first weeks of a new college year are crowded enough as it is. Nonetheless, we ask you to take time out and to put down

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1965
CORE SEDF

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

Application: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

Name Cassandra Yvonne Williams Date of birth 2/7/48 Female Yes Male ____

Home address P.O. Box 452 Lloyd, Florida (street / city and state) Phone —

Present address Rt. 3 Box 428-F Quincy, Florida (street / city and state) Phone 627-8458

I. EDUCATION. Howard Academy - Monticello, Florida
High School Graduate - 1965

1. Name and address of college and/or graduate schools in or from which you:

a) hold a degree

name and address	degree	date
_____		
_____		
_____		

b) are presently enrolled

_____ Year of enrollment _____

_____ Degree for which you are a candidate _____

Expected year of graduation _____

c) are accepted for admission in 1965 and plan to attend

_____ Degree for which you will be a candidate _____

_____ Expected year of graduation _____

2. What is your field of study? Major Nursing Minor English

3. What is your approximate grade average? B

4. Describe extracurricular activities in which you have been active in college.

5. Describe community and off-campus activities in which you have been active (including detail of work in civil rights, community development and related fields).

II. SUMMER PROJECT.

1. For what summer project have you applied? (Give name of sponsoring organization, location and purpose of project.)

CORE Summer Project North Florida

2. Have you been accepted? yes (Fellowships will be awarded only after acceptance. Please inform CORE SEDF immediately when you are notified.)

3. What in your past experience either in college studies or outside activities has prepared you for this assignment?

I have been active in Civil Rights work in my community. In the spring, I led demonstrations & a picket line at the administration building in Monticello, Florida

4. Why do you want to participate in this project? (Include relevance, if any, to your studies or future professional activities.) I want to participate in this project because I feel responsible to help reach the goals & objectives of the project.

III. FINANCIAL DATA.

1. Do you have savings or earnings to pay costs of your participation in this project? NO
2. Can your parents pay the costs of your participation? NO
3. Will you be living at home during the major part of the project? NO

IV. REFERENCES.

Please give name, address, and position of two persons who can act as references, one for your work in college, and one for your work in community activities.

College Reference: Name_____

Address_____ Position_____

_____ _____

Community Reference: Name Spiver Gordon

Address Rt. 3, Box 428-F Position Florida Field Secretary - CORE

Quincy, Florida

V. PERSONAL STATEMENT.

I agree to attend all training and evaluation sessions related to project and to prepare a written report of my experiences for CORE SEDF at the end of the project.

Signature Cassandra Williams

I understand that participation in a project might result in arrest or injury to me and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., its directors, officers and all persons connected with the Community Development Fellowship Program.

Signature Cassandra Williams

Parent or guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age as of September 1, 1965.

Signature of parent or guardian.

Name Green Williams

Address P. O. Box 452

Lloyd, Florida

Date July 3, 1965

4/28

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

1965 Recipients

NAME	HOME TOWN	SCHOOL	DEGREE	PROJECT
Sidney Daniels	Port St. Joe, Florida	Florida A&M	B. S.	Florida
Ann Early	Quincy, Florida	Medill School of Journalism	M. A.	"
Bettye A. Galloway	Quincy, Florida	Florida A&M at Tallahassee		"
Emmitt Tribue	Quincy, Florida	Bethune-Cookman College	B. S.	"
Johnny Lee Watson	Quincy, Florida	Florida A&M		"
Susan Ballard	New Orleans, Louisiana	La. State Univ.	M. A.	Louisiana
Dorothy J. Banks	Homer, Louisiana	Bishop College, Dallas, Texas	B. A.	Louisiana
Kathy Barrett	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University, New Orleans, La. (Will attend in Spring, 1966)		"
Patsy J. Boone	Oakland, California	Nursing school in San Jose, California September, 1965		"
Cathy Cade	New Orleans, La.	Tulane University	Ph.D.	"
Herman Carter	Hampton, Virginia	Southern University	B. A.	"
Artis R. Dawson	Tullulah, La.	Grambling College, Grambling, La.	B. S.	"

NAME	HOME TOWN	SCHOOL	DEGREE	PROJECT
Emilo J. Dupre	New Orleans, La.	Xavier University, New Orleans, La.		Louisiana
Martin Fassler	Bronx, New York	Columbia Journalism New York	M. S.	"
Judith Fleiss	Brooklyn, New York	Harvard University	M. S.	"
Kendra C. Harris	Los Angeles, Calif.	California State College, at Los Angeles	B. A.	"
Archie Hunter	Brooklyn, New York	City University of New York (Hunter College)		"
Margelene Jennings	Orlando, Florida	Dillard University	B. S.	"
Baziel Johnson	Plaquemine, La.	Southern University	B. S.	"
William M. Jones	Minneapolis, Minn.	University of Calif. at Berkeley	B. A.	"
Michael Kinsler	Bronx, New York	City University of New York	B. A.	"
Nicholas R. Lawrence	New York City	New York University, Institute of Fine Arts	M. A.	"
Beverly D. Lee	New Orleans, La.	Louisiana State Univ.		"
William J. Madden	Brainerd, Minnesota	Starr King School for Ministry		"
Steve Miller	San Francisco, Calif.	Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio	B. A.	"

Community Development Fellowships
1965 Recipients - 3 -

NAME	HOME TOWN	SCHOOL	DEGREE	PROJECT
Patricia D. Morrow	Dallas, Texas	Loyola University, New Orleans, La.	B. A.	Louisiana
Dorothy B. Nance	New Orleans, La.	Tulane University	M. A.	"
Daniel E. Paik	Whittier, California	University of Calif. at Berkeley	A. B.	"
John S. Patterson	Syracuse, New York	Syracuse, New York Syracuse University	M. A.	"
James S. Peters, III	Avon, Connecticut	Yale University	B. A.	"
Terry Poe	Minden, La.			"
Bernardine Porche	New Orleans, La.	Xavier University	B. S.	"
Hugh D. Robbins	Berkeley, California	Meritt College, Oakland, California	B. A.	"
Dan Rosenberg	Kew Gardens, New York	Goddard College (will attend Upland Institute in Sept.)	B. A.	"
Eddie Scott	Hodge, Louisiana	Grambling College	B. S.	"
Doratha Smith	New Orleans, La.	Southern University at New Orleans	B. S.	"
Pamela C. Smith	Kansas City, Kansas	Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas	B. A.	"
Sidney H. Smith	New Orleans, La.	Southern University, New Orleans	B. A.	"
Shirley Thompson	New Orleans, La.	Southern University, New Orleans	B. A.	"

Community Development Fellowships
1965 Recipients - 4 -

NAME	HOME TOWN	SCHOOL	DEGREE	PROJECT
Ernestina Vanderpool	New York City	City University of New York (Hunter College)	B. A.	Louisiana
Jack Watlington	East Orange, New Jersey	Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio	B. A.	"
Adam Weber, Jr.	New Orleans, La.	Loyola University, New Orleans	B. A.	"
Rosemary Williams	New Orleans, La.	Louisiana State University, at New Orleans	B. S.	"
Minnie Lee Fuller	Durham, N. C.	North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.	A. B.	North Carolina
William V. Harris	Durham, N. C.	North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.	B. S.	" "
David C. Riley	Durham, N. C.	North Carolina College	B. A.	" "
Mazie Lee Butler	Sumter, S. C.	South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina	B. A.	South Carolina
Horace Godwin	Philadelphia, Pa.	Goddard College	B. A.	" "
Mary V. Robinson	Sumter, South Carolina	Cloflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.		" "

Community Development Fellowships
1965 Recipients - 5 -

NAME	HOME TOWN	SCHOOL	DEGREE	PROJECT
Walter B. Robinson	Sumter, South Carolina	Friendship Jr. College, Rock Hill, S. C.		South Carolina
Brenda O. Thompson	Sumter, South Carolina	University of South Carolina	B. S.	" "
Gary Alexander	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Northern Michigan University	Ph. D.	Westchester County, New York
Marsha Bacon	White Plains, N. Y.	University of Pennsylvania	B. A.	" "
Jeffrey T. Baldwin	Scarsdale, New York	MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois	B. A.	" "
Andrea Balis	White Plains, N. Y.	University of Pennsylvania	B. A.	" "
Yvonne Barnes	Tuckahoe, NewYork	Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.		" "
Claudia J. Boyce	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Limingstone College	B. S.	" "
Garvan Brown	New Rochelle, New York	Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie	A.A.S.	" "
David Hoberman	Scarsdale, New York	Columbia College	B. A.	" "
Sherwood M. Kendall, Jr.	Mt. Vernon, New York	Howard University	B. A.	" "
Fran Lipton	Hartsdale, N. Y.	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	B. A.	" "

Community Development Fellowship Report 1965

April 21, 1965

Last year a substantial number of college and graduate students from all over the country spent most of their summer vacation working on civil rights projects in the South, particularly in Mississippi. Review of this experience, both by sponsoring organizations and by the students themselves has brought out two major points:

1) properly qualified students properly assigned were effective and useful;

2) students whose project work related to their field of study gained immeasurably in practical understanding and profound commitment to their intended profession.

These were serious shortcomings in the 1964 experience. These seemed to have common root in the selection process. In most cases, willingness to work and ability to pay the expenses involved were the principal criteria. Thus, many of the highly qualified were eliminated and some of the less qualified were included. One of the most important groups virtually excluded by the "ability to pay" standard were Negro students, particularly those from the South.

In light of these considerations and after consulting with leaders of civil rights organizations, CORE SEDF has instituted the Community Development Fellowships which will make grants of $500 to enable students to participate in summer projects. A full description of the program is enclosed.

We are gratified to have the counsel and support of a well-qualified Selection Committee which will act on applications. Serving on the committee are O. F. Hackshaw (Associate Professor, Columbia University, School of Social Work), Archie Lacey (Associate Professor, Hunter College), William Stuart Nelson (Vice President, Howard University) and Jack Niemeyer (President, Bank Street College of Education).

We believe the Fellowship Program offers an opportunity for many students to secure valuable field experience related to their educational concerns while performing a community service. We hope you will be able to provide $ to this program.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Andrew Norman
Chairman of the Board

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Community Development Fellowships are awarded to college students who wish to undertake field work assignments in a summer community project sponsored by national civil rights organizations. The field work experience offered by a given project must relate to a student's area of study. They are designed for students who cannot finance their own participation. Students receiving fellowships will enhance their educational and professional careers and at the same time perform valuable community service.

ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for a Community Development Fellowship, a student must:

1. be admitted to an accredited college;
2. be accepted by a bona fide summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization;
3. show evidence that the nature of the project relates to his college studies;
4. show evidence that he does not have adequate funds to pay his own expenses.

SELECTION

Students will be selected on the basis of an application form which must be filed with CORE SEDF by May 25, 1965. Preference will be given to students whose past experience in academic work, community activity and civil rights work indicates that he will profit from and make a contribution to the given project. Two references, one related to college work and one related to community activity, will be required of each applicant.

OBLIGATIONS

Students who receive Fellowships must agree to attend all training and evaluation sessions related to the project and to provide CORE SEDF with a report on experiences.

- - - - -

5/3/65

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.
May 25, 1965

PROPOSAL

To: Scholarship, Education and Defense Funds
From: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Subject: Southern Staff Workshops

We are requesting support for two training workshops to be held prior to the beginning of our summer projects in the South. The first is for the period May 31st through June 2nd for our entire Southern staff with two additional days (June 3rd and 4th) for our Louisiana staff. The second will be for the Southern staff the 150 volunteers who will be coming down to work on our summer projects. It will be held from June 17th to June 20th. Both workshops are to be held in Waveland, Mississippi at the Gulfside Assembly.

Waveland is located approximately five miles west of Bay St. Louis, and fifty three miles east of New Orleans on Highway 90. It has housing and dining accommodations for the entire group.

The conferences will deal with four (4) basic areas:

1. Title 11 of the Anti-Poverty Bill: which deals with Community Action Programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to acquaint staff with Title 11, and to give the staff an opportunity to analyze it and determine its value in communities where they are presently working.

II. Title VI of the Civil Rights Bill: which deals with Federally assisted programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to give guidelines for protest and acquaint staff with what the title covers.

III. Techniques in Community Organization !!! This, I feel, is one of our most needed workshops. It will be structured to needs, types and techniques of Community Organization. We will attempt to discuss it in regard to both the rural and urban communities.

IV. Political Organization---We hope to have a general session around political organization. This would include an analysis of the present political trend of the country and how it relates to us as representatives of the Movement· the role of the Federal government in that trend; and how to bring political awareness to a community.

We will draw up resource people from the national staff of CORE as well as from other agencies and organizations to lead workshops in the above areas.

The following people have already agreed to participate in the initial conference. Mr. Lou Mitchell of the Civil Rights Commission, to discuss

Title VI of the Civil Rights Bill, and Title II of the Anti-Poverty Program. Mr. Fred Ross, who is a veteran community organizer, now working in Syracuse, New York, will discuss Community Organization; Mr. Robert Parrish, former worker in Mississippi and presently working in Alabama, to discuss Political Organization.

The second workshop which will be held from June 17 - 20, will be geared to the training needs of the 150 volunteers who will be coming down for the summer projects. The areas covered by this workshop will be similar to those outlined above. However, emphasis will be on instruction in more practical aspects of the subject area, for example, voter registration, canvassing, organizing and conducting meetings, geography of states, and instruction on the political structure of the state. A cadre of staff from the areas in question plus resource people will conduct the sessions.

Budget for Summer Volunteer workshop June 17 to June 20, 1965.

1.	Room and board, two hundred (200) people for four (4) days at $5.50 per person per day	$4,400
2.	Meeting room rental	500
3.	Training Materials	300
4.	Transportation for Southern staff	300
5.	Transportation for National staff and resource people	900
6.	Miscellaneous	200
		$6,600

BUDGET FOR CORE SOUTHERN STAFF WORKSHOP MAY 31 - JUNE 4, 1965

$100.00

The following is a budget for the Conference. It covers travelling, room and board, materials and miscellaneous.

1. Room and board at Waveland:

5/31-6/2: $5.50 per person, 75 people, 3 days $1,207.50

6/3-6/4: $5.50 per person, 30 people 2 " 330.00

Subtotal: 1,537.50

2. Transportation: Figured at 5¢ per mile, round trip.

Mississippi:

2 cars from Jackson, 318 miles, $15.90 per car. $ 31.00

2 cars from Meridian, 318 miles, $15.90 per car. $ 31.00

Subtotal: 63.60

South Carolina and North Carolina:

2 cars, 1,350 per car x .05 Per car - - 67.50

(miles) for 2 cars, Subtotal: 135.00

Louisiana:

Shreveport:	2 cars, 1,400 miles x .05	70.00
Bogalusa:	1 car, 120 miles x .05	6.00
Baton Rouge:	1 car, 260 miles x .05	13.00
New Orleans:	1 car, 100 miles x .05	5.00

Subtotal: 94.00

Northern Florida:

1 car, 702 miles, x .05 351.00

Texas:

2 persons, 2 round trip bus tickets, $30.00 per ticket. (Dallas) 60.00

One round trip plane ticket for Robert Parrish from Birmingham, Alabama 45.04

Five round trip tickets for resource people from New York, at $160.00 per person. (Includes four from the National Office, and one from Syracuse.) 800.00

3. Materials: 200 kits at .60 per kit. 120.00

4. Miscellaneous: 100.00

TOTAL $2,990.24

REPORT to CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
from Martin Fassler
Field Fellowship - Summer, 1965

(I) A description of project assignment and personal assignment

I suppose my project was the public relations arm or the "Community Relations Department" of southern CORE. The Department's assignment is to distribute information to the public - or to several publics - about CORE southern activities, presumably with the emphasis on positive accomplishments and on the need for continued activities, which require additional funds and personnel.

My assignment included writing and phone communications with news media. The "published" writing (in mimeographed form) includes:

1. Background information handout (3 pages) on Bogalusa
2. Five month incident summary, Bogalusa

These were mimeographed and mailed July 1 to 150 major daily newspapers throughout the country, and to several magazines. Most of the incident summary consisted of compilations of other reports. Some of these had been issued to the press previously, others had not been issued. The background information handout included a few paragraphs lifted intact from other pamphlets, as the Crown Zellerbach indictment issued last spring by the San Francisco Committee for Concern, but most of the writing was my own.

3. Several short press releases. These were distributed to Negro weeklies and to Baton Rouge and New Orleans press outlets, including wire services.
4. Two Newsletters - I did most of the writing and the planning for each. I also did a large part of the typing, mimeographing, addressing, stapling and stamp-licking.
5. Letters to hometown papers and T. V. stations and to college papers about the activities of summer volunteers. I wrote summaries, 150 to 250 words each - about the major projects in each of the Louisiana parishes where CORE volunteers worked. I also wrote 2 or 3 sentence descriptions about each of the volunteers, including home address, educational background, parish or county of summer work, and previous civil rights activity. The parish summaries (and county summaries for South Carolina and Florida, to be prepared by Ed Hollander) were to be mimeographed and enclosed with the typed personal information letters. I left New Orleans before the typing and mimeographing were completed, but Ed Hollander expected to complete these with the help of other office staff.

I also wrote three long articles or essays which were not published anywhere. I showed them only to family and friends, since I did not believe they were good enough for publication. I will show copies of these however to CORE SEDF and to the National CORE office, if they are wanted.

- more -

My phone-work consisted of calls to newspapers, wire services, and television stations in Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and New Orleans, whenever any activity was planned or incident reported in any CORE parish throughout the state. I believe that AP and UPI in New Orleans sent out stories on CORE activities regularly, and I believe that AP and UPI in Baton Rouge did the same. I called stories to New Orleans more frequently. I have no idea of how long the wire-service stories were, neither do I know where these stories were used around the country. The Louisiana papers I saw gave reasonable coverage to flamboyant news, as the Bogalusa marches, suits, hearings, and little coverage to other news. All phone calls were made on the Louisiana WATS line.

(II) A brief description of what I learned and of how I believe this will help in my future studies

I began learning about the south, about the movement, about America, my first day in the south, at the Waveland, Mississippi Training Session. Most of the time spent at Waveland was devoted to discussions of community organization, its methods, purposes, difficulties, and to discussions of black-white problems within the movement.

A definition of "community organization" may be impossible; I would rather note several conclusions I have drawn about community organization from what I have learned this summer.

1. Community organization work, in which an organizer acts as a catalyst for a community becoming politically and economically active, is one of the most creative and imaginative tasks I know about.

2. The techniques of community organization are applicable in a wide variety of communities, which may be defined by geographic, economic, or other standards. The students of a school, the teachers of a school, the students and teachers together, the employees of a factory or of many factories, the residents of a neighborhood, all these groups represent communities.

3. It is difficult to measure progress made in a community organization project. We cannot say that success consists of attendance of X number of people at a meeting, of winning wage rates higher by a certain percentage, of gaining a certain number of jobs in downtown shopping areas or in certain unions. Any of these objectives may be gained without any real progress in community organization for continuing political and economic action, while long steps toward effective community organization may be made before achievement of any of these goals.

4. Added to the difficulty of determining the rate of progress is the long-range nature of community organization. Real grass-roots political and economic activity has been long unknown in the United States, although there may be some exceptions; a long period is necessary to revive or to begin the practice.

The Waveland Training Session for CORE volunteers introduced me also to black-white problems within the movement. Resentment and friction between the predominantly Negro permanent staff and the predominantly white volunteer group was obvious. I suppose it is easy for outsiders to criticize these feelings when they are found among the staff members of the Congress of Racial Equality, but I would look at the problem differently:

1. Some of the resentment was present because of the "old pro vs. greenhand" gulf separating the staff from the volunteers.
2. An awareness of color on the part of CORE staff is justifiable if only because the difference in color is functionally significant in field work.
3. All CORE staff is part of a pre-selected group; all members feel more strongly about the American past of discrimination, racism, etc. than do most people. If all Negroes feel some resentment toward white people, then Negro civil rights workers probably feel this resentment more strongly than do most Negro people - if they didn't feel that way, they would not be civil rights workers.
4. Four hundred years is a long enough time to build up considerable resentment.

During my ten weeks talking to people in and around CORE in Louisiana, I gained some understanding of the completeness of the "closed society." Part of this understanding came also from reading through some of the CORE files, on Bogalusa and on other projects and counties. Part of the understanding came also from the contrasts between life in the rural areas with which I came in contact, and life in the urban areas where I spent most of the summer. In rural areas, there were some stores from which I could not buy, some recreation areas and other public places to which I could not go safely, some people I had to be careful to stay away from. In New Orleans and in Baton Rouge I could move much more freely - but I realized that friends of mine, with whom I shared food, rooms, thoughts; and other people that I looked up to, were still under the restrictions I had left behind. A Negro can never be "anonymous" in the south as a white man can be; a traveling white person is "untagged," his political beliefs unknown, and if he keeps his mouth closed at the proper times, he may eat anywhere he pleases, sleep anywhere he pleases, and benefit from the famed "southern hospitality" (for whites only). But a Negro person, no matter what his beliefs, regardless of his purpose in traveling cannot be "just another customer" or "a stranger who needs help."

- more -

When conservatives fall back on the standard excuse for legislative inaction, "We must change the hearts of men before discrimination can be ended," they may be more right than they know. I discovered this summer that a major roadblock on the path to a society of equal opportunity, free of racial discrimination, is the acceptance by many Negro people of the position of inferiority defined for them by the white supremacists. There are serious limitations to progress toward the free society when an elementary school teacher can berate an unruly class of Negro pupils with "white kids wouldn' act like this," and know that this remark is taken as the major insult it was intended to be. But this is exactly what is done in Louisiana public schools today, while insults handed out by teachers in Negro colleges are not far different.

How will any of this help in my studies? All of it will help a great deal. I expect to spend most of my adult life in and around American politics, and I look upon my year at Columbia Journalism as part of my political education. My summer in Louisiana, however, was a much larger part of this education. Much of what I have learned will remain with me and provide me with certain insights, a certain way of looking at things, when I write about the politics of New York during the year at Columbia - and I believe writing of this sort will form a large part of the program this year. I believe that the education I gained through participation in the Louisiana Summer Project will also provide me with valuable knowledge, and again, a way of looking at things if I continue my formal education in some field related to community politics and economic and social problems facing cities. This is a field in which I was interested previously, but my participation in the summer project strengthened my interest and gave it a new direction.

Improvements in the Project

The public relations project is hampered by a lack of funds and by a lack of personnel. That can be no surprise, and is certainly not unique to this division of CORE. The two shortages have an effect of this kind: there is no urgency to write press releases when there is some question about whether there will be money available for mimeograph paper, envelcpes, and stamps. There is little point in sending out certain releases when several days pass before a story is written, typed on a stencil, run off on a mimeograph machine, when envelopes must be addressed, stuffed, and stamped by the same person who has done the writing, etc. Ed Hollander has probably already described to you the difficulty of running an effective and profitable photography division when funds for supplies are lacking. I have some questions about the proper way to distribute information to the press about southern areas where CORE is working. There are three possible sources of information for the press: CORE office in New Orleans; (or in a North Carolina or South Carolina or Florida state office) CORE staff in the project area; local leadership in the project area. News people probably

prefer calling a state office for information; it is more convenient, and the newsmen may have more confidence in the reports they get from a central office.

The day before I left New Orleans, for example, one of the United Press International men there, usually favorable to CORE activities, told me he had gotten a call from one of our workers in Minden reporting that the white minister working there as a volunteer had been beaten by fifty (50) white men. The UPI man did not believe it, nor did I, and I suppose he did not send it out on the wire. That UPI bureau may now be skeptical about further reports from that volunteer, from that parish, possibly from all CORE volunteers.

Another problem I ran across once was that some volunteers have a limited idea of what is news and what is not. When I called a Shreveport newspaper to report a march in Minden a few days ahead, I learned that the Minden CORE staff had already informed the paper of the march. But our staff members had not described fully the petition previously presented to the Minden Mayor and City Council and the shoddy treatment given that petition, which was the reason for the march. I believe the petition and the reception it received is at least as important news as the existence of the march, and the presence of James Farmer at the march. Southern papers, of course, may not think so.

Toward the end of the summer, when I called in stories to the news media, I left with them two phone numbers for further information: the local CORE phone number (in the parish of the activity or the incident) and the phone number of one of the local leaders. I did this because local CORE staff and local residents are able to provide accurate information more quickly than we could have done from Baton Rouge, and I could conceive of situations in which information might be desired immediately from an on-the-scene observer. There are two possible disadvantages of following this procedure: the information provided locally may be inaccurate or inadequate; if newsmen gather their information from local people, CORE may be ignored or played down in their news reports, with a corresponding increase in the difficulty of recruiting personnel and collecting funds on the basis of good deeds already done.

In spite of these disadvantages, I continued to "steer" newsmen to local sources, in the hope of destroying the pervasive myth, north and south, that civil rights activities in the south are led by outsiders, and that the Negro people in the south are generally not dissatisfied with the society in which they live. It may be possible to weaken this belief by indicating to newsmen that local people do, in fact, plan and lead civil rights activities. This information will be passed on to readers (the next question is whether any readers or viewers will notice or believe the facts passed on to them by the reporters). I don't have any solutions here, I just raise questions.

I wonder also who we aim CORE publicity at. Is it aimed at the northern white liberal groups that probably contribute the most money to CORE? Or is it aimed at Negro people, who may have to take on the larger fundraising and direct action burden as CORE activities usually in the north challenge white-liberal sensitivities? It seems to me that publicity must be modified in certain ways for presentation to specific groups, such as these two possible sources of funds.

I do not have much criticism of the way in which the Fellowships were handled. One project-director in Louisiana suggested that money be deducted from each volunteer's Fellowship check at the beginning of the summer, in an amount large enough to pay rent for the summer, whether the person lives in a Freedom House or in the home of a local resident. I believe this is a good idea, and one that could be handled without too much paper-work etc.

There was a disappointingly small number of Negro college students from the south taking part in the Fellowship program. I have been told that an effort was made this spring to recruit students from Southern University, Grambling, Dillard, etc. but the effort was unsuccessful. I believe another try should be made again next spring, perhaps with different personnel, perhaps at colleges outside Louisiana, perhaps with some effort at finding interested high school students. Northern students might have less to lose by CORE activity than do southern Negro students, and so may be more willing to work with CORE. It would be a mistake, on the other hand, to limit the program to Negro students. I believe there is a great benefit to the movement and to CORE SEDF that can be derived from awarding Field Fellowships to white students and in that way drawing them to southern field work for even a summer. If my experience is typical in terms of the value as a learning experience, one summer as a southern CORE volunteer is an irreplaceable, well, shock. The new awareness brought on by a summer's experiences can change a person's political outlook considerably. Simply put, I believe that all, or almost all CORE summer volunteers can be considered recruits for future "freedom fighting" in ways we cannot now guess about (A suburban PTA headed by former CORE, SNCC, COFO field workers?).

Another advantage of the awarding of field fellowships to northern white students is one recognized by everybody in the movement: involvement of white students, ministers, etc. serves to unify the country in support of the civil rights struggle and in support of the groups leading the fight. I believe this is true regardless of the occurrence or absence of personal injury.

End.

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

September 3, 1965

There's a lot of hidden suffering behind the civil rights headlines--students expelled from colleges, workers dispossessed and fired after trying to register to vote, youngsters held too long in jails for lack of legal defense.

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. has programs for the immediate aid of those who make the primary sacrifice. These are some of the things we have already done in 1965:

-- Given scholarships to 49 students, some expelled for taking part in demonstrations, others prison veterans, one subjected to unspeakable abuse on a chain gang. None could have gone to college without our help.

-- Provided 61 summer Fellowship awards for college students to undertake field work assignments related to their studies. Students majoring in education, religion, agriculture, social sciences, and other fields served in freedom schools and voter registration drives, and they organized agricultural co-operatives.

-- Secured an injunction in Bogalusa, Louisiana, requiring police to protect civil rights workers and to stop intimidating them, desegregated the school system in three Louisiana Parishes, and ended job discrimination in a Federal hospital in Chattahoochie, Florida.

-- Shipped some 150,000 books to the South. They are now being assembled into small comprehensive libraries for use in towns which have no real libraries for Negroes, but where there is a need and desire for them.

With your help we can do much more. Students who deserve scholarship assistance are waiting until we get the funds. There are other urgent needs. Speaking for those who risk their lives, their educations, and their livelihoods, we ask you to help. Please be generous.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew E. Norman
President

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

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815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

November 4, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

I have been given your letter of October 29th, addressed to Jack Allison, which contained a draft evaluation of the Community Development Fellowship Program.

Unfortunately, Jack is not yet operating on all eight cylinders, although he is managing to do a little work at home. He is, however, leaving tomorrow for a vacation trip to speed his recuperation, and is therefore unable to study the report you sent. He asked me to give you his regrets, and I am sure you understand.

In the meantime, I looked at the report to see if there were any legal problems that leaped from the pages. I am sure you will be comforted to know that there were none.

Sincerely,

Herbert Rosenberg

HR:aco

Nov. 13, 1965

Dear Marv;

I like it. Am ready to sign. When you are ready for my signature I suggest you call me at my New York number (EL 5-4247), leaving a message if I'm not there. I'm usually in the City during the week and can get down to your office any day.

I am returning the evaluation with some notations. Except for two these are stylistic suggestions which you should feel free to overrule. ~~xxxxx~~ The other two are on page 2 of the report and page 4 of the appendix respectively.

Also, one comment. Regarding the first sentence of the final paragraph of page 1 (Report). It seems to me that readers might wonder about the indicated excess of expenses over income. Might be construed as irresponsible spending? Slight rewording might clarify what happened in this regard and/or what the present financial picutre is. (Thus, "income earmarked" is ambiguous, I think. Could be taken to mean "was earmarked" or "is earmarked". If the former then perhaps there is not a deficit at present. If the latter, then apparently there is a deficit and it would seem appropriate to come right out and say so. However, this may be beside the point if recipients of the report know more or less already what's been going on.)

Bob

Robert C. Stover

Robert C. Stover

M E M O R A N D U M

November 26, 1965

TO: SEDF Board Members

FROM: Marvin Rich, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Community Development Fellowship Evaluation

The enclosed evaluation of the Community Development Fellowship program was prepared by Dr. Robert Stover. Doctor Stover was formerly on the Columbia University and Vassar faculties where he taught political philosophy and is currently engaged in community organization work in the New York City area.

We felt the need for an outside evaluation of what was a new program developed by staff. Doctor Stover had complete access to our files of applications and evaluations.

I hope that you find the report informative and useful.

MR/hm
Enclosure

[n.d.]

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

Dear

We have still not received your personal report on the 1965 Summer Field Work Program--the report agreed upon at the time you were awarded a Community Development Fellowship.

It is important that we hear from you--and soon! Reports from everyone who received a SEDF Fellowship are essential if we are to arrive at a sound evaluation of the 1965 Program and make plans for the Summer of 1966. Our office must begin now to work on fund-raising and planning for next summer. Your report will help us do both more effectively. We know this from looking over reports already received.

You can write up your experience in any way that suits you. Dont't feel that you need submit a lengthy document. Specific descriptions, evaluations and suggestions will be the most useful.

We are particularly interested in the following information:

(1) What you did: specific information about your project and, especially, about your personal activities and responsibilities.

(2) Your estimate of how much was accomplished and what the future prospects are of the work you were doing.

(3) Your criticisms of the project you worked on:
Was it worthwhile?
If so, in what ways? If not, why not?
How could it have been impooved?

(4) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that you acquired or improved knowledge or skills in special areas? Be specific.

- more -

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(5) Can you see now any specific ways in which the knowledge or skills you acquired or developed will help you in your college work or in the work you expect to do after college?

(6) Was your summer "educational" in the sense that it made any significant difference in you, in your general outlook or in your understanding of people and human problems?

(7) What would your feelings be about participating in the Summer Field Program again next summer?

(8) For future planning, what improvements in the overall operation of the Field Work Program and the handling of Fellowship awards, would you consider most important?

We know that the first weeks of a new college year are crowded enough as it is. Nonetheless, we ask you to take time out and to put down on paper this extremely valuable information that only you can provide. We look forward to hearing from you not later than October 15.

Yours very truly,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038
Telephone: 964-8210

PROSPECTUS: Community Development Fellowships - 1965

Summer Field Work Programs for College Students

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Community Development Fellowships will be awarded to students majoring in education, religion, the social sciences, agriculture, health, and other relevant areas,who wish to gain field work experience in community projects this summer.

Civil rights organizations are sponsoring a wide range of community development projects, mainly among Negro communities in the South, but also in deprived neighborhoods of the North. Voter registration drives are planned, also freedom schools and community centers, a variety of programs in housing, employment and farming, and related research studies. All of these programs would provide excellent field work experience for college and graduate students.

After analyzing last summer's programs, organizations such as CORE, SNCC, NAACP, and SCLC have concluded that emphasis this summer should be on stimulating local leadership so that projects which are initiated can be continued through the year. Recruitment of volunteers this summer will reflect this need. Organizations will actively seek Negro volunteers who can function effectively in the communities where projects will be conducted.

Lack of funds prevents many Negroes and some whites who would make a valuable contribution to programs from participating. These students must earn money to support themselves over the summer. Community Development Fellowships will enable these students to give their services to community projects.

Students who receive Fellowships will spend their summer constructively working in field projects where their talents and energies will be fully utilized and their academic studies enriched by direct experience. They will be able to apply and test concepts they have learned in the classroom in actual field situations. They will learn first-hand about group behavior, about local government, how psychological principles operate in relating to individuals, and how a research project is organized.

Fellowships will carry stipends of $500 to cover cost of travel, room and board, and attendance at training and evaluation sessions. Programs generally run for two months, usually mid-June to mid-August.

Selection of Fellows will be by the CORE SEDF Scholarship Committee, which administers the on-going scholarship program for college and graduate students. The Committee will work closely with other national and local organizations. For the Fellowship Program the Committee has been enlarged to include outside specialists such as James O. F. Hackshaw (Associate Professor, Columbia University, School of Social Work), Archie Lacey (Associate Professor, Hunter College), and John Niemeyer (President, Bank Street College of Education).

Selection will be based on application form and references submitted by applicants. Application form will include personal, educational and financial data and information on outside work related to field project. To receive a Fellowship, a student must show proof of acceptance for a suitable work assignment by a bona fide summer project and proof of financial need. He will be asked to describe his interest in and preparation for his particular field work assignment and to submit two references, one to attest to college work and one to attest to ability in community activities.

Holders of Community Development Fellowships will be asked to file a report on their experiences with CORE SEDF by mid-September.

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4/22/65

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

September 23, 1965

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
Summer, 1965

Community Development Fellowships were awarded 59 college students to undertake field work assignments in a summer community project. The field work experience offered by a given project related to a student's area of study. They were designed for students who could not finance their own participation.

Thirty-six (36) students worked in the Louisiana project, 10 in Westchester County with the Urban League, five in South Carolina, five in Florida, and three in North Carolina. Nine were candidates for advanced degrees. One had previously received Danforth and Woodrow Wilson Fellowships and later received a Fullbright.

The following quotations come from the evaluations prepared by the students of their experiences.

Value to Volunteers and What They Learned

"I learned that the Negro farmers in Louisiana when given the necessary resources, will strive to no ends in attempting to change the traditional patterns that govern their lifelines."
(Herman Carter-Baton Rouge)

"I have learned a great deal working this summer. It gives me pleasure to help someone when they are really interested. I have learned to cope with many problems, and to work out situations that I think was best....The development fellowship is very important in the south. Students, like myself, can gain an experience that will always be with them." (Mary Robinson--St. George, S. Carolina)

"My experiences this summer have given me some sense of what kinds of problems face the Southern Negro, where race relations are at this moment in the South. Having previously focused upon the conditions which exist in Northern urban ghettos, I can now learn much from North-South comparisons. My connections with Headstart and the anti-poverty programs also have given me invaluable experience and knowledge in areas related to my field of study. Most important for me, however, has been the added insight I have now gained into black-white relations in general; among those who work in the movement as well as in the society at large."
(Judith Fleiss - Louisiana)

"For me, the greatest reward in working here has been getting to know the individuals of this community; hearing them express their deepest feelings about what it is like to be a Negro in the South; sharing with them their courage and determination to assert their dignity as free human beings and to improve the community in which they live." (Bill Madden - Louisiana)

- more -

CRITICISMS

"The only comment I have to make concerning the Community Development Fellowship Program is that to get more people involved means that more money should be appropriated. If this is done, I feel that there is a strong possibility of inclusion of Negroes in your program--which I think is vitally important!"
(Herman Carter - Baton Rouge)

"My primary complaint with the operation of the project this summer was the lack of communication between the Urban League and the groups they worked with. The Urban League's purpose, I thought, was to supplement the efforts of the local groups. However, in some cases the local groups didn't even seem to be prepared for our arrival until we were there. I feel that if there had been better communication between the Urban League and the local groups, when we went in we would have been able to go right to work and saved endless time." (Marsha Bacon - Westchester)

"The public relations project is hampered by a lack of funds and by a lack of personnel. That can be no surprise and is certainly not unique to this division of CORE. The two shortages have an effect of this kind: there is no urgency to write press releases when there is some question about whether there will be money available for mimeograph paper, envelopes, and stamps. There is little point in sending out certain releases when several days pass before a story is written, typed on a stencil, run off on a mimeograph machine, when envelopes must be addressed, stuffed, and stamped by the same person who has done the writing, etc."
(Martin Fassler - Bogalusa)

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1706
New York, New York 10038

Report on the Community Development Fellowship Program
Summer, 1965

I -- Purpose

The objective in launching the Fellowship Program was to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on a summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization, enabling these students to enrich their academic experience by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom and (2) to learn first-hand about individual and group behavior and local government.

II -- Operation

The Community Development Fellowship program placed 59 students in both southern and northern projects. Thirty-six students worked in the Louisiana project, 10 in Westchester County, New York, five in South Carolina, five in Florida, and three in North Carolina.

Each student was given a $200 stipend to cover room, board and personal expenses. They also received travel grants ranging from $40 to $85. Sponsoring organizations were reimbursed for training, supervision, communications, and in the case of the Louisiana project, safety measures. Most of the students received orientation and training at the Methodist Assembly Center in Mount Beulah, Mississippi.

Total expenses to date are $37,341 and income earmarked for the project $35,227. The project was funded by proceeds from the Broadway Answers Selma benefit, a grant of $5,000 from the Aaron E. Norman Fund, $6,340 from the Wechsler-Slater-Brody Foundation. The deficit was met from the general funds of CORE SEDF.

III -- Student Evaluations

Many of those who received Fellowships for the Summer of 1965 have now submitted evaluations of their experiences under the program. Scrutiny of their reports indicate that the program achieved its broad objectives.

- more -

In addition, while for most of the Fellows, the educational experience was relatively informal and non-specialized in character, there were several Fellows who already had considerable specialized knowledge or an already developed skill to which their summer assignment was directly related. Thus one fellowship recipient went to the South with considerable professional training in child development; she brought this training to bear as an advisor to several summer Headstart projects. Another was an expert photographer and his project allowed him to develop this skill. It is apparent that these students matured professionally as a result of their summer activity. But it is striking that these students in their evaluation do not stress professional growth in any narrow sense. They rather emphasize the impact upon themselves of their exposure to the political processes and to how human beings live and work. The "enrichment" which they speak of derived, for example, from their first-hand encounter with cumbersome government machinery set up to implement federal welfare (in this case "anti-poverty") legislation, with the stultifying effect of conflicting individual and group ambitions, with the meaning of stark poverty and with unsuspected dimensions of group (especially black-white) relations. What these more advanced students and semi-professionals stress is that the non-specialized concrete experiences of the summer will pervade all of their professional work from this time forward.

It is difficult to pin down this kind of educational growth. That it took place is apparent. That it is valuable is apparent. The lesson to be learned is that the greatest value of community development work to advanced college students may not be anything that can be neatly formulated in a statement about theory and practice.

To quote the students themselves: "This graphically illustrated to me the great lack of understanding and insensitivity which the people from OEO have concerning local Louisiana problems. Most important for me has been the added insight I have now gained into black-white relations in general." (Fleiss) And another, after mentioning that he does not know for certain yet but hopes that he took some good pictures, remarks: "I do know that my own personal horizons have been broadened a great deal, and I think I have improved in my photography as a result of my experiences this summer. This will no doubt help me in my future since I plan to be a photographer; but more important I feel I have grown as a human being." (Lawrence)

One third year Ph.D. candidate at Tulane reported; "This summer added vividness of concrete experiences to formerly more general beliefs...I will be using the knowledge gained about organizational development -- i.e. problems of division of labor and experts vs. democratic participation." (Cade)

In the case of the majority of students -- those whose academic work had not progressed to the stage of specialization -- there was every indication that their prospects for intellectual and personal growth were enhanced by their summer experiences. More important than any opportunity to test and apply ideas learned in the classroom, was the fact that they met raw, human problems and tried to cope with them. They learned that their casual, crude assumptions and generalizations about human behavior and the human condition had to be questioned. What they study in the classroom from now on will be measured against their concrete experiences.

In one way or another this is what students seem to be saying in their personal evaluations of their summer. And it is because this kind of learning is so elemental that their comments often sound rather obvious. "My future ambition lies in the field of psychology and just having to work with different people each week and adjusting to their personalities has been beneficial." (Marsha Bacon) "The most interesting and the hardest thing to put in words is my individual experience gained. I suppose, the greatest experience gained by me is the awareness of the fact that our long existing problem of segregation and discrimination has as many different influences on individuals as there are different kinds of people. The last but not least experience gained is the idea of accepting the segregationist as socially and mentally sick people and must be dealt with in a likewise manner. I really feel that this was my greatest experience for it better prepared me to fit into the University of South Florida which has a fairly strong atmosphere of racism." (Johnny Lee Watson) "I have learned a great deal working this summer...I have learned to cope with many problems, and to work out situations... The development fellowship is very important in the south. Students like myself can gain an experience that will always be with them." (Mary Robinson)

"For me, the greatest reward in working here has been getting to know the individuals of this cummunity; hearing them express their deepest feelings about what it is like to be a Negro in the South; sharing with them their courage and determination to assert their dignity as free human beings and to improve the community in which they live." (Madden) "I expect to spend most of my adult

life in and around American politics, and I look upon my [forthcoming] year at Columbia Journalism as part of my political education. My summer in Louisiana, however, was a much larger part of this education. Much of what I have learned will remain with me and provide me with certain insights, a certain way of looking at things, when I write about the politics of New York during the year at Columbia...If my experience is typical in terms of the value as a learning experience, one summer as a southern CORE volunteer is an irreplaceable, well, shock. The new awareness brought on by a summer's experiences can change a person's political outlook considerably. Simply put, I believe that all, or almost all CORE volunteers can be considered recruits for future 'freedom fighting' in ways we cannot now guess about." (Fassler)

The particular "shock" points and the impact of the "shock" differed from student to student. But it is noteworthy that revelations did occur in the experience of southern as well as non-southern volunteers, of Negroes as well as non-Negroes. Many of the students have proved to be not particularly articulate on paper. Thus it seems safe to assume from the clues furnished by their reports, that what they actually gained goes far beyond what they have managed to put down in writing.

IV -- Looking to the Future

Judged by the educational benefit and objective accomplishments of the 1965 Fellows, the program can be rated highly successful. The main drawback in 1965 was lack of sufficient advance planning. The Community Development Fellowship Program was not conceived until February thus precluding the groundwork needed for best results at all levels. In discussing the drawbacks of the program, most of the students stressed the need for more training and supervision which can be accomplised next year with more advance preparation.

It is hoped that fund raising can be conducted early in 1966 so that the total program can be planned with knowledge of available funds. CORE SEDF should initiate contact with supervising organizations early in the year so that Fellowship applications can be screened more adequately. CORE SEDF will also require more information from organizations receiving Fellows as to their plans for training and supervision. If necessary, SEDF should attempt to supplement preparation of Fellows for their assignments. SEDF should also maintain contact with Fellows and sponsoring organizations during the summer to insure the Fellows are receiving maximum benefit from their field experiences.

CORE SEDF should derive great satisfaction from this first experience with Community Development Fellows. Students developed their technical and social skills, dramatically extended their view of the society in which they live and made a valuable contribution to the community in which they worked. Their reports make it clear how they learned and grew from their experiences.

End

Robert C. Stover

Robert C. Stover

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1706
New York, New York 10038

Report on the Community Development Fellowship Program
Summer, 1965

APPENDIX

Project Descriptions

The following paragraphs describe the projects in which Fellows were placed. The projects were staffed by volunteers, Fellows, and professional staff at various levels.

Florida

Five Community Development Fellows worked in the North Florida Summer Project sponsored by CORE. They were assigned to Jefferson and Jackson Counties and participated in voter registration campaigns, in various community organization projects and in efforts to end illegal discrimination in employment and public facilities.

The Jackson County Improvement Association was formed to encourage Negroes to participate in community affairs and to take advantage of governmental programs and legislation (particularly anti-poverty programs). Through the Association Negroes were urged to apply for jobs with local governmental agencies and with local businesses which previously had not employed Negroes. When violations of laws governing discrimination in hiring or in use of public facilities were found, complaints were filed with appropriate government agencies.

The summer project in northern Florida brought significant results in community organization. Staff and volunteers found ways to bring Negroes together, to inform them of their rights and opportunities and to give them the wherewithal to exercise their rights and capitalize on their opportunities.

Louisiana

The summer programs in Louisiana were geared to increasing voter registration, developing local organizations, and encouraging participation in community action programs. The 36 Fellows

- more -

working in Louisiana were given assignments based on their special skills and the specific needs of the localities.

There was a fair amount of social experiment in Louisiana during the summer. The effort was to rally the Negro communities around "felt needs". One of the most successful projects was formation of Voters Leagues which carried on crash programs of voter registration in selected parishes throughout the State. (Primarily these were the parishes to which Federal registrars were assigned at the end of the summer.) SEDF Fellows were also involved in efforts to get Negro participation in local Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Services (ASCS) Committees which under the U. S. Department of Agriculture allocate crop quotas and some federal loans. They assisted with Freedom Schools as well as with Project Headstart schools, urged participation in anti-poverty boards and labor unions and helped procure food through federal surplus food programs.

New York State (Westchester County)

Ten Community Development Fellows participated in an eight-week voter registration drive sponsored by the Urban League of Westchester County. These Fellows concentrated solely on voter registration. They had no responsibility for other community action programs. They found ways to seek out prospective voters and to persuade them of the importance of registering to vote for the offices to be filled in the forthcoming state and local elections.

North Carolina

Three students received Community Development Fellowships to work in North Carolina where community organization and voter registration projects were conducted in five areas. In Durham the Fellows attempted to form a block organization to improve the deplorable housing conditions in a Negro ghetto area. Tenants were surveyed regarding rentals, housing conditions and the upkeep of the neighborhood. By the end of the summer the group had not succeeded in getting public funds for vitally needed repairs like street pavement, removal of garbage and health hazards. However, the summer volunteers managed to set the community in motion and felt that results would be achieved if pressure is continued. Other programs included voter education, and organizing Negroes for the purpose of obtaining representation on anti-poverty boards, reducing the number of segregated schools, and opening up employment opportunities.

South Carolina

The 1965 summer program in South Carolina was an extension of the on-going voter registration drive which has been supported by CORE SEDF since early 1965. The immediate assignment of the students was to add to the voting rolls (8,527 were registered), but in connection with this, they involved themselves in all kinds of community development efforts. They helped operate a Project Headstart school and assisted with adult education, welfare and medical programs. They worked at obtaining anti-poverty funds for a recreation center and for farm equipment to be used by a farmers' co-operative. By organizing drives to end illegal discrimination in schools and public facilities and to increase job opportunities, they were able to foster a sense of community consciousness among the local Negroes with whom they worked.

The programs were devised for their own value and for developing and training local leadership to carry on after the summer.

End.

CDF file

Additional Criticisms of 1965 Fellowship Program

1. Would be desirable to have someinstruction in community organization beforehand rather than have kids go into it and learn by fumbling around, making mistakes, wasting precious time.

2. Moreadequate staffing per project instead of spreading workers so thin.

3. Advisable to "talk out" frankly the problems of whites working in the South--including problems arising because of attitudes of negro fellow-workers.

4. Need to take steps to avoid collapse of summer efforts at end of summer, making some provision for continuity.

CORE - EDT
150 Norman
W Y C

Report on the Community Development Fellowship Program
Summer, 1965

I -- Purpose

The objective in launching the Fellowship Program was to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on a summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization, enabling these students to enrich their academic experience by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom and (2) to learn first-hand about individual and group behavior and local government.

II -- Operation

The Community Development Fellowship program placed 59 students in both southern and northern projects. Thirty-six students worked in the Louisiana project, 10 in Westchester County, New York, five in South Carolina, five in Florida, and three in North Carolina.

Each student was given a $200 stipend to cover room, board and personal expenses. They also received travel grants ranging from $40 to $85. Sponsoring organizations were reimbursed costs of training, supervision, communications and in the case of the Louisiana project, safety measures. most of the students received orientation & training for five days at the Methodist Assembly Center in Mount Beulah, Mississippi.

Total expenses to date are $37,341 and income earmarked for the project $35,227. The project was funded by income from the Broadway Answers Selma benefit, a grant of $5,000 from the Aaron E. Norman Fund and $6,340 from the Wechsler-Slater-Brody Foundation.

III -- Student Evaluations

Many of those who received Fellowships for the Summer of 1965 have now submitted evaluations of their experiences under the program. Scrutiny of their reports indicates that ~~in a significant number of cases, at least, the results of the~~ achieved its broad ~~program coincided with the~~ objectives. ~~when broadly interpreted.~~ In addition, while the Fellows ~~Students~~, the educational experience was relatively informal and non-specialized in character; ~~non-specialized but not trivial.~~ there were several Fellows

~~The exceptions were students~~ who already had considerable specialized knowledge or an already developed skill to which their summer assignment was directly related to it. Thus one fellowship recipient went to the South with considerable professional training in child development; she brought this training to bear as an advisor to several summer Headstart projects. Another was an expert photographer and his project allowed him to develop this skill. It is apparent that these students matured professionally as a result of their summer activity. But it is striking that these students in their evaluation do not stress professional growth in any narrow sense. They rather emphasize the impact upon themselves of their exposure to the political processes and to how human beings live and work. The "enrichment" which they speak of derived, for example, from their first-hand encounter with cumbersome government machinery set up to implement federal welfare (in this case "anti-poverty") legislation, with the stultifying effect of conflicting individual and group ambitions, with the meaning of stark poverty and with unsuspected

dimensions of group (especially black-white) relations. What these more advanced students and semi-professionals stress is that the non-specialized, concrete experiences of the summer will pervade all of their professional work from this time forward.

It is difficult to pin down this kind of educational growth. That it took place is apparent. That it is valuable is apparent. The lesson to be learned is that the greatest value of community development work to advanced college students may not be anything that can be neatly formulated in a statement about theory and practice.

To quote the students themselves: "This graphically illustrated to me the great lack of understanding and insensitivity which the people from OEO have concerning local Louisiana problems. Most important for me has been the added insight I have now gained into black-white relations in general." (Fleiss) And another, after mentioning that he does not know for certain yet but hopes that he took some good pictures, remarks: "I do know that my own personal horizons have been broadened a great deal, and I think I have improved in my photography as a result of my experiences this summer. This will no doubt help me in my future since I plan to be a photographer; but more important I feel I have grown as a human being." (Lawrence)

One third year Ph.D. candidate at Tulane reported; "This summer added vividness of concrete experiences to formerly more general beliefs...I will be using the knowledge gained about organizational development -- i.e. problems of division of labor and experts vs. democratic participation." (Cade)

In the case of the majority of students -- those whose academic work had not progressed to the stage of specialization -- there was every indication that their prospects for intellectual and personal growth were enhanced by their summer experiences. More important than any opportunity to test and apply ideas learned in the classroom, was the fact that they met raw, human problems and tried to cope with them. They learned that their casual, crude assumptions and generalizations about human behavior and the human condition had to be questioned. What they study in the classroom from now on will be measured against their concrete experiences.

In one way or another this is what students seem to be saying in their personal evaluations of their summer. And it is because this kind of learning is so elemental that their comments often sound rather ~~banal~~ obvious. "My future ambition lies in the field of psychology and just having to work with different people each week and adjusting to their personalities has been beneficial." (Marsha Bacon) "The most interesting and the hardest thing to put in words is my individual experience gained. I suppose, the greatest experience gained by me is theawareness of the fact that our long existing problem of segregation and discrimination

has as many different influences on individuals as there are different kind of people. The last but not least experience gained is the idea of accepting the segregationist as socially and mentally sick people and must be dealt with in a likewise manner. I really feel that this was my greatest experience for it better prepared me to fit into the University of South Florida which has a fairly strong atmosphere of racism." (Johnny Lee Watson) "I have learned a great deal working this summer...I have learned to cope with many problems, and to work out situations...The development fellowship is very important in the south. Students like myself can gain an experience that will always be with them." (Mary Robinson)

"For me, the greatest reward in working here has been getting to know the individuals of this community; hearing them express their deepest feelings about what it is like to be a Negro in the South; sharing with them their courage and determination to assert their dignity as free human beings and to improve the community in which they live." (Madden) "I expect to spend most of my adult life in and around American politics, and I look upon my [forthcoming] year at Columbia Journalism as part of my political education. My summer in Louisiana, however, was a much larger part of this education. Much of what I have learned will remain with me and provide me with certain insights, a certain way of looking at things, when I write about the politics of New York during the year at Columbia...If my experience is typical in terms of the value as a learning experience, one summer as a southern CORE volunteer is an

irreplaceable, well, shock. The new awareness brought on by a summer's experiences can change a person's political outlook considerably. Simply put, I believe that all, or almost all CORE volunteers can be considered recruits for future freedom fighting in ways we cannot now guess about." (Fassler)

The particular "shock" points and the impact of the "shock" differed from student to student. But it is noteworthy that revelations did occur in the experience of southern as well as non-southern volunteers, of Negroes as well as non-Negroes. Many of the students have proved to be not particularly articulate on paper. Thus it seems safe to assume from the clues furnished by their reports, that what they actually gained goes far beyond what they have managed to put down in writing.

IV -- Looking to the Future

Judged by the educational benefit and objective accomplishments of the 1965 Fellows, the program can be rated highly successful. The main drawback in 1965 was lack of sufficient advance planning. The Community Development Fellowship Program was not conceived until February thus precluding the groundwork needed for best results at all levels. In discussing the drawbacks of the program, most of the students stressed the need for more training and supervision which can be accomplished next year with more advance preparation.

It is hoped that fund raising can be conducted early in 1966 so that the total program can be planned with knowledge of available funds. CORE SEDF should initiate contact with

supervising organizations early in the year so that Fellowship applications can be screened more adequately. CORE SEDF will also require more information from organizations receiving Fellows as to their plans for training and supervision. If necessary, SEDF should attempt to supplement preparation of Fellows for their assignments. SEDF should also maintain contact with Fellows and sponsoring organizations during the summer to insure the Fellows are receiving maximum benefit from their field experiences.

CORE SEDF should derive great satisfaction from this first experience with Community Development Fellows. Students developed their technical and social skills, dramatically extended their view of the society in which they live and made a valuable contribution to the community in which they worked. Their reports make it clear how they learned and grew from their experiences.

End.

Field programs
opportunities - laboratory
make available

Report on Community Development Fellowships for Summer Field Work Program, Summer, 1965

~~According to our announced objectives,~~ The Fellowship program was ~~intended~~ designed to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on a summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization, enabling these students to enrich their academic experience by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom and (2) to learn first-hand about individual and group behavior and local government.

Many of those who received Fellowships for the Summer of 1965 have now submitted evaluations of their experiences under the program. Scrutiny of their reports indicates that ~~in a significant number of cases, at least, the results of the program coincided with~~ the program achieved its broadly ~~the~~ broad objectives. ~~when the latter are broadly interpreted.~~ In addition, while for most ~~For most~~ of the ~~students~~ Fellows, the educational experience was relatively informal and non-specialized in character; ~~non-specialized but not trivial.~~ there were several Fellows

~~The exceptions--and there were a few--involved students~~ who already had considerable specialized knowledge or an already developed skill and whose summer activity was directly related to it. ~~this, giving them an opportunity to utilize "classroom" learning in field situations.~~ Thus one fellowship recipient went to the South with considerable professional training in child development; she brought this training to bear as an advisor to several summer Headstart projects. Another was an expert photographer and his project directly involved the use and development of this skill.

-- more --

It is apparent that these students matured professionally as a result of their summer activity. But it is striking that what even these students stress in their evaluation of their summer experiences is not professional growth in any narrow sense. They rather emphasize the impact upon themselves of a new range of experience having to do with political processes or with how human beings live and work. The "enrichment" which they stress derived, for example, from their first-hand encounter with cumbersome government machinery set up to implement federal welfare (in this case "anti-poverty") legislation, with the stultifying effect of conflicting individual and group ambitions, with the meaning of stark poverty and with unsuspected dimensions of group (especially black-white) relations. What these more advanced students and semi-professionals stress is that the non-specialized concrete experience acquired in the course of their summer activities will guide and pervade alllof their professional work from this time forward.

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In the case of the majority of students,--those who either had little specialized conceptual or theoretical knowledge to test or apply, who in many instances knew what they wanted to specialize in but had not yet had much or any classroom work in their chosen field--these students undoubtedly had their prospective academic studies enriched by direct community development experiences. But the concepts and principles of which they did already have knowledge and which they did test or try to apply were mostly casual, crude, unspecialized non-academic assumptions, principles, precepts and generalizations about human behavior and about life in America.

More important to them than any opportunity their summer activity might have given them ~~of~~ to testing and applying ideas learned in the classroom, was the fact that they were up against problems which would make their specilized studies meaningful from now on.

Their learning of concepts and theories will go on against a background of concrete experience. They will be able to test the relevance and challenge the plausibility of what they are learning.

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End

SOUTH CAROLINA

The 1965 summer program in South Carolina was an extention of the on-going voter registration drive which has been supported by CORE SEDF since early 1965. The immediate (assignment) of the students (8,527 were registered) ~~volunteers~~ was to add to the voting rolls, but in order to accomplish this, they involved themselves in all kinds of community development efforts. They helped operate a Project Headstart school and assisted with adult education, welfare and medical programs. They worked at obtaining anti-poverty funds for a recreation center and for farm equipment to be used by a farmer's co-operative. By organizing drives to end illegal discrimination in schools and public facilties and to increase job opportunities, they were able to foster a sense of x community consciousness among the (racial) Negroes with whom they worked.

MMXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX The programs were devised for their own value and for developing and traning local leadership to carry on xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx after the summer.

Project Descriptions

FLORIDA

North Florida Summer Project: Five SEDF ~~xxxxxx~~ students working principally on two north~~xxx~~ Florida counties, Jefferson and Jackson, focussed their efforts on (1) voter registration (2) community organization and ~~xxxxx

NEW YORK (WESTCHESTER COUNTY)

Ten SEDF fellows participated in an eight-week voter registration campaign organized by the Urban League of Westchester County, carried out in cooperation with community registration committees and various civic and civil rights groups. The objective of the campaign was to register voters, to stress in general terms the importance of voting and to inform potential voters of offices to be filled in forthcoming state and local elections. This was the only summer project in which SEDF students were advised not to discuss political issues and not to spend time ascertaining local needs or initiating organized activity in regard to those needs.

*were the occasions for public protests against police brutality.

LOUISIANA

xxxxxTxtxxyxxxixxxxSKDFxxxx

SOUTH CAROLINA

The 1965 summer program in South Carolina represented only a phase of the continuous voter registration drive which SEDF has been supporting there since early this year, a drive which has already achieved impressive results and which is due to continue in the months to come. SEDF's five fellowship students in South Carolina during the summer lent assistance to this on-going effort. In keeping with the of the SEDF fellowship program on education emphasis through participation in community development, these students combined registering voters with organizing community action directed to specific and immediate local needs. Thus students were occupied at one time and place or another with Project Headsaart schools, adult education, welfare and medical problems, obtaining anti-poverty funds for a recreation center and for farm equipment to serve the needs of farmer's co-op, with desegrating schools and public facilities and with opening up new job opportunities for Negroes. Even in the course of voter registration the aim was to orgainze and train local voter registration groups who could carry on the work themselves at the end of the summer.

FLORIDA

Five Community Development Fellows worked in the North Florida Summer Project sponsored by CORE. They were assigned to Jefferson and Jackson counties and participated in voter registration campaigns, in various community organization projects and in efforts to end illegal discrimination in employment and public facilities.

The Jackson County Improvement Association was formed to encourage Negroes to participate in community affairs and to take advantage of governmental porgrams and legislation (particularly anti-poverty programs). Through the Association Negroes were urged to apply for jobs with local governmental agencies and with local businesses which previously had not employed Negroes. When violations of laws governing discrimination in hiring or in use of public facilities were found, complaints were filed with approporiate government agencies.

The summer prject in northern Florida brought significant results in community organization. Staff and volunteers found ways to bring Negroes together, to inform them of their rights and opportunities and to give them the wherewithall to exercise their rights and capitalize on their opportunities.

LOUISIANA

The summer prgrams ~~in~~ Louisiana were geared to increasing voter registration, ~~and~~developing local organizations and encouraging participation in community action programs. The 36 Fellos working in Louisiana were given assignments based on their special skills and the specific needs of the localities.

There was a fair amount of social experiment in Louisiana during the summer. The effort was to rally the Negro communities around "felt needs" One of the most successful projects was formation of Voters Leagues which carried on ~~dramatically~~ crash programs of voter registration in selected parishes rhrought the State. (These were the parishes to which Federal registrars wrere assigned at the end of the summer.) SEDF FEllows were also involved in efforts to get Negro participate in local Agricultural Stabiliaation and Conservation Service (ASCS) Committees which under the U.S. Department of Agriculture allocate crop quotas and some federal locans. They assisted with Project Headstart schools and urged participation in anti-poverty boards and labor unions and helped procure food through federal surplus food porgrams.

NEW YORK STATE (Westchester County)

Ten Communoty Development Fellows participated in an eight-week voter registration drive sponsored by the Urban League of Westchester County. These Fellows concentrated solely on voter registation. They had no respnsibility for other community action programs. They found ways to seek out prospective voters and to persuade them of the importance of registration to vote for the offices to be filled in the forthcoming state and local elections.

Results ~~pending~~

NORTH CAROLINA

Three students received Community Development Fellowships to work in North Carolina where community organization and voter registration projects were conducted in five areas. In Durham the Fellows attempted to form a block organization to improve the deplorable housing conditions in a Negro Ghetto area. Tenants were surveyed regarding rentals and the conditions of their housing and the upkeep of the neighborhood. By the end of the summer the group had not succeeded in getting public funds for vitally needed repairs like street pavement, removal of garbage and health hazards. However, the sumer volunteers managed to set the community in motion and felt that results would be achieved if pressure is continued. Other programs included voter education, organizing Negroes to seek representation on anti-poverty boards, and to reduce the number of segregated schools, and to open up employment opportunities to Negroes.

Some of this sounds as if we should select students for projects. I think all we can do is be better informed on character of each project so our decision to grant Fellowship will include a judgment of whether student + project fit one another. Further we should also require more screening of volunteers by project directors

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The 1965 SEDF Field Fellowship Program was, on the whole, outstandingly successful. Objective accomplishments and student evaluations combine to substantiate this judgment. Those responsible for the program can find added satisfaction in the fact that these results were achieved in spite of administrative difficulties. By making the most of experience already acquired SEDF can look forward to an even more rewarding program in 1966. To that end, the following operational considerations stand out as particularly important: (1) an early start on fund-raising (so as, hopefully, to increase our resources and make possible the granting of more fellowships (and, in some cases, larger grants to individuals); (2) an earlier start on recruiting combined with (3) intensified efforts toward locating a larger number of qualified Negro applicants from both north and south, (4) closer screening of applicants and (5) closer attention to matching applicant qualifications with appropriate summer projects; [redacted] also, finally, (6) closer liaison between SEDF staff and supervisory personnel in the field so that the latter fully understand the educational objectives of the Fellowship Program and can assist in their realization during the course of summer activities.

early fund raise
1. sponsor org plan better
2. > efficient placement
3. > preparation for
4. greater contact SEDF & student - advance material

send AN
C

Report on Community Development Fellowships
for Summer Field Work Program Summer 1965

According to our announced objectives, the Fellowship program was intended to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on [illegible] summer project [illegible] sponsored by a national civil rights organization, enabling These students to enrich their academic experience by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom and (2) to learn first-hand about individual and group behavior and local government.

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These students were not majors in political science economics or inter-group relations. The experiences and insights which they emphasize have no specific tie-in with their academic or professional field.

from their first-hand encounter with cumbersome government machinery set up to implement federal welfare (in this case "anti-poverty") legislation, with the stultifying effect of conflicting individual and group ambitions, with the meaning of stark poverty and unsuspected dimensions of group (especially black-white) relations. What these more advanced students (semi-professionals) stress is that the non-specialized concrete experience acquired in the course of their summer activities will guide and pervade all of their professional work from this time forward.

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C.D.T. Aug. 2, 1965

St. George, problems are
e way that we can't
ontrolled. The community
the people aren't
ter at all. There is
y who is the leader
munity. When we first
we were glad y how
going on. How the
ed to be not co-
th each other
mass meetings the
elected a group to
m six political and
ffairs. This isn't working
the persons or the
aren't doing what they

Aug. 2, 65

supposed to do. Also some
persons at our meetings are
taking explanation back to
the white folks. They want
something done, but they all
want to be leaders.

We are trying to bring
the people together so that
their community will make
more progress.

There is plenty to do
here in St. George. There are
signs that must come
down and the owners y
these places aren't planning
to take them down at
all. These are but a few
y the problems here in
St. George.

3.

Aug. 2, 1965

Since I have been here, to me their are problems rising every day.

The white leaders here are determing not to let the civil rights workers here make them do what they want regardless if it is right.

The progress here is slow, but we are determing to help the people here and to leave here knowing that they will take over and make St. George a better place to live.

Respectfully,

Mary Robinson

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1965
CORE SEDF

AUG 16 1965

17 Robinson St.
Sumter, S. C.
Aug. 9, 1965

Dear Sir:

This report covered July 29. august 18th. This summer work with voter registration have enable me to understand the project more. The variety of problems, different communications, have given me and I hope a chance on how to cope with these problems.

The experience is educational itself. It helps me to understand their problems and also increase my knowledge so that I can shared it with other classmates.

It is an experience I shall never forget.

Aug. 9, 1965

Working with these people helps me to understand them better. It gives me a chance to work with people and help them understand.

The summer project has helped me a great deal. The field of Social Work, in which I plan to major in will helped me a lot now that I have worked and understand people better.

Respectfully Yours,
Mary Robinson

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

CDF evaluations

REPLY

August 16, 1965

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Herman Carter
c/o CORE
1501 1/2 East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Carter:

The summer will soon be over. I hope that your experience as a Community Development Fellow has been useful and rewarding.

In the next week you should prepare an evaluation of your experience and send it to me at the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. We will need your evaluation by August 23. Your local project may also be interested in receiving a copy, but this is between yourself and the project. For SEDF purposes, we would like: (1) a description of your assignment both in terms of the project and in terms of your specific personal responsibilities. (2) a brief description of what you learned and of how you believe this will help you in your future studies. (3) suggestions for improvement both in the project and in the operation of the Community Development Fellowship Program.

I do hope that your evaluation will be as straight forward and as honest as you can make it. Include both the strengths and the weaknesses of the program.

Once again, my thanks for participating in this experiment. I do hope that you have gained in understanding as well as I.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1965
CORE SEDF

17 Robinson St.
Sumter, S.C.
Aug. 19, 1965

Dear Sir.

Working in St. George, S.C., have been a great experience to me. Working with people and getting to know them and helping them in becoming better citizens has helped me a great deal. We had adult classes to help the men and women who can't read or write, youth meetings for the youths and mass meetings where we discussed various problems concerning the community. We are also organizing a Boy chapter; so that when we leave, the project won't fail, but continue to go on.

We visited many areas in Dorchester county. The people over

the aves are very interested and could make good leaders in their community.

I have learned a great deal working this summer. It gives me pleasure to help someone when they are really interested. I have learned to cope with many problems, and to work out situations that I think was best.

This will helped me a great deal in the future, since I plan to become a social worker. Working with these people will prepared me for what I plan to be.

Improvements in the project must be worked out among the people in the community. They don't want to work together. They all want to be leaders, which makes thing tough when it comes to forming a core chapter, which the people really wants.

Aug. 19, 65-

But they must learned to work together first.

The development fellowship is very important in the south. Students, like myself, can gained an experience that will always be with them

I have gained an experience this summer working on voter registration.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Robinson

C.D.F. evaluation

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1965
CORE SECT

17 Robinson St.
Sumter, S.C.
Aug. 21, 1965

Dear Sir,

My interest in voter registration has given me a great deal of experience, knowing that people are in need of help all over Sheridan county. They have showed quite a bit of interest in our projects. We have helped them with many problems, such as establishing their age; welfare; medical care; loans to farm; social security, we have been able to help these people.

Our mass meetings now has growned to over 300. Each time we meet, the crowd gets larger. We have leaders from each area where they bring the problems to our meetings, in which we discussed them, so that they may be solved.

aug. 21, 1965

Improvement in this project is left entirely to the people in the community. They must learn to work and co-operate with each other. This is the only Method of improving themselves.

I have learned a great deal this summer. I have learned to work with people and to understand them. This can helped me a great deal in the future. This has been a valuable experience this summer for me.

Respectfully,

Walter B. Peterson

23 AUGUST 65

DEAR MR. RICH:

THIS EVALUATION WAS DONE IN HASTE BECAUSE I JUST ARRIVED BACK IN BATON ROUGE AND I SAW WHERE THERE WAS A TIME ELEMENT INVOLVED SO I RUSHED IN TRYING NOT TO BE EXTREMELY TARDY

HERMAN CARTER

CDF evaluation

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1965
CORE SEDF

640 12th Ave. No.
Safety Harbor, Fla.
August 24, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

My final report and project evaluation is a bit late, but nevertheless the entire summer project has been quite an experience and quite exciting.

As you probably already know, the area I was working with rather a drag) spirit for the Saturday prior to the closing of the project we witnessed a drowning of a person who had worked very faithful with us during the Summer. In afterwards, --

the project terminated with a funeral on Thursday, August 19, 1965.

Our last two weeks of work in Jackson County, Marianna was center around fair employment and a campaign to stop Gov. Wallace from coming into the County. We appealed to have frightened quite a few of the County and City officials by but don't think he stopped. We is suppose to be their on Thursday, August 26, 1965.

In effort to stop Wallace, we organized a march of about 250 person and marched in protest to his invitation on Wednesday, August 18, 1965. The march can be termed as a great success. There was adequate police protect and a large turnout at the Jackson County Courthouse.

Prior to the march, in our

campaign for fair employment, we conducted pickets at two downtown food stores. One of these stores finally committed to hiring two Negroes by the end of August. This store, Pitney Dungler, has already hired one of these persons. The other establishment refused to commit to hiring Negroes. This place is the target of continued picketing and boycotting by the local community.

The local public school system has not sumitted an accepted plan for desegregation to the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare. We worked with some interest parents in preparing a complaint which was sent to Mr. John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In terms of success, the summer project in Jackson County, Marianna, Florida has been much of a success for it was a starting point for the community. The first and most important is that it gave local Negro leaders confidence themselves in the fight. It built an awakening that could strive to really change the political and social standards of Jackson County.

The most interesting and the hardest thing to put in words is my individual experience gained. I suppose, the greatest experience gained by me is the awareness of the fact that our long existing Problem of segregation and discrimination has as many different influences on individuals as there are different kinds of people.

The last, but not least experience gained is the idea I accepting the segregationists as socially and mentally sick people and must be dealt with in a likewise manner. I really feel that this was my greatest experience for it better prepared me to fit into the University of South which has a fairly atmosphere of racism.

Yours for Freedom,
Johnny Lee Watson
Fellowship Worker

C.D.F.

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1965
CORE SEDF

51 Carthage Road
Scarsdale, New York 10585
Wednesday, August 25, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

The basic assignment is the Negro Voter Registration Drive of the Urban League of Westchester. The ten of us under your program plus whatever volunteers we can get go into a community for a week to work with the aid of a nonpartisan local group to determine which streets or apartments need canvassing. I have done both canvassing and office work, such as securing materials and designing a flyer.

I have learned more of the living conditions and personalities of the Negro in Westchester. I have also learned more of the power structure and the activities of various groups here. My experience willprobably help me in my future studies in an increased awareness of specific socialneeds.

I know little of the operation of the Community Development Fellowship Program and feel unable to comment on it. The most outstanding need for improvement lies with the follow-up action and information and services of the local organizations that we work with in each community for our efforts to be more far- reaching and effective. yet on the whole , the project is a success in that we have enabled many people to register to vote than would have otherwise have done so.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey T. Baldwin

Jeffrey T. Baldwin

C.D.F. evaluations

15 Cummings Avenue
White Plains, N.Y.
August 28, 1965

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1965
CORE SEDF

Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Core S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau St., Room 1312
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

My primary assignment was to help prepare for registration all persons who had not already registered. In carrying out my assignment I was usually paired with a White boy, since I am a Negro girl. It was a boy and girl for safety precautions and Negro and White for psychological affect on the persons encountered while canvassing. When canvassing I carried several forms, those needed for preparation for registration and other forms for recording a list of already registered voters or persons who were not at home.

My personal responsibility in addition to canvassing was to secure maps of an area prior to our staff coming there. Once the maps were gotten I had to meet with a person from the city who was familiar with the Negro areas of the city. When this information had been secured I darkened in on the map the streets we would be canvassing. This was done so that they would be easily identified for location purposes. When the staff came in at the beginning of a week they were able to be immediately assigned areas to canvass.

An additional responsibility which I was often assigned was typing work. Once forms were brought in after canvassing, information had to be transferred to file cards. The purpose of this was to provide a quick efficient way of checking on those persons who were going to register. On occasions when there were a great deal of these forms I was assigned to stay in and type rather than go out and canvass.

As far as knowledge gained is concerned, I feel as I do about everything in life. There is always something to be learned. I have gained experience from those persons encountered during registration and with my fellow co-workers. My future ambition lies in the field of psychology and just having to work with different people each week and adjusting to their personalities has been beneficial. The job has kept me open-minded and willing to listen to new ideas, which to me is very important in psychology. Learning to understand people and how they think will be of enormous help to me in my career.

My primary complaint with the operation of the project this summer was with the lack of communication between the Urban League and the groups they worked with. The Urban League's purpose, I thought, was to supplement the efforts of the local groups. However in some cases the local groups didn't even seem to be prepared for our arrival until we were there. I feel that if there had been better communication between the Urban League and the local groups, when we went in we would have been able to go right to work and saved endless time. There should have been a much more systematic approach to entering a city. Volunteers should have been lined up, a working system should

have already been established, voting lists attained and all other things done which were pertinent to a successful and speedy operation. If this had been done I am sure we weould have been able to register even more people.

I don' t wish to give the impression that the work this summer has been worthless, Quite the contrary. The effort being mad to register people is a very worthwhile and commendable one. My only concern is that follow ups will be made by the local groups. Perhaps the Urban League could do a follow up on the groups, and in this way get an idea of how everything is working out. This of course is not the final answer. The answer to how effective the drive was will lie in the number of registered voters as compared to last year.

Sincerely yours,

Marsha Bacon

Marsha Bacon

88 Atlantic Ave, 1A
Brooklyn 1, NY
MA5-5680

~~on Gull Lake - Brainerd, Minnesota~~

Sept 10 [1965]

Dear Mr Rich,

I sent this report to the New Orleans office several weeks ago but I guess one is to go to you also. As you can see Ronnie and I have tried to raise some money with it. I'll be working (teaching) in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth in Action program so if I can be of any help to CORE you can get me at the above address.

I'll be working with one of
the local chapters also.

Sincerely,
Bill Madden

172 stanton st
New York 2, N.Y.
September 17, 1965

Rec'd
9/24/65

Marvin Rich
CORE
150 Nassau st.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marv,

You asked me to write up a report at the end of the summer. I am not certain what you wanted included in the report but I hope the enclosed will be satisfactory.

Right now I am in Jonesboro but I expect to get back to New York in about a week. If the report isn't what you want let me know. (NYC tele 473-7445)

I think I have spent a rather productive summer. I am anxious to see the pictures I have taken.

I'll call you when I'm in the city.

Sincerely,

Nick Lawrence

C.D.F. evaluation

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1965
CORE SEDF

17 Robinson St.
Sumter, S.C.
Sept. 24, 1965

Walter Roberson

Dear Sir.

I am working here in St. George, S.C. I have seen The People here improve Themselves by attending our meetings. The people here are very much concerend in Their Community development.

During My stay here in St. George, We (Fellow Core Workers) have organized Youth groups, Adult Ed. Classes and Adult groups. They are all very Successful.

During The Week of the 12th Thru The 16th, I've worked on Door To Door Canvas, Trying To get People To go out and registered When Aug. 2 comes. We are really Working over all of Dorchester County.

The Week nites we have Several meetings going on.

Sept 24 1965

Also on wednesday nite we have youth meetings, ursday nites adult Education classes and on uesday, we usually have a mass meeting.

We have an old School house where we have our meetings For The youth and Adult classes. We have cleaned it up really well. We are working on a Project now That will be useFul To The community.

I have also worked in Hampton County where The People aren't concerend AT all. Only a Few are. I guess because some are Scared are Their religion won't allow it, But we are Trying To get Thru To Them.

Hampton County has not been very Successful in getting Negroes registered. That is why we must continued working To getOver To Them how important it is To vote.

at our mass meeting in St. George we have had over 150 persons to attend. at our next one, we hope to have a full house

I worked up to Sept. 13 to 14 in Dorchester County and on Sept 13, it was over 300 persons who came to register and only 171 Registered.

Sept. 14 over 300 came again, only 161 got registered, Both days quite a few more than 100 people was still in line.

when we first went to St. George we did not think we could get anyone to register, by now I am surprised to see what did happen, we registered 397 persons in 3 months, nothing was integrated in St. George, not even the Bus Station, Now everything is integrated even the Schools. The youth is pushing for better jobs. I enjoyed my work this Summer, I did not

want to leave just now, but I had to go back to School, I am looking forward to next Summer I hope. This letter was sent to Mr. Haley & Mr. Wanley I don't know what happened to your letter, I am Sorry, I was misplaced. again Thank you very much.

Respectfully,
Walter Robinson

CDF evaluations

New Orleans, Louisiana
4730 Chestnut Street
September 29, 1965

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1965
CORE SEDF

CORE SEDF Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Rich:

I regret your having to send me a reminder of something that I neglected. May I offer my most humble apologies. I found the work most interesting and indeed there's a lot to be done! I was part of the New Orleans CORE Project, which included Community Organization and a Freedom School. I was engaged specifically in organizing.

The organizers were divided into groups of two and assigned to different areas to carry out the often difficult task. I was assigned to a housing project where many families were housed. There I noticed a serious sociological problem. The people were afraid to meet each other. I could hardly accomplish much. I look forward to working in the fall. The fault could have been in my method of approaching them. What works for one doesn't work for the other. In that respect I did learn a few methods of approach. I learned also that it isn't as easy as I thought it would be.

I have formed a new outlook on my future, too. I have considered pursuing a career in Sociology or Psychology as a result. I have really gained a better understanding of life. I would love to participate in the program next year, but not as a Field Fellowship Worker. I will be working and putting my spare time on this project. I personally knew some workers who had to quit because of financial reasons. I would like to see those who are genuinely interested be taken care of.

I hope that I have been able to help. I ask that you excuse my mistakes and again accept my apology. I am...

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Williams

Rosemary Williams

3361 Old York Rd.
Philadelphia 40, Pa
October 1, 1965

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1965
CORE SEDF

Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau St.
NYC, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich,

Thank you for the guidelines in your letter of Sept. 21.

After the official end of the Field Fellowship program this Summer, I continued to work in Quincy until about 2 weeks ago, and I didn't have time to prepare my report for you.

However, it is now in process, and will soon be in your hands. I certainly

agree with you upon the importance of these reports, and I hope to make mine as helpful as possible.

Yours for freedom
Ann Early

S.C.

OCT 13 1965

CORE SEDF

October 11,1965

Dear Marvin:

We have help to organized several communities since SEDF has bee helping with registration in South Carolina. As you know Williamsburg county was organized by us several years ago but did not function smothly until this summer when we were able to work with them full time. We help them to add new blood to their adult structure of the Voters League and work very closely with the youth in getting them to canvass for registration each month in getting adults ready to register, especially before the new Voting Bill. Besides helping with regsitration, we got the youths to take part in testing the public accomodation laws in several of the areas of Williamsburg county. Precinct organization will begin in a few weeks.

Jasper County had not real organization until this summer. We brought many of the leaders together for the first time so that they could function as a unit. We organized the youth to assist in registration. This was the first time the youth in this community had done anything. We have encourage the young adults to take an active role in community activities so that in the near future, the young people will be in the position to take responsibilities that were carried on by older leaders in the community. One of the significant things other than registration that has taken place in this community, has been theplacing of Negro children in the so called white schools without any difficulty.

Dorchester County has been the hardest nut to crack in term of getting Negroes to organized. We have had opposition from some of the so called Negro leadership and the whites. There has been many arrest for minor charges against Negroes in this community, but I would say, that, because of all of this, we have Negroes better organized in this community than in many of the others. We have formed a Dorchester County Voters League which takes in all segment of the many areas in this county. With all the harassment by the authorities in this county, Negroes are more determine to move forward than at any time in the past. The whites have asked some of the Negroes to have us taken out of the community, but the answer has been negative. The Negro children who braved the hostile climate in the schools(white), have stayed in these schools although some of the Negro children have been attacked by the whites. A committee of Negroes from this community was sent to Washington to protest in person about conditions in this community as it affected thei Civil Rights. We have had found new leadership in this county who took no part in community activity until we came into the community. Meetings are held three and four times each week in this county in different areas. THE CLIPPING ENCLOSED WILL EXPLAIN THE COURT CASES IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Clarendon County is partly organized. This is due in part because we have been working in one area of the county, namely Summerton. We have the people working together here for the first time in many

over

years. The people in this community is seeking a building for a community center where their young people and adults can meet from time to time. Their main concern has been registration during the summer and registration has been on the increase since we have been working with them and since they have been organized.

We have worked in many other communities and have taken part with other organizations to work for community organization, but in the foru counties above, we have worked by ourselves.

Marvin, I hope this is brief enough and what you want.

Sincerely,
Nooker
Nooker

years. The people in this community is seeking a building for a community center where their young people and adults can meet from time to time. Their main concern has been registration during the summer and registration has been on the increase since we have been working with them and since they have been organized.

We have worked in many other communities and have taken part with other organizations to work for community organization, but in the foru counties above, we have worked by ourselves.

Marvin, I hope this is brief enough and what you want.

Sincerely,
Nooker
Nooker

P. O. Box 2
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina
October 13, 1965

CORE Scholorship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New Y ork, New Y ork, 10038

Attention: Mr. Marvin Rich

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find my report for the South Carolina Community Development Project-June through August 1965.

Iam well aware of the fact that this report is long overdue. Please accept my apology. I have been recuperating from a physical disorder incurred this past summer. On August third, I collasped at the Dorchester County Court House. I was taken to a Doctor Chisolm in Walterboro, South Carolina.

Dr. Chisolm diagnosed my illness as fatigue and said that I was on the brink of a nervous breakdown. He prescribed plenty of rest for me and advised me not to attend school this semester. I left the project on August 7, 1965 and after a few weeks convelescence decided to return to school anyway.

Up until this point, what with keeping up with schoolwork while still trying to rest as much as possible, I have not been able to submit this report.

Since I have been in school I have continued to work in Dorchester County. It might be best described now as a community working as a unit to achieve the goal of freedom and prosperity. It is not very far from this school and every Saturday a group from there comes down here to take me back there to work in Voter Registration. It is a progressive community, and one which is going to make the CORE "Development Project" very proud of it someday, soon!

Please accept this report at this date.

Respectfully submitted,
Mazie Lee Butler
Mazie Lee Butler

MacMurray College, Box 260
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650
Wednesday, October 13, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your letter of September 21 quite surprised me, for I had sent in my personal report last August. Since for some apparent reason you did not receive it, I will Oblige you by sending you another one.

The project waw the Negro Voter Registration Project of the Urban League of Westchester County, Inc.We worked in the following communities, each for a week: Ossining, Port Chester, White Plains, Greenburgh, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and Tarrytown. We usually coordinated our efforts with a local organization to determine which streets we needed to canvass. We would welcome volunteers to help us whenever they were available. Our canvassing was usually done in groups of two; we would ask at each house if all eligible voters thwre were registered to vote and then would fill out an unofficial form for each unregistered voter and would arrange for them to be registered.

Although the total Negro registrants in Westchester did not double as it had during the 1964 Drive, we did register a significant number of people. We also put on file numerous people to be registered locally . Many people who would not have registered on their own initiative were registered through our efforts.

The project on the whole was very much worthwhile, yet the effectiveness of our efforts depended on the organisations in each community. It is quite difficult to evaluate the "educational" aspects of my summer's work. My knowledge of the mode of living of Westchester Negroes has increased tremendously as well as that of the problems they face, such as the shortage of decent low-income housing. I do not yet know

what field I will go into, but the expetience will probably be of value to me in the future. I really can't say at this point whether I would do the same thing again next summer, but I might consider it. I am afraid that I know too little about the handling of Fellowship awards, to comment on it.

I sincerely hope that this time you receive this report and that you find it satisfactory

Very truly yours,

Jeffrey T. Baldwin

Jeffrey T. Baldwin

190 N. Clinton Ave
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Darwin Brown

October 14, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

I am extremely sorry for not writing you sooner. While I was away at college your letter was sent to my home. My mother sent me the letter but I did not receive it until October 14, 1965. I know how important this report is, and I hope that my information is complete and useful.

While working on the 1965 Negro Voter Registration Campaign this summer my specific job was acquiring maps of the different communities that we had to work in. I would usually go to our headquarters before the rest of group. I would go to the local city hall, and for a minimum charge I would purchase the maps. (money came from Urban League) After I had gotten the maps I would go to a community center or a church either one was usually our headquarters in each particular community. There I would go over the maps with a person who knew the area extremely well. He or she would indicate the predominant Negro areas in the town. This was important because as a group we would concentrate are work in these areas first.

I believe that a great deal was accomplished this summer. I do not have statistical facts to show how many people we registered. Nevertheless,I think as long as we register one person that is one more black American who will have the opportunity to vote. Besides, the "white power structure" is now aware that the Negro will no longer take a back seat in deciding on which political candidate will represent him in Congress and the State Legislative Assembly.

I fell that what I did this summer was extremely worthwhile. As a individual I became aware of the problems of Negroes in the ghetto. Because of the horrible fact of de-facto segregation in the North the Negro has given up all economic and social asperations. I think, it is the purpose of civil rights organizations to show the Negro in the ghetto that someone is concern about him.

This summer was very "educational". I acquired a knowledge of how to communicate with people. The knowledge of what it takes to persuade a person to vote something that he or she has been afraid to do for a long time.

I have learned how to deal with the anxiety and resentment that people in the ghetto have outsiders. I have learn that the problems of poor people in Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and White Plains is really do different then the problems of poor people in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

In contemplating whether I would like to work again this summer it is not extremely difficult to make a decision. I would find it a great honor to do this type of work again in the summer of 1966. I received a great satisfaction in the kind of work I did this summer.

Yours truly,
Garvan B Brown
Garvan B. Brown

October 14, 1965

Miss Andrea Balis
Box 2176, Sergeant Hall
34th and Chuestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Miss Balis:

Thanks so much for sending in your evaluation of the program. Your evaluation seems to jive with the other Westchester participants. I am sorry that the program was not properly organized up there.

I do hope to keep in touch with you and let you know of future openings.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

37-B Ridgeway Avenue
Durham, N.C.
October , 1965

Julian

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr Rich

I must say that my experience with your summer program was enjoyable while it lasted. During the summer I had the privilege of assisting the citizens of Durham in attempting to pave the streets and getting landlords to repair houses. Preceding this task a complete survey was made with people in a designated community concerning their welfare, wages and the upkeep of housing facilities including the uprising of rent. We know that there are government funds available to fix the streets. We also found out that the landlords were steadily raising the rent but failing to keep the houses fixed up. We were successful in getting the information from citizens in the community. However, the city nor federal goverment hasn't done anything to contribute to the welfare of the people such as paving the streets.

There were several workshops I attended. The most important one I felt was held in Franklinton, North Carolina. Some of the delegates were from SCLC, SCOPE and CORE. The conference concerned mainly the problems in the Black Belt section of North Carolina. Workshops and group discussions were held in connection with voter's registration.

My summer was educational to the extent that I have acquired and improved my knowledge and skills by working with people and learning more about the legal side of civil rights. I feel that this project was worthwhile. However it could be improved by having more direct communications from the national office concerning assignments. My plans for college are to become a lawyer or a social worker. In both fields people and their problems will be my main concern.

For future planning the overall operation of this project and the handling of awards could stand some improvement. If the budget permits an increase in the fellowship awards would be good. Also as I mentioned before more direct communication would be of great help to these volunteers.

Good luck and I hope you will receive some very reliable reports to have a much better and outstanding program in the Summer of 1966.

Yours truly,

Minnie J. Fuller

November 3, 1965

Miss Cathy Cade
2236 D'Abadie
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Cade:

Thanks so much for sending your thorough and detailed evaluation. It will be most helpful to us in drawing up our report. I'll send you a copy as soon as it is prepared.

I am glad you are following up your summer's experience. We are initiating a leadership development program. As part of this, we may wish to prepare a case book of problems in community organization. Can we use portions of your report if we decide to go ahead with this aspect of the program?

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

REPORT ON THE SUMMER PROJECT OF

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

by

Sherman Henry

Core
volunteer

This report is concerning my exprience in Williamsburg County in South Carolina. The reports that are given are the true events of my expriences,working here in Williamsburg County under the name of the organization,Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.)from the day that I arrived (June 20)until the last three days I was here (25 of August). This summer has brought many exprienced in the time that I was here and the work that the people did in trying to organize their community along with the others C.O.R.E. workers which I mention in my report of the summer project. So in my words I can say that it is now that the people everywhere has learned that their is a rebirth of the negro th the NEW NEGRO AND NOT THE OLD NEGROE

It has been a pleasure working with the organization,Congress of Racial Equality(C.O.R.E.)and with the Williams burg County Voters Leagus

Report.:For June 20-July 5

We arrived in kingstree about 12:30 P.M. June 20. June 21,we began to canvass for the Williamsburg County Voters League, on voter registration. Some of the town that we canvass was, Lane, Salters, Trio, Greeleyville, and Kingstree, it took us about three weeks to canvass these difference areas. The books was open for registration of July 5,the number of negroes that registrated was approximatly 97 that passed and 57 that didn't pass the test, the test was consisting of reading the Constitution and writing.

For July 7-22

After this registartion date, we were moved to different parts of the county. Don Rhoades and I was sent to canvass the area of Salters There we stayed for two weeks at Mr. & Mrs. Eddie Lawerence at Rt.2 Box 116,Salters, South Carolina,here we taught voter registration and we help some farmer to form a co-op, which was consisting of 12 farmers thes farmers objective was to try and get a loan under the Anti-proverty program. The reason for this loan to these farmers was to purchase a cotton picker and combinder machines for their corp. This loan has not been through the channels which was required for the qualification but it was accept by the Assistance Supervisor, Mr. Sameul Bacote, of the Farmers Home Association(F.H.A.). The next thing that Don Rhoades and I did was recuiting the community by families to pay $30.00 from each family which consist of 150 families. This action was taking for a community recreation center which they was planning on erecting. The community has applied for a loan form the Government,which is allowing them $$46,000 for this program with the expandson of payingtime

is 40 years the reason for the commuity collection was to pay the qualified workers in which they would like to hire and the equip. The name of the Recreation Center is the Sarah James& Frank Lawerence Community Center.

For July 23-31

Don Rhoads and me we moved to the Lanes area For nine days. Here we canvass this area for the Williamsburg County Voter League. In this area we volunteer to help recuit the children for the Project Head Start, in which was to begin,we talk to a man about his daughter, who's name is Patty Ann Skinner, as we talk to Mr. Willie Skinner about his daughter in letting her participate, we discovered that this man was blind and half deaf, and had five dhildren who was older that Patty Ann Mr. Skinner told Don and I that the Welfare Lady that comes to see the the family once a month told him about the program. Do was looking at Patty Ann when he notice that she had a skin diease, so Don as Mr. Willie why wouldn't they take her to a doctor to get a treatment for this skin diease, Mr, Skinner replied and said that they Didn't have any money to pay for the doctor to treat hes daughter, Don ask him didn't the welfare give him enough money for to take his children to the doctor, because the welfare only gavee hm $74.00 for his five children which is estimated to be only14.00 dollars a week and he said, it is hard for him to buy food and clothing and books for the kids with only 74,00 dollars a month. We ask him was he on the disability fund for his illness and he said, that he wasn't. After a longer discussion about this, we told Mr Skinner that we was going to present this to the Voter League and let him know the response later.

We did present this to the Chairman of the Voters League, Mr. Ewrin Lawerence and he made arrangement for Mr. Skinner which was to be the Welfare Office in Kingstree, South Carolina.

August 1-7

We moved again to the Salters area, by that day being the first Monday in the month the books for registration was open. The number of negroes that registered was 186,and 114 that didn't pass , out of this no. 43% of these people that got registrared came from the area Don and I canvass, this was the highest no. ever to be registered in William burg County. During that day we sponser transportation for some of the people to the pole to Registered.

August 8-20

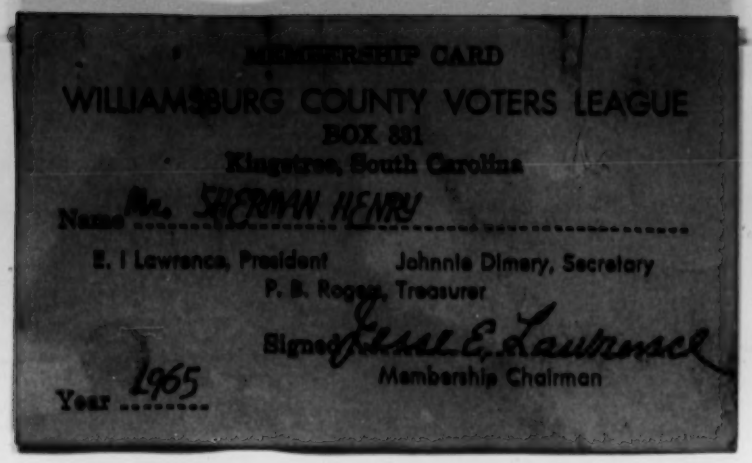
As of now we are now living in Greeleyville, South Carolina until the the 20 of this month. Here we are canvassing for voter registration for the month of September 13 the books will be open again and the Voters League Decided to have another Freedom Day Drive for a 1,000 people to come and register,also we are forming a branch for the Voter League in the Greeleyville section. Which is a town voter league but another county league, Just a branch of the Voter League which has the same function as the Voter League.

C.O.R.E. WORKERS

The Workers here in Williamsburg County are:

The director directory , Strart Welchler

with volunteers as; Bonnie Bassie,Don Rhoades, Mike Lesser and Sherman Henry


MEMBERSHIP CARD

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE

BOX 831

Kingstree, South Carolina

Name Mr. SHERMAN HENRY

E. I Lawrence, President Johnnie Dimery, Secretary

P. B. Rogers, Treasurer

Signed Isaac E. Lawrence

Membership Chairman

Year 1965

CDF

RECEIVED

SEP 7 1965

CORE SEDF

The purpose that the summer project help me in the major field that I chose. These are the following reasons why and how:

1. It help me to get and ideal of what the consumer need.
2. It taught that in order to be a sucessful business major, you must know what the consumer can afford in any environment or any work situation.
3. One of the most important thing is that the people need leadership in economics oportunity, economical guidance, and political education.
4. It taught me that the consumer doesn't buy according to his needs, and wants, but according to what he can save and to his wages.

NOTES:

Although I wasn't accepted by the SEDF, Here is the report I was ask to send I hope that this report is the understanding report that you want. I would like to know are have imformation about the reason why I wasn't accepted to the SEDF? My major is Business Administration and is a student at Grambling College my second semester in college. If it is possible may I have this information.

Thank you.

I'm sending a map of the county that I was working in and have check the town that I canvass and live. The names of the people we talk to, while we was in that section, also the names of people we sponser transpotation for. The card I received as being a member of the voter league, this card I would like to have agian that if It's no importants to you but if is you can keep it. The last thing that I wanted to say is that we didn't stress the point of finding out what was the main factories in the state, but however the main factories in Williamsburg County that I knew of was: Warsaw, Baxter, and McIntosh Warehouses.

Information about me

Sherman Alonzo Henry

Born Nov. 18, 1946 and now is 18

Resident Monroe, Louisiana
2217 Breard St.

Has been a member of C.O.R.E. since, 1964

P.S. On Same Sheets you ~~who~~ will See the name "Bones or [illegible] Well thats my nickname.

RECEIVED

OCT 15 1965

CORE SEDA

AN EVALUATION

of the

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

for

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Submitted by: Mazie Lee Butler

October 13, 1965

My assignment with the South Carolina Community Development daily proved one that was difficult but so challenging that it offered multifarious opportunities for apprehensions and knowledgeful experiences.

My responsibilities, in terms of the project, were to go out to meet people and to talk to them about the importance of their registering to vote. I found it difficult to talk to poverty-striken people about registration, and to introduce them to the many facets of the poverty program which would enable them to improve their socio-economic status.

The project, Dorchester County Community Development Project, was very poorly organized. I shall say more about this, but it is significant at this point to mention it in order to say that as far as the project was concerned, I had no specific personal responsibilities. As the community began to organize itself, I volunteered my services to their local CORE chapter as reporter--specifically chairman of the publicity committee, for I have some journalistic experience.

I composed leaflets for distribution to the community and letters of complaint to justice officials--writing became my specific responsibility. I also taught in the adult education classes and worked with the youth group as an advisor.

Being a Community Development Fellow this summer af-

forded me a wonderful opportunity to apply my sociological theory. I learned that theory sometimes fail one in practical situations. My fellow workers and I constituted an integrated group. The very natureof our purpose in Dorchester County gave us the opportunities of getting to know each other intimately. I learned to trust my white brother. I learned that his values, outlooks, and virtues were not primarily concerned with his ethics and racial brothers, but extended to all mankind. This lesson has and will help me toward greater objectivity in my future sociological studies.

But I learned a greater lesson this summer, one that will be most instrumental in my future sociological objectivity. I learned that all Negroes are not seeking integration, are not sincere in their advocation of civil right but, are fighting against the momentous echo of the cry "Freedom Now" of the millions of black people across the nation. I also got to know the thorny, avaricious "Black Bourgoise" intimately. After being in Dorchester County two weeks, and facing obstacles created by several of the black leaders, I quickly lost faith in black leaders. The whole CORE task force was ready to leave and begin in another county when our efforts were rewarded with the pathetic voices of the poverty-striken masses raising themselves to a shout not to be ignored.

People whose jobs in multifarious unskilled positions afforded their daily bread, offered to quit their jobs, begged to risk their jobs, and work with us for their community development. Lesson number two was a difficult one for me. In future endeavors; studies, etc., I will never be so biased toward my race as to sterotype them with one purpose. This lesson encountered number three which was preservance. I should like to interject here that I have been told by one of my instructors this year that my tendency toward greater objectivity is perceivable.

By teaching the adult education class, I learned how to present information to a class in order that it might be apprehended. This is one other theory which the Fellowship allowed me to put into practice. During my future studies and research in the field of education, I will need to keep this experience in mind.

I stated in I-A that I found the South Carolina Project to be poorly organized. There was no type of orientation as to the nature of the project. Our group orientated itself. I would suggest that prior the next Community Development Project in South Carolina--that SEDF Fellows be fully orientated on working in South Carolina in order that they might know what to expect from a community, how to react to the community. This would alleviate the problems of organization and planning while working. I would like to cite specific examples

of some of the problems of organization encountered and of which the alleviation would promote efficiency as well as better results.

Three taskforce-workers and I entered Dorchester Community with no idea of what we were to do except for that one general idea--Community Development. We found already there--four workers, who were ready to leave after only two weeks. How were we going to effect "Community Development." We spent days talking to people. We got results through trial and error. We were given "bumsteers" by community "leaders" who asked us to leave more than once. We made mistakes which, we learned through, but also which consumed much valuable time. By the time the community was willing to trust us and by the time we were fully aware of what needed to be done and had obtained the resources with which to do those things, half the summer had passed.

If we had been made familiar with the situation beforehand, we could have spent one week carefully planning the steps we would have taken toward helping the Dorchester Community to help itself.

If CORE had not sent workers there for the winter, all our work would have been in vain. As it is now, the adult education classes, which were not fully executed until late July, have dissolved. We did not have time to train anymone to take

over after we had absented ourselves.

If it were in any way possible for the Community Development Program to collect data from reports of Fellows and present to its future Fellows, its program would certainly be more resourceful.

I would be happy to give any further information which might result in a more effective Fellows' Program.

If I might be subjective, here, I would like to interject that the Community Development Fellowship Program is an excellent idea because it enables its beneficients to work and learn, and to apply theory at the same time. Please continue it!

Respectfully submitted,

Mazie Lee Butler

Mazie Lee Butler

An Evaluation of my Experience with the Louisiana Summer Project of 1965.

HERMAN CARTER

[COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM]

As a worker for CORE this summer, I was assigned to the Program Dept. in the State Office (Baton Rouge). I was specifically assigned to work on the ASCS elections which were held on August 10th. The ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) is an agency connected with the United States Dept. of Agriculture that:

(1.) Gives loans to farmers for conservation and storage.

(2.) Tells some farmers how much crops they can plant.

(3.) Tells farmers how much they will be paid for their crops.

In each state there are County a
munity Committees that are compo
men (farmers) elected by other farmers. It w
by both the Program Dept. and Staff
there should be a concerted effor
on getting Negroes on these Co

My responsibilities were of a t
nature:

(1) Compile research on ASCS
and responsibilities for wo
the field.

(2) Talk with farmers in Co
Conferences concerning t
aspects of the ASCS.

While working with the A
I learned that the local ASCS
structures is composed arch-
who will ardently attempt to keep th

committees lily-white. Most
people are shrewd and elusi
it comes to answering questio
doing what they are suppose to
an objective manner. I also
that the farmers in Louisiana
when given the necessary reso
will strive to no ends in atte
to change the traditional patte
govern their life/lines.

The most important thing
learned this summer was how
relate their experiences to insti
The farmers that I talked with
it possible for me to conclud
institutions cannot exist w
such people as Mr. Smith (
ville) - Mr. Smith has begun t
this, so therefore will relate

everyday activities to the st
of the ASCs and thus try
to participate at seek the o
the ASCs. From what I have
tioned, I could use this as
of understanding why I am p
on continuing my studies
relate this to people with
academic world for the pur
to understand them in a hum

I sincerely feel that in
improve the ASCs project - the
have to be more people wor
it - and also more time sp
(10 months). The people who
the ASCs elections in the f
have to be human (no m
in talking with the farm

The only comment I have to
concerning the Community Deve
Fellowship Program is that to
people involved means that m
should be appropriated - If th
done, I feel that there is a
possibility of inclusion of
in your program - which I th
vitally important!

SEP 17 1965
CORE SEAB

Field Fellowship Summer

Sum

My name is Patsy Boone and
Oakland, California. I'm a Stu
I have been active in C.O.R.E. wi
activities in the San Francisco
for about four years.

The Training Session
Lord is the best place to start
I believe. Because I came fro
to Waveland Mississippi by car
a day or so late that I belie
part that was set there was
into the summer activities.

I was assigned to Bien
which is in northern Louisia
two other girls - one married c
Student - Shirley Thompson f
Krome. We started out by st
the J.T. Blankenships. I'm i
in their middle 70's. He's a ret
fessor and they live in Thod
community not far from S
and 9½ miles from

We started out b
from house to house in the
farm area talking to and
to the possible most of whom
related to the Blankenships.

The main issue in
community seemed to be
registeration and that's what
started to work on - plus the
a ASC. program for the Negr

At the beginning
were quite co-operative - but
they began to drop off and

2. limited to a certain extent because we didnt have a car and could only use the Blankenship car once in awhile because it had been cursed out & he was quite upset about it. So we finally were given a car & had could be sharing it with Jackson parish — which was covered from the Freedom House at Jonesboro — where 3 other girls were assigned.

In any event we could'nt work out a constitutional plan with out the support of the community and altho was picking up in Jonesboro and we were having trouble with night riders and rent because of lack of money — at that time my fellow staff had not been approved so we were forced to move into the Freedom House at Jonesboro with the three girls assigned to Jackson parish, Dorothy Burks, Sandra Harris and Connie Jerele Johnson.

I hope that I'm not seeing this wrong because of lack of understanding — but I do believe in the future that more that two girls will be assigned to a parish with not an equal number of boys because any time you have a house full of women living together you have problems on your hand. It is my belief and I understand that it's shared by others that women when confined to close quarters tend to become too close and too personal and it's hard to work under certain types of pressure especially when you have to sleep, eat, and work around some one who is

(3) quite stubborn about how something should be run. I believe that the fact that I'm a Negro enables me to cope with a lot of things (smile) but I'm also a woman and I'm just as stubborn about my beliefs. We all have had different experiences and training in civil rights activities mostly because we come from different areas but this was something that was overlooked by alot of us and the cause of quite a bit of confusion.

I believe the undercurrent of tension that existed between myself and some of the other workers at times was a hinderance and some lapses had things for our project. But in the last three weeks of my stay I was learning more and more to merely do what was asked of me and keep my mouth shut.

I had to come home two weeks earlier because my grandmother had suffered two very bad strokes and a few days after I returned home my father was struck down on a return mission to Guam from Vietnam so my thoughts and activities have been and still are quite un-coordinated.

I don't believe there's much else I can tell you. I do hope these few pages have been of some help. Thank you for granting me my field fellowship and I hope I'll be able to work again down South under better circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Patsy Boone.

Marvin Rich.

1965 FIELD FELLOWSHIP REPORT

SUMMER

Nicholas Lawrence
172 Stanton Street
New York 2, N.Y.

I drove from New York to Louisiana in the first week of July and returned in the middle of September. I was to be a photographer working under Ed Hollander of the CORE southern office. My principle job was to locate a family that was part of the movement and do a documentary photographic study of them. I was also to do any other assignments that were needed for CORE.

Unfortunately most of the summer was spent in a search for a family that would fit the requirements for the study I wanted to do. I had hopes of finding a rural family so that I could participate more fully in their life (the members of a family living in a town or city would have to be away from the house to work most of the day and I wouldn't be able to be with them). I also hoped to find a lot of children in the family. It was essential that the members of this family be involved in the movement. I finally found such a family near Homer Louisiana in the middle of August. I had previously looked in and around Bogalusa, Clinton, Greensburg, St. Francisville, Monroe, and Jonesboro. This time was not wasted though since I became more familiar with the south and Louisiana Core in each place. Wherever I went I took pictures. I was arrested twice in Jonesboro and this unfortunately cut into the time I had to work. I find I cannot photograph from a distance but have to be intimate with my subject. The horrible experiences I encountered in Jonesboro gave me greater knowledge of what the movement is up against in the south and thus brought me closer to the people down here. This closeness was necessary for good pictures.

I was able to photograph with the family from Homer for three consecutive weeks. They fit the description of what I was looking for. I had hoped I could live right at their house but they were a little afraid of this since they were share croppers. I lived near them and did spend nearly all my daylight hours with them, photographing all the time. We grew to know each other quite well and I think I took some good pictures. I learned a great deal, saw a great deal, and felt personally involved while I was there. I just hope my photographs have captured some of this.

In Monroe I stayed in a garbage dump for a full day and photographed what was the worst human degradation that I have ever seen. Men, women, and children lived on the sight of the dump and had to eat from the garbage to survive. At night they stayed in small cardboard lean-tos and during the day they scavanged. It was awful.

On the more positive side I photographed many mass meetings and marches in Bogalusa, Homer, Minden, Baton Rouge, and Jonesboro, an ASCS election in Caldwell Parish, a federal registrar in Ouchita Parish, and many people involved with the movement in various parts of the state.

To accurately judge my summer I would Have to be able to accurately judge the pictures that I have taken. It will take a lot of looking andwork in the dark room before I will be able to come to any personal decision on the merits of my work. Unfortunately, as of now,I haven't seen any of the proof sheets from this summmer. I do feel confident, though, that I did some good work; some work that will be usefull to CORE. I do know that my own personal horizons have been broadened a great deal, and I think I have improved in my photography as a result of my experiences this summer. This will no doubt help me in my future since I plan to be a photographer; but more important I feel I have grown as a human being. I hope that I can contribute as much to the movement as I have personally gained.

My field fellowship enabled me to spend this summer in the south working with CORE. I found that I used up most of the money given to me on car expenses (La. license plate, La. insurance for the summer, gas, etc.). I did manage to just get by within the limits of the fellowship but the last few weeks have been somewhat rough. The worst thing was that I had almost no money to contribute towards food when I was photographing the family. They were extremely poor and I felt terrible about this.(All telephone bills, and repairs for my car were also in addition to the field felloship money.) For most cases, though, I would imagine that the fellowship money would be adequate.

I hope I can return to the south soon. There is much to be said through photographs and I feel I have just made a beginning.

Rec'd 10/14/65

Community Development Field Fellowship Report- Dan Rosenberg

I worked on the Louisiana Project for my community development field fellowship project during the summer of 1965.

Assigned to the Monroe office in Northern Louisiana, we worked several parishes to varying degrees. We had three workers- later four- several good local workers, and, at the end of the summer, four voter registration workers. The lack of adequate staff and vast area and issues to cover made us decide to work mostly as catylists. We worked with labor unions- one on equal employment and another on gaining control of a Negro union from a white crook who ran it. We organized Negro farmers around the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service elections. We worked trying to get "good" Negroes on an anti-poverty board and to get an Operation Headstart project started. We organized Monroe around issues such as a garbage dump in the Negro section of town and garbage collection. We organized poor mothers around a federal food distribution program. We spent time at Grambling College getting the students there for the summer session interested in starting a project in a nearby town and assisting us in Jonesboro. Toward the end of the summer we worked on voter registration and succeeded in getting a federal registrar by getting enough complaints and sending them to the Department of Justice.

This is, of course, just a broad look at the types of things we did. We all worked on all the projects, each of us being more active in different projects than the others. I worked mostly with the poor mothers in an experimental program called "Operation Uplift." We were trying(and hopefully the staff still is) to get the Department of Agriculture to give food surplusses to Uplift,which would distribute the food among the poor. We(Uplift) covered a wide range of community issues as well. This involved finding storage facilities, hitting the streets to talk with the poor, contact with the Department of Agriculture, etc.

I learned much about the Movement and how it functions. More than that, I saw the problems of personalities and learned to some extent how to deal with them best. I learned of the ego problem and how to argue without ego being at stake. I learned new ways of getting a community moving and what not to do as well. I learned much about the more profound problems of America, white and Negro, poor and middle-class. As a major in social change and social conflict, this practical experience is of obvious and tremendous value to my studies.

The basic flaw in the summer project is that it sends people South for ten weeks, and when it is over the CORE staff is unable to meet all of its commitments to the people because of a much small Task Force.

There is also the basic question of whether whites belong in the Southern Movement or not, which should be talked out much more. A decision should be made, however, as some of the whites who were not prepared for this conflict found the emotional strain of constantly having to justify their being there to the Southern Negro Task Force members unduly harsh.

The Community Development Field Fellowship Program is of great value to those who can afford to give up a summer's earning power and yet cannot afford to be self-supporting. It allows us to shed much light on the problems we study, and gives us a much broader outlook than the academic one.

Rec'd 9/13/65

117-01 Park Lane South
Kew Gardens, New York
September 8, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marv:

I just got in tonight from Goddard, where I was making arrangements to get credit for my year at Upland. Tomorrow I have to go down to Upland for a few hours and possibly go to Wilmington, Deleware and/or Cambridge, Maryland or someplace else to check on field job possibilities. I expect to be back sometime during the weekend and will get the field fellowship report written then. Sorry I couldn't get it in earlier, but I just got your letter and Haley's note tonight, and I'm too exhausted to do it now.

Peace.

Sincerely,

Dan

Dan Rosenberg

Recd 9/23/65

VOTER REGISTRATION
SUMMER PROJECT 1965#

DURING THE COURSE OF THE SUMMER, TEN OTHER TEENAGERS AND MYSELF WENT INTO COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER, WITH THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE. IN EACH COMMUNITY, WE WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE AREA CONFLICTS. OUR IMMEDIATE GOAL WAS TO GET UNREGISTER-ed CITIZENS REGISTERED, AND HELP THOSE REGISTRANTS WHO HAD CHANGED ADDRESS, TO RE-REGISTER.

MY PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITIES WERE VARIABLE TASKS, THEY IN-CLUDED DELIVERING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, AND CLERICAL WORK ECT.. TWO PEOPLE WERE CHOSEN TO DO CERTAIN TASKS, FOR INSTANCE , I SHARED IN TRACING MAPS OF THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES. OUR DUTIES WERE NOT MENIAL, BUT THEY WERE SOMETIMES SHORT, BUTKEPT US BUSY ANDINTERESTED FOR THE BETTER PART OF OUR TIME.

THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER I WITNESSED MANY SCENES ANDFEELINGS, VARYING FROM ENTHUSIASM TO APOTHY. I LEARNED THAT THERE ARE MANY CITIZENS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY WHO ARE IGNORANT OF THEIR OWN RIGHTS, AND UNAWARE OF OF THERE STRENGHTH THROUGH THE VOTE. MY INVOLVEMENT IN THIS PROGRAM, I FEEL HAS HELPED ME, BECAUSE IT BROUGHT ME IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE, AND THEIR MANY ATITUDES. I ALSO FOUND THAT IT SHOWED THAT DIFFERENT FEELINGS MUST BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY, THAT UNLIKE STABLE PROBLEMS, IGNORANCE OF FACT IS VERY UNSTABLE ANDSHOULDBE HANDLED WITH TACT ANDSINCERITY.AS A MEMBER OR A COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT FELLOW, I WAS GIVEN THE CHANCE TO PUT MY ANALYTIC THOUGHTS TO WORK, THAT IS , TO DEAL WITH EACH PROSPECTIVE REGISTRANT.

I FEEL THAT BETTER COOPERATION FROM THE IMMEDIATE VOLUNTEERS OF EACH AREA, WOULD IMPROVE THE PROJECT, IN THAT WAY, THE CANVASSERS WOULD KNOW THE PIN-POINTED AREAS, AND IN THAT WAY, ONLY THE NEEDED AREAS WOULD BE TOUCHED, THIS WAY ALLOWING TIME TO BE SAVED.

I ENJOYED THE SUMMER AND WOULD NOT MIND DOINGIT AGAIN.

Yvonne Barnes

REPORT ON THE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE IN WESTCHESTER, CONDUCTED BY THE URBAN LEAGUE

BY SHERWOOD M. KENDALL, JR.

CDF

RECEIVED
SEP 7 1965
MORE SEDF

This is a report on my experience while working with the Urban League of Westchester on the Voter Registration Drive they conducted this summer.

My experience was a bit different than that of the rest of the group. I did not canvass. The majority of my experience was in supervising the campaign and coordinating it for the Urban League of Westchester.

The first week on the campaign I was made Administrative Assistant to the Field Director, Mr. Austin Sullivan, and more or less ran the entire operation in the field. When Mr. Sullivan left to take a job with Governor Hughes campaign in New Jersey, I was made Field Director.

The experience that I received was more than valuable to me as I plan to launch a career in Law and I may some day go into politics. I found one fault with the operation, the lack of interest shown by the Negroes in the different communities that we worked in. I think this in part is due to the issues of the elections, which are inadequate to rectify the total injustices that are being perpetrated against the Negro in these particular communities. Also the fears that are instilled in the mind of the new imigrant from the south who settle in some of the corrupt towns and villages of Westchester County.

While working on the Voter Registration Drive, I have been both amazed and angered at the poverty that exists in one of the nations richest counties. I think that there should be something done to reconstruct the Government in these communities, so as not to rival the corruption that is so evident in the South.

I also think that if there should be future Voter Registration Campaigns conducted by the Urban League that there should be a better screening of the personnel. The most important thing about running an operation of this sort is that the personnel be well qualified to handle themselves in any and every situation that they might be confronted with. I think it is imperative that the quality of the crew be beyond that of the average volunteer.

A operation of this caliber should be and must be conducted by a task force in a merchanised fashion that is like clock work. It has been proven that without these necessary qualifications, the operation may turn out a bit less that successful.

The entire crew that I worked with this year was of this caliber, and it made it a pleasure that I was one of the selected few chosen to work on a project of this type. I can give nothing but praise to the organization that I worked with this summer and also the people that I worked for and with.

Through working on the Voter Registration Drive I was able to meet and get to know many people throughout Westchester who are interested in the Voter Registration Drive and are influential throughout the County and communities of Westchester. People that know what they want and know how to go about getting it.

Each community has a unique problem all its own, as well as the Universal problems of poor housing, defacto segregation and unemployment. I feel that all these problems may some day succumb to the power of the Negro having and weilding the balance of power in their respective communities. The only way this will become possible is through registering and voting, their constitutional right.

9/3/65

Rec'd 10/15/65

Summer Field Work Program Report

Doratha Smith

During the summer project I was assigned to the Southern Regional Office. There I was assigned to the Research Department as a research assistant. I worked in that capacity for three weeks and was transferred to the Program Department to work with Dave Dennis.

In that department I worked as Dave's secretary. My job was to answer all correspondence while Dave was away, set up a filing system for that department and to help make college contacts. The reason for making college contacts was to get more college students involved in the civil rights movement. This we had hoped to do by planning college campus conferences, such as the one we held during the early part of the year. Plans are being made to revise the program.

Toward the end of the project I took on the job of general office secretary, replacing the regular who was on sick leave. I continued working in the Program Department and help, when possible, with the research work while Judi was on leave..

This sums up my participation in the Summer Field Work Program. I feel that a great deal was accomplished, especially in the Program Department. I think more could have been accomplished if Dave could have had someone to work with him before the summer project got under way. If I would have been allowed to stay on in the Research Department, I feel that I could have accomplished something. I would like to in the future to be able to do research work in the Southern Regional Office.

In answer to question four, I think the summer was very educational in that I have gained some insight into the field of research. I have acquired some knowledge about the different federal programs and aid that is available to people in the South. I have also learned about ASCS and was lucky enough to attend a meeting on ASCS. I was very impressed to see people from different sections of Louisiana get together and discuss their problems, exchange ideas, and even run for ASCS positions..

As for the Program Department, I would like to continue working there until Dave can find a full-time person to assist him. I also plan to continue working on the college campus program.

The work I did this summer was similar to that I have been doing in school. It has given me some idea of what it will be like to work in an office in the future.

I would like very much to continue participating in programs such as the Summer Filed Work Program in the future. Even thoug I enjoyed working in the Southern Regional Office, I would like the opportunity of doing more field work.

The only improvement that I would like to suggest is that the recruitment period start earlier. This will give students more time to give serious thoughts to such a programs

Field Fellowship -- First Report (June 25-July 28) -- Cathy Cade
(written Aug. 7)

The New Orleans CORE project this summer has consisted of a Freedom School and an attempt to build block organizations in the 1st and 2nd Wards. Sidney Smith and I worked a little this spring talking with people on one particular block of the 5th precinct, 2nd ward. With this little experience and added confidence we've been working the 5th precinct this summer.

Let me describe this twelve block area. It is bounded on one side by a major thru street, on another by an express-way, on the third and ½ of the fourth by a new three story housing project. The remainder of the fourth side is residential. Two-thirds of this area is residential the rest light industry along the expressway side. The residential buildings are mostly wooden double houses with a number of two-story wooden tenemant houses sprinkled among them. Several streets are in very bad repair and drainage is a bigger problem. Outdoor toilets and water are not unusual in this area. A few houses lack electricity. The smallest living units are a room with ouside toilet; the largest, four rooms and a bath. There are about 12 Negro home owners living in the area in nicely remodeled homes. Most of the property owners are absentee whites -- a number of these are old ladies. This appears to be the situation so often described by urban sociologists -- a slum area just outside of the central business area. Existing structures are not repaired, for the owners plan to soon demolish them ~~xxrxu~~ or sell in order to use the land for expanding business or industry. In the meantime the existing structures are made into as many units aspossible and high rent is charged.

During the first three weeks of this summer Sidney and I went through this area talking with people as they sat in front of their houses, saying that we were interested in getting people in this area together to work to solve common problems. We encouraged them to talk of their problems and in doing this had to learn to really listen to people and to give them a chance to speak. We tried not to jump in when there were long silences but to accept them as natural. High rent for poor housing was named most often along with bad streets, bad children, people who put their garbage out sloppily, speeding cars. Sidney and I went together and he did most of the talking. At this point I tended to give explanations which were too involved--that is, too detailed for first introductions. Sidney used the possibility of teaching people to register as a concrete

thing we had to offer. The people in this area from years of preaching from the pulpit believe that being registered to vote will make them 1st class citizens. The need to be organized voters has not been emphasized nearly as much. We gave out a lot of registration literature and taught a few people rather casually but didn't do this at all systematically. It's possible that no one has gone down to attempt to register. We're not really unhappy about this for we didn't want a systematic voter registration campaign foisted on the community, but rather for an organization and program to grow out of the needs an initiative of the community. voter registration can be easily picked up again in the future this time run by the community in the context of other specific projects. Voter registration may be part of the way to involve the people in this area who have never participated in organizations and meetings before. Direct action may be another such way.

We met Mrs. Blunt near the end of the second week of our summer work. Mrs. Blunt participates in, and is head of, a great number of civic, social, and church groups. She used to work for a ward politician but tired of what she sees as its corrupt in-group deals. Making complaints to different departments in city hall is not new to her. Meeting her made us feel we had a strong enough ally to call a first community meeting. Mrs. Blunt asked her pastor for the use of the church and ditto machine to make leaflets. Sidney and I went to church there Sunday.

We canvassed the area and had many promises to attend but still had no idea how many, if any, would show up. At 7:50 we started with about 10 people by 8:25 there were about 20. Sidney made an opening statement that we were here to get people together to work to solve community problems and encouraged discussion. Mrs. Blunt gave a couple of speeches about working together. At first she wanted some streets fixed in front of her church and house and "we could go ahead and do our voter registration". Mrs. Blunt had brought a number of her home-owner friends and they supported her interest in streets. The people we knew were mostly tenants and stressed housing. There was a good discussion with people feeling free to speak and disagree. Most of the talk was description of the bad conditions. There was a disagreement as to whether to elect officers and begin to make decisions then. Roughly speaking, the home-owners were for getting started, the renters for waiting till the next meeting with more people, hopefully. I felt, and I think the tenants felt, that the home-owners

weren't overly sympathetic with the problems of the tenant and that they were overrepresented at the meeting. As the meeting was nearing a conclusion, the minister of the church made a sly speech about how maybe we should tnink twice before calling in housing inspectors because the church owns some bad houses. They haven't been paid for yet and will then be torn down so there's little interest in repairing them. Also the minister was not so certain that the church could afford to pay for their part of street paving. Since it was late, this kind of took the wind out of everyone's (Mrs. Blunt's) sails so it was agreed that we'd meet next Monday hopefully with more people.

Dottie Nance and I have been going down to city hall to see what we could learn. We talked with the Councilman of the 2nd Ward, Clarence Dupuy, who is up for re-election this fall. We identified ourselves as Tulane students doing research. This was probably a mistake because it allowed him to avoid many political questions. He sees our area as transitional from predominantly residential to predominantly light industry. He's working for legislation to re-zone it this way. The district he represents also includes the 3rd-6th wards so he is not heavily dependant on 2nd ward votes. His contact with the people in our area is mostly to help get someone out of jail. He pointed out that there's no real political machine but neighborhood ladies and social groups etc. which he works through almost exclusively at election time and not very extensively even then.

We talked with Mr. Bellone, head of the Housing Improvement Division. He's sincerely interested in housing. A white native of New Orleans, he taught at Xavier for 5 years. He told us of his program of "Improvement Areas" and his unsuccessful attempts to initiate neighborhood improvement groups. He can be a source of some inside information on what to expect from other departments. For example, we might be able to get a petition signed to fix streets but there's probably a backlog till '68 on streets to be paved in New Orleans.

Field Fellowship -- Second Report (July 28- Aug. 28) Cathy Cade
(written Sept. 30)

Following the first meeting Sidney and I continued to meet new people in the neighborhood. At the second meeting held in another neighborhood church, about 30 people attended. There was a discussion of methods for solving their problems and a lady from the 9th ward told how her group works by petitioning its councilman. It was decided that the group would start working to improve housing, clean up the streets and teach voter registration. As a beginning, letters were to be sent to the health department asking for inspection of Pete Gambino's rental houses and store. Gambino is a local white grocer. Over my mild objections that perhaps the group was still not representative enough nor program formed enough, it was decided that officers should be elected. A mother of ten was elected President, a young man with two years of college and just out of the Navy was elected vice-president, a student at Southern in New Orleans was elected recording secretary and a young woman teacher corresponding secretary. They were elected mostly on the basis of their ability to speak, or rather to verbalize in an educated manner except for Mrs. Smith who was nominated by the verbal Mr. D. who feels he is unpopular in the neighborhood and wants to use Mrs. Smith as a front.

The next night the officers and a few other interested people and Sidney and I approved the secretary's letter to the health department asking for inspection of Ganbino's and another man's (a Negro) property. I initiated a debate by suggesting that we should try to get the people in these poor houses interested and involved in what we are trying to do before we call in the health department and perhaps get them evicted. This was roundly opposed (which was good in that the people felt it was their decision to make) mostly because they didn't think they could get the tenants to cooperate and because they didn't want to be rejected by them. It was also expressed that if we got some of the tenants in the especially bad houses involved they would be more likely to be evicted.

Later this week Mrs. Smith and I went to city hall to talk with the man in charge of Housing Improvement. Mrs. Smith gave an impressive description of housing in the area and learned the necessary steps to become a housing improvement area. This was the first time Mrs. Smith had talked with anyone at city hall.

Also this week three people from our area went with me

to a meeting of a similar group organized by another scholarship worker--Kathy Barrett--in the nearby housing project. We asked if they would be interested in helping us with Gambino's. They were enthusiastic and a long discussion followed.

At the 3rd meeting, Aug. 9, it was announced that the letters had been sent to the health department and the property inspected. Gambino's houses and his business practices at his store were again discussed. Representatives from the housing project group were introduced and joined the discussion. A committee from both community groups was chosen to go talk with Gambino. Another woman volunteered to go with me to speak to the head of the health department in person. By this time people in the community were helping us canvass for meetings. We should have done more training of the young adults who helped us as to how to get a stranger's interest and confidence.

The health department man was cordial and said his records were open which should help us with landlords who pay off inspectors.

At the 4th meeting everyone was mad at Gambino. He hadn't received the ladies very nicely nor answered their questions with any satisfaction. They had really put him on the spot and let him know their displeasure. Picket ing was suggested by Sidney and well received. A committee was appointed to find another place for people to cash checks on the coming Friday. Circulars were to be made of grievances against Gambino's. By the end of this meeting they'd sort of committed themselves to picketting Gambino that weekend but no details had been set up. Sidney and I decided to start the picketing without another meeting. The week slipped by and before Sid and I knew it, it was Friday and we decided to start the picketing without adults by using neighborhood children. This had some good and bad effects. First, we had an effective boycott for the weekend. Children are Gambino's main customers so it made sense for them to picket. The problem was that the kids were so frisky -- "Don't Buy form Pete, Pete got Funky meat!" -- most adults didn't want to picket with them. But most important, everything that had been done so far had been the result of decisions by the 25 or so people attending the meetings and had been implemented by them. Here Sidney and I went ahead without them pretty much.

At the 5th meeting which was small partly because we didn't canvass, partly because it was at a new church, Gambino's son came and gave lengthy excuses and a few minor concessions. The group was not happy with his statement but decided to give him a week without picketing.

At this point we should have done a lot of follow up and talking with people in the community about the picketing. However, we were tired, especially by the picketing and if we were to have any time off before school we'd have to leave town that week. Which we did. There was one more meeting attended by another CORE worker. It was small. They were still mad at Gambino but didn't feel that the few of them could make any next step.

That was about 3 weeks ago. Now hurricane Betsy's come and gone. Our area wasn't flooded though there was much room damage and many roofs leaked. The extensive damage elsewhere may mean that it will be difficult to get any help from city hall on housing or health for a while. There are however city elections in November and the councilman may be more open to demands, for since the first part of this report the voting law has been passed and many people in the area have become registered though most had to wait in lines 6 to8 hours because the registraar refused to add extra registraars.

Now to answer some of your specific questions.

My summer was educational in several senses. In the sense of effecting my general outlook, this summer added the vividness of concrete experiences to formerly more general beliefs. It added a richness of detail to my understanding as well, of course, as the warmth of new friendships. The main skill I learned was to talk a little less and listen a lot more and to learn to think from two points of view--mine and that of the person to whom I'm relating.

I'm 3rd year Phd. candidate in Sociology at Tulane. I did this community organization work this summer because I wanted to do community organization. However, this fall I'm sure I'll find many ways of relating my summer experiences to general theoretical problems. More specifically I will be using the knowledge gained about organizational development-- i.e. problems of division of labor and experts vs. democracy. Though this aspect is not really focused upon in this paper it is an underlying concern which I may develop in the next few weeks. Organizational development problems could be seen both in the community organization we helped to initiate and the group of New Orleans CORE project members.

I think the Summer Field Program is very important especially, as in our case, by providing subsistence for a new project without funds.

It is very important for inexperiencdd workers to be able to work full-time, for they x need the intensity. It meant a great deal to us as we will probably realize more fully this winter as some of us have to try to find and hold at least part-time jobs.

I would be interested in working in the field program next summer but considerations of where I want to work come first.

There needs to be a lot more hustling on Southern Campuses to get promising workers to apply.

Postscript: (Oct. 25th)

Sidney and I have finally gotten back to the block. We had our first community meeting of the fall last Monday. There were only 13 present with a number of old regulars noticibly missing. We decided to write a letter to the councilman who is running for reelection to ask for an appointment to talk with him about helping us with housing and becoming a Housing Improvement area and getting a community center and recreational facilities. We are also starting a tutoring project in this area using local college students. This winter may turn out to be basically a holding action, for Sid is working 6 days a week and I'm back in school and to take prelims in the Spring. We're going to initiate petitions for both housing and recreation facilities so that our program won't be so entirely based on one's attending a meeting which some in the community are unable to do and others don't feel comfortable in or think is a waste of time.

Most of the others working on the project have droped out. Active workers now number about five not counting the new tutors we're getting. Some have left town others have had to take on full time jobs.

PPS: As I hurriedly type this report I see that it could have been more focused on problems encountered. The basic problem is how to get started with people initiating a program, getting local people involved, and yet keep it open enough that those not in from the beginning will also want to join as equals.

Andrea Bali

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1965
SEDF

I. My specific program was a Negro Voter registration Program in Westchester County in co - operation with the Urban League. Along with nine other students working under S.E.D.F. scholarships we formed a task force which went into eight communities and helped to organize local Voter Registration programs. Although we all shared equally the various aspects of voter registration, I was delegated the special duty of preparing election district maps of those areas in which we would be concentrating. I also attempted to contact volunteers from the 1964 drive to determine whether they would be interested in working again.

2. and 3. We got some people to register to vote in November. I left for school before the figures of exactly how many had been compiled. But if our function was to serve as an efficient organizing force I don't think we were very successful. We did not involve the community enough. The amount of inefficiency and wasted time was unbelievable. These few community volunteers that did try to help quickly became discouraged because they felt that they were not doing anything of any great importance , and they were not, because we had nothing developed for them to do. The point should have been to develope some kind of indigenous leadership program, as it is, when we actually canvassed, the people were well aware that we were not concerned with them as individuals but rather as statistics. Furthermore the Urban League will not use any newly registered voters as a political force, or adequately educate them to avoid the danger of their unsophisticated, uneducated votes being taken advantage of.

4. I developed a greater knowledge in the administration of various projects that were being prepared in the Urban League offices in which we worked. I learned how to approach local officals such as the school board, on arrangements for liceracy tests. Of course I increased upon my knowledge of the mechanics of local government.

5. After college I would like to take advanced work in economics and politcal Science or socialogy, and eventually work in some sort of anti-poverty program, so every experience adds to my knowledge and background for this kind of work.

6. I became very friendly with nine people who I had not known before, so of course this affected me. I was exposed to intimate contact with people of very diffent attitudes and ideals than my own, which influenced my thinking.

7. I would very much like to work in the Summer Field Program again and would appreciate any information available concerning opportunities to do so.

8. I would suggest notifying the recipients of scholarships somewhat earlier in the year. Other than that, the program seens to be an excellant one.

Judith Fleiss - Field Fellowship Report

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1965
CORE SEDE

As part of the program staff I spent my first several weeks with the three Headstart projects CORE helped initiate in the North of Louisiana. I made several trips to Caddo, Claiborne and Concordia parishes in order to assist local people in setting up their programs. Since I am professionally trained in the area of child development I helped to organize and participated in orientation - discussion programs for the teachers, parents and interested community people in each of the communities. In addition, I also attempted (somewhat unsuccessfully) to resolve some of the internal community problems which arose in Shreveport and Homer. (I have enclosed a field report for June which explains the development of each of the programs, Core's relation to them and why Core ceased to play a direct role in the operation of these programs). I also ordered all the supplies and equipment for the three programs.

In effect, I served as a resource person in each of the three communities. I was well received in the three communities since people were interested in any professional assistance I could offer them. (Throughout Louisiana, the need for trained personnel to advise Head Start programs was very apparent. OEO did not have people out in the field and the orientation programs held at Grambling College in June were of minimal value) Unfortunately, my usefulness in the Caddo program was greatly diminished by the community split. Although I attempted to remain impartial, I was forced to one side in the disputes that took place. In Homer, as well, I was welcomed into the community but again became entaggled in the internal dissension that faced the Head Start project. Despite these serious drawbacks I did succeed in providing some sort of assistance to these programs during June.

As these programs got under way towards the end of June, I was free to focus upon the poverty program in general, and upon other CORE activities throughout the state. During July and August I visited communities which were interested in setting up Community Action Programs and Head Start projects. For example, during the summer I made several trips to Alexandria in order to help orient the teachers and talk about the Head Start program in general. In places like St Landry and Bogalusa I was called upon to help local people carry through the initial stages of setting up a Head Start program which would function during the school year.

I also spent time in the Baton Rouge office attempting to answer the myriad of questions which came in from the field all during the summer. In addition to providing specific answers to individual questions I also wrote up several abstracts to be used for field workers. For example, the CAP program guide is a complex, involved piece of literature. We therefore tried to simplify and abstract the most relevant information from the guide. (This points out one of the blatant failures of the OEO program in the South. If educated, trained individuals have trouble reading the information supplied by the anti-poverty program, how can we expect people without such educational training and experience to understand this material?) Other mimeoed materials were sent out on Head Start, to all [redacted] field staff. Some of these contained ideas which might be used as a basis for discussion by local community people. (What is Head Start, who is it for, how is it different from our present school system, etc) A sheet was also prepared as a guide for local people who wished to challenge the Head Start programs already in operation in their community.

At one point during the summer, I was also involved in getting out information and answering questions concerned with the ASCS agricultural elections.

At the end of July I attended a 3 day conference held in New Orleans, on "The role of coops and credit unions in the War on Poverty". Although I did pick up some useful information I felt this conference was not geared enough to local community needs and the people who would actually be served by OEO programs. The talks were not in for community people and were often over the heads of those local people who attended. This criticism graphically illustrated to me the general lack of understanding and insensitivity which the people from OEO have concerning local Louisiana problems. They create a program on paper which sounds quite encouraging but when put to the test, gross inconsistencies exist. If this program is to a program of and for the poor such conferences as the one I attended should be specifically geared to local people.

The same criticism is relevant to the setting up and operation of anti-poverty programs. The way the program is now set up, there must be a middle man between the Washington Poverty Office and the local community. It is just too much to expect local people to assimilate and utilize the material and programs OEO offers without providing some sort of technical assistance. But this guidance is not being offered. There are OEO people who are on call to people in La., but they are sparse and often arrive after problems arise, not in the initial formation stage of the program. If Washington is to expect the local community to maintain a direct line with the anti-poverty office, then the materials supplied must be re-written so that anyone will be able to understand how various programs work.

My experiences this summer have given me some sense of what kinds of problems face the Southern Negro, where race relations are at this moment in the South. Having previously focused upon the Northern the conditions which exist in Northen urban ghettoes, I can now learn much from North-South comparisons. My connections with Head Start and the anti-poverty programs also have given me invaluable experience and knowledge in areas related to my field of study. Most important for me however, has been the added insight I have now gained into black-white relations in general; among those who work in the movement as well as in the society at large.

The following statement was written up as a field report on Project Head Start in Caddo, Claiborne and Concordia parishes. This report was submitted during the month of July.

In Caddo, Claiborne and Concordia parishes, CORE helped to initiate Head Start projects. These programs were set up to be run by and for those local community people who would benefit most from anti-poverty funds. A minimum of outside intervention in the total operation of each program was therefore expected. CORE envisioned these programs as a means to reach the community, as tools to help people develop a growing awareness of who they are, of the kinds of choices and decisions they are capable of making.

Although these are some of the reasons why CORE decided it should help introduce Head Start in Louisiana, parish developments in the past few weeks raise serious doubts as to the value of our giving support to Federal programs in general.

We have found for example, that people tend to emphasize the educational aspect of Head Start. Its usefulness as a means towards the development of greater social consciousness in the community is seriously impaired by the Southern Consumers' Education Fund (SCEF) our funding agent* which is strenuously opposed to any direct connection between Head Start and civil rights. In addition, it is quite clear that SCEF is concerned with the efficiency of each program and not with the desire to have decision making left up to the local people themselves. In each case where they have interceded when difficulties arose, decisions were not always based on the sentiments of all the various factions of the local community people involved in Headstart. They are also willing to accept full middle class Negro leadership of these programs and rationalize that the poor will eventually be drawn into the decision making process.

In two of the three parishes serious problems have arisen in regards to the Directors' chosen. (Although we are concerned here with how these problems are handled, it must be noted that the selection of staff was not done in the most ideal fashion. Because of the haste with which these Headstart applications were drawn up for Washington, adequate time was really not available for a slow careful selection process to take place).

In Claiborne the committee unanimously voted to remove the Director it had originally chosen because of a number of legitimate complaints. At that point SCEF (concerned about both the additional problems this would create and more important with the strong militancy of the civil rights oriented Headstart group-representing only part of the total community) stepped in and insisted that the Director remain. From that point on the Committee has been more or less stripped of all its functions as a deciding body. (It should be noted that in theory all ultimate responsibility and all decision making for each Headstart project rests with the committee).

* a non-profit organization set up by Father McKnight of Lafayette, La. who is the founder and head of Southern Consumers' Coop. This summer they sponsored 6 Head Start programs in La. They are also involved in other aspects of the anti-poverty program as well.

SCEF has stood 100% behind the Director and there is much intra-group hostility as a result. The Director himself wishes to remain as far as possible away from civil rights activities. Thus the people who are the most militant and who in effect formed and created Headstart in Claiborne are now powerless to have their feelings adequately and fairly represented in the project. As a result they have very hostile feelings twoards SCEF. SCEF has also told the local CORE workers not to visit the project or be connected with it in anyway.

In Caddo Parish the original Headstart group has been split apart as the result of a power struggle which is still taking place. The Director originally chosen was found to be inept, dishonest, and generally untrustworthy. The committee split into pro and anti Mack forces and in turn the whole community became divided. There were numerous attempts to arrive at some sort of compromise and in each case Mr. Mack refused to cooperate and insisted the program was rightfully "his". He began to file a law suit based upon his assertion that the project discriminates since teachers are required to be registered voters, that CORE had been attempting to influence and recruit people directly through Headstart. These statements are untrue. The Office of Economic Opportunity lawyer confirmed the belief that Mr. Mack's case would never hold up in court but in order to avoid unfavorable publicty for Headstart, they have therefore agreed to give Mack control of the Headstart center in his area. The overall Director of the project in Caddo will be someone from SCEF. In this situation the anti- Mack segment of the community has lost all basis for participation in the decision making process and some of these people are very embittered by the whole event. It might be noted that although Mr. Mack was originally chosen by a group of civil rights oriented people in Caddo and that voter registration classes had been held in his church prior to Headstart's creation, he has publicly stated many times that he and Headstart has ever had any connections with civil rights groups.

As the result of all this, the CORE workers in Caddo have discarded the idea of getting to the community through Headstart and are involved in other projects. It also appears that some harassment of the workers, their eviction from the Freedom House, may be the result of Mack's white contacts in the community. Mack had also threatened to have Judith Fleiss arrested at one point when she was attempting to work out some of the numerous problems which had arisen in Caddo's Head Start program.

In Ferriday, the Headstart project is tightly controlled by the educated middle class Negroes. Although the program is running fairly smoothly, all the decisions are made by a few people on the committee and the poor of the community are not at all represented in this group. It is a project for and not of the poor. Because of this development and the Director's desire to see this totally as an educational project meeting up to the white Superintendant of Schools' middle class standards, the CORE workers in Ferriday are trying to work in the community without utilizing Head Start contacts.

In none of the three communities have attempts been made by the Head Start staff to involve the parents directly in the planning and operation of the project. As it is established now Head Start remains an educational program not at all directly aimed at challenging the present system. It is seen as an educational aide and the people most intimately involved in it are often not directly con-

cerned with changing the nature of the Negro's role in American society. The desire is to raise the Negro economically, not to question the system. In all three situations there has been no real discussion of what Head Start is in addition to an educational program providing jobs and money. Though education is by its very nature political in the South, the Head Start directors in these parishes are attempting to dissociate themselves entirely from the idea of social change, and from any civil rights involvement.

In other communities as well, Head Start and Community Action Programs may serve as a narcotic for the local community, involving their energies and directing their attention to Federal programs and away from civil rights. Instead of leading to a discussion of viable alternatives to the present way of life, the introduction of Head Start seems to be just throwing a few more crumbs off the white man's table into the mouths of the Negro community.

As the result of the above experiences, La. CORE has since been more cautious in the relationship it has maintained with Southern Consumers Coop. In Feliciana for example, a Head Start has been organized with SCEF as the sponsor - but the CORE workers did a lot of groundwork before they brought SCEF into the picture. Local people were made aware of the fact that they must know what they want and need, that they must assert themselves if their ideas were to be found in the program to be initiated in the coming months. SCEF too has learned from the events which took place in the 3 parishes discussed above. But in general I still believe they lack crucial insight into the problems which arise in rural La. communities - where Negroes are just beginning to assert themselves.

CORE SEDF

From Charlotte Devree

Memo to members of the Education Committee, and to Mr. Allison, Dean I
Andrew Norman, Nanette Sachs, Marvin Rich.

Subject: Proposed conference on NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB OPPORTUNITI

Negro joblessness and concentration in low-level work have joined
explosive and emotionally charged issues in the struggle for equality.
proposed conference could shed much light on this area of danger, and
publicity and publication serve to educate the public. Through a confe
we can give Negro groups information toward their taking a better role
the national economy. A scholarly appraisal of the situation and info
on areas of future expansion and job opportunity can help alter rising
anger and despair, and encourage in their place carefully planned, re
effort based on the newly gained knowledge.

This conference is so far in the discussion stage. The proposal
up as follows: sometime next winter, preferably in Washington, we hav
gathering, lasting three or four days, of sociologists and economists
give papers on various aspects of Negro employment, before an audience
professionals in the field, and of Negro groups and group leaders who
carry the presented information to the communities where programs towa
increased Negro training, education and employment can be attempted.

It is proposed that we have the papers or a selection of them publ
in paperback book form, very likely with photographs by Bob Adelman,
university press.

I offer you a list of topics, not in final order, that could be t
This list, based on preliminary conversations with sociologists and o
research, is tentative and subject to change. Perhaps some topics wi
combined in a paper. At this point I can only indicate the nature of
material under each heading.

The employment picture can only emerge as shocking. But only a p
officialdom and Negro groups educated to its realities and possibilit
affect intelligent change.

2. CORE SEDF

(Note: Perhaps some of the following statements will seem sweeping. They will have to undergo checking and careful evaluation).

Topics:

1. History of the last 15 years leading to present Negro unemployment.
That during this period Negroes nationally have gained in health and education; that now, in those 19 to 26 years old, the education gap below whites is only 2 years; that in this period there has been no improvement in Negro income. It's where it was: median income for Negro families is 52% of that for white families; the Negro unemployment rate remains twice the white rate.

There has been no progress in the skilled areas. In 1950 Negroes had 10% of the skilled jobs. The same is true now.

A small group of Negroes has made a rapid advance in this period into the middle and upper middle classes but the bulk of Negroes are not affected. For 80% the trend has been downward.

The private sector of the economy is excluding Negroes now more than ever. Since 1955 there has been almost no new opportunity for Negroes in the private economy. The trend has been down; there has been a net loss of 100,000 Negro jobs in the last 2 years; the myth of Negro progress in jobs is a cruel myth.

Possibly, here, give a roll call of industries and businesses, of major corporations by name, with their white-Negro employment figures, and of the grades of jobs Negroes have. Perhaps, here, ask Negroes in the audience to rise and tell of experiences in job hunting.

There seems to be the attitude, in the private sector, that because Negro employment has increased in government the job is being done. The corporations need educating.

2. Negro employment. Some history here: that at the close of the Civil War Negroes had the skilled jobs in the South, as river boat pilots, engineers, and in the beginning factories; that there was genuine and dramatic white-Negro cooperation in labor organizations; that since then the long line for Negroes

has been downward, with their winding up generally in the bottommost jobs. What kinds of jobs the mass of Negroes have, statistically; a run-through,here, of the Negro concentration in menial and unpleasant wotk; also of where Negroes do have skilled jobs.

3. Negroes in government. That here has been the best change for the good; that in the last 2 years there have been 200,000 new Negro jobs in government. That 92% of Negroes earning over $7,000 a year do so in giverment. But that even in government they find it very difficult,with a few show-window exceptions, to get into the upper grades (above grade 8) in civil service. That outside Washington, in federal offices and in state and local governments, Negro employment isn't nearly so good. A run-through of Negroes in government.

4. Negro women in the labor force. Possibly a paper by Esther Peterson, head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Mr. Morgenthau has kindly offered to get in touch with her for us. She might wish to discuss the damage to families, especially children, when mothers work, and fathers don't.

10% of Negro women with college training now are domestics.

5. Negro economic demography. This one needs much discussionwwith Ray Brown, sociologist working on a Twentieth Century Fund grant at the New X School, for a study of poverty in America. Mr. Oscar Ornati is in charge of the study, Mr. Brown his assistant concentrating on Negro poverty. I have discussed our conference with them.

This paper would cover a selection of the following kind of material:

The migration of mostly untrained Negroes (4 million in the fifties alone) from the rural South to Southern and other cities where they can only swell unemployment and relief rolls; the cost to the cities; that especially in the Northern ghettos is where the big danger of explosion is, and why. Especially the role of unemployment in this.

Where the great Negro concentrations are; the state of the economy and of job opportunity at those points of concentration.

4. CORE SRDF

A geographic, city vs. country, big town vs. small town report. The region by region picture. That the problem is now 50% non-South. That the recent additions to the big cities are the migrants; their alienation from the American dream. That this is where the ~~time~~bombxinx time bomb is.

Especially, here, the new generation of Negro unemployed, its size. The pyramiding danger of school drop-outs.

6. FEPC, etc. What progress states with FEPC have made (not much, apparently). Discrimination against Negroes in state employment agencies, federally financed. Failure of various presedential committees, including Lyndon Johnson's, to make much of a difference in the hiring by firms with government contracts. Figures on this. Failure of the government so far to see to it that apprenticeship programs tied to government contracts and financed by the federal government train Negroes on a basis anywhere near equal. Facts, figures; likely to be rather devastating. Here, too, ask Negroes to rise and tell about trying to get jobs through government agencies.

7. Automation. Some think it will open up new jobs, others that it will create new unemployment. Both likely true. No conclusive studies yet; best to approach this with specific examples of automated plants and industries. Economic suffering sure to fall heavier on Negroes than on whites. Already has.

8. Labor unions and apprenticeship. The bottleneck, especially in the skilled and technical levels of construction work, one of the areas of expanding opportunity for those with know-how and entree. Possibly a special report on California's apprenticeship program, the best state-run one in the country; another on the beginning Workers Defense League program in New York City.

AFTER going into a detailed description of present Negro unemployment and employment, and of barriers to Negro employment, we ought to turn to a discussion of the economic future, of the areas where expansion will occur, of what it takes to join this expansion. The great thing that stands out so far is that economic

Survival
~~security~~ for anyone in the future will depend on his being highly trained in the fields that will be in demand, and that anyone who thinks he can make out as an unskilled laborer ought to have his head examined.

Department of Labor experts can tell the conference where the opportunities will be--in construction, white collar jobs, selling, professional, clerical etc., and the importance of getting the training, and how to try for the jobs. Jobs for trained technical workers are already going begging.

We need a paper on firms with government contracts; I'd like to see us get a list of these firms and publish it; there seems to be secrecy about this. We could at least ask for it.

We need advice on Negroes and the civil service lists. We should discuss the professions.

I would like to see the conference face the subject of Negro apathy as it's called, of the dreadful listlessness,often,about trying to get a job and the reasons for it, of where the moral responsibility for this lies. I would like to hear Kenneth Clark on this, on the psychological results, now, of centuries of Negro disadvantage. I would like a big moral barrage from Kenneth Clark. Surely this could not be called uneducational.

COSTS AND METHODS

I think I could get much done by the end of June on research and lining up papers, and especially on shaking down the mass of material into more coherent arrangement of papers. I'm willing to run up any size phone bill and pay for my own trips to Washington.

Special research would have to be paid for. About $4000 would cover this. I think sociologists and economists would not charge for their papers.

By September it might be great to have a paid sociologist, perhaps Ray Brown, to work on this with me. I would like someone else to have charge of press contacts, and of making physical arrangements for the conference.

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"A CORE CHARGE TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE,"
NOV. 17-18, 1965

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A CORE CHARGE TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

November 17-18, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038

Introduction

1965 has been a pivotal year in the civil rights movement. It has seen a massive out-pouring of sympathy in response to the bald brutality of Selma. It has seen the Chief Executive of the United States adopt the rhetoric of the movement in expressing determination to overcome discrimination and poverty. It has seen landmark legislation in the form of the Voting Rights Bill of 1965. It has seen the first skirmishes of a "War on Poverty" and the beginning of the implementation phases of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Finally is has seen the president use the prestige of his office to marshal those deeply concerned with civil rights to a White House Conference to help shape the national policy toward the fulfillment of the American promise to the Negro.

Against this backdrop of hopeful developments stand the stark, present-day realities of life for Negro Americans - staggering unemployment; inferior segregated education; substandard, segregated housing; and poverty-level living standards even for most of the employed Negroes.

To close the gap between these untenable realities and the ideals of "The Great Society," we must take a penetrating look into the root causes of racial problems and mobilize a national consensus around programs for their solution. The White House Conference on Civil Rights must accept this challenge. In doing so, it must face the realities of structural deficiencies where they are found to exist in the institutions of our society. It must avoid the easy answers of single-approach panaceas, as well as the comfortable paternalism of token efforts. It must reject notions which demand that the Negro change himself and accept the requirement that the society itself must change. The conference must measure the scope and breadth of the problems and fashion programs commensurate with their solutions. It must set definite objectives, some immediate and some of longer range, and it must draft a time-table for the national achievement of these objectives.

The following analysis and proposals are advanced as a contribution toward this kind of conference.

"Advanced Tokenism"

More than any other word "tokenism" characterizes America's treatment of the Negro. With little more than "tokenism" an array of laws have been passed, each in turn heralded as "the answer" to the "Negro problem." Often with considerably less than "tokenism" these laws are being enforced, or frequently and more precisely not being enforced.

The summer and fall of 1965 were marked by major events in three areas of America's race relations: 1) On July 2nd Title Vll of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came into effect; 2) On August 6th the Voting Rights Bill was signed into law; and 3) In August and September public school opened under the coverage of the "guidelines" issued by the Office of Education persuant to Title Vl of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Let us look for a moment at what these heralded "breakthroughs" have meant.

1) The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has yet to file a single order against a company or union charged with discrimination.

2) The Attorney General has seen fit to send federal registrars into only 32 of more than 400 eligible counties of the South, although only 30% of the eligible Negroes in the five affected southern states are now registered.

and 3) 92.5% of the South's Negro students attend 5,800 all-Negro schools, while 7,800 schools remain all white.

Where There is no "Legal Framework"

If this is the vaunted "breakthrough" in the areas where a "legal framework" for equality has been established, in the areas where no such "framework" has been established, there has been as much retrogression as progress. Negro unemployment, approximately equal to that of whites a generation and a half ago, is now twice that of whites.

In the immediate post-World War 11 years, the unemployment rate for teenage Negro boys was less than that for whites. Today it is about twice as high.

In the last decade the median income of Negro families compared to white actually dropped and is now only 53% of white family income.

While comprehensive figures are not available, reports from individual cities indicate that northern schools are at least as segregated today as they have ever been , if not more segregated.

Further, there is little indication, despite considerable talk of "cultural enrichment", that the quality of the schools which Negroes attend is any better today than it was.*

Housing segregation was higher in 1960 than it was in 1940, and only slightly below the peak of 1950. (Scientific American, CCXll,2 (August, 1965), pp. 12-19)

New Theories to Hide Old Failures

It is now fashionable in some circles to proclaim that the major problems of giving to the Negro equality in American society have been solved and we now must only deal with the individual deficiencies of Negroes to make them "ready". To mask the fact that the economy has failed to generate a sufficient number of of new jobs we attribute the Negro unemployment rate of 8.3% (ever twice that of whites and moving higher while white unemployment moves lower) to the Negroes failure to train himself.

To excuse the failures of the public school system we ascribe the Negroes lack of success in school to the "fact" that he is "culturally deprived".

To cover the inadequate supply of decent lost-cost housing we invent the attribute of the "untenantable" nature of Negro families.

* See the shocking statistics in the recent Russell Sage Foundation report on the New York City public schools. As of 1962-1963 there was net a signle school with over 90% minority enrollment where the pupils' average sixth grade reading scores were at grade level. There was not a signle junior high school with 85% or more minority enrollment where the eighth-grade pupils scored at the eighth-grade level. A 1963-1964 study showed the preparation of teachers in the white schools was far better than in the Negro and Puerto Rican schools. There is a direct correlation between the percentage of minority enrollment in a school and the percentage of teachers with regular licenses, viz.in the elementary schools only about 20% of the schools with 90% or more minority enrollment had at least 65% or more of their teachers holding regular licenses, while 72% of the schools with 90% or more white enrollment had 65% or more of their teachers with regular licenses. Further,there was not a signle junior high school with over 85% minority enrollment which had at least of its teachers with regular licenses while over half the white

And most recently, in a new and all-embracing canard, we hear about the "pathology" of the Negro family instead of the sickness of American society. "

We reject each of these explanations as false and misleading, resulting in (if not actually designed for) the avoidance of the real problems. The Negro in America continues to face the double jeopardy of caste and class.

The problems which face us, today as yesterday, are deep-seated and structural in nature. They demand bold and imaginative rethinking and reshaping of many of the institutions of our society. They will not be solved by seeking to manipulate the individual Negro, seeking to have him "shape-up" and "clean-up", or as some would have him do - join the army !

Freedom and Power

The character of American life, indeed the very meaning of the "Great Society," is shaped by the extent and kinds of freedom and power available to each individual- freedom from the constraints of discrimination and bigotry, of poverty and the life of the slum, of hopelessness and alienation, and power to shape the meaningful decisions of one's life.

To cleanse itself of the horror of racial discrimination, America must declare all-out war on discrimination. Discrimination must be seen not as the aberrant behavior of some individuals, which we today deplore, through frequently tolerate, but rather as an evil which must be rooted out of the very warp and woof of our society. The act of discrimination - be it the denial to another of a job, a home, a fair trial, a quality education - must be treated as a criminal act, punished by jail to the perpetrator and recompense for the victim. We must vigorously punish the social criminal who denies Negroes of a job, a home, an education, or justice.

Beyond this however, we must recognize the degree to which segregation and discrimination have become institutionalized in our society. For example, zoning restrictions and other defenses against "undesirable elements" are often de facto racial barriers. Even such a goal as metropolitan government for our cities must be examined for its effect on diluting Negro political power now concentrated in the center city.

Our society denies to the Negro a sense of personal worth and a meaninful role in the entire community. There has been no more hopeful beginning in our time to deal with this problem than the wise opening presented in the words "maximum feasible participation" of the affected poverty population, contained in the Economic Opportunity Act. And there is no more dangerous design than the efforts of many to now eviscerate the anti-poverty program by reducing or eliminating the role of "citizen participation" in the Community Action Programs. The recent reports of pressure on the Office of Economic Opportunity to cut-back on policy-making by the poor disturbs us deeply.

Not reduction or elimination but expansion and deepening of the role of citizen participation is required; but not limited to anti-poverty efforts but expandd to

each and every area of community life. The guiding principle of those agencies who serve our communities must be "no service without representation." Schools, hospitals, welfare programs must all give to their clients a deminant role in the shaping of the programs which serve them. No longer should the welfare client be ground down further as the passive recepient of a begrudging dole handed out by a social worker made more spy than aide by a system established to catch "cheaters." Instead the client himself should shape and mold the program so that it comes to serve his needs as he perceives them and in this very process gives to him a new sense of dignity and honor through the exercise of power.

In the fields of welfare and public housing administrative encroachments have reduced the legal entitlements of the poor, especially Negroes. Midnight searches of the homes of welfare recipients have made welfare a police function to insure "moral" behavior. Eligibility regulations have been tightened to keep people from welfare and housing who are entitled to receive these services. Negroes particularly have been damaged by the absence of full legal rights of the poor.

Just as the right to vote for freely chosen candidates offers to the individual the power to shape his political life, so too must he have the power to shape the physical, social and aesthetic parameters of his life.

The Job Market

More than anything else the Negro needs a decent job -- a job which provides a regular income above the poverty-level, a job which offers opportunity for advancement, and a job which makes possible a sense of satisfaction which comes from service to self and others.

The present near exclusive emphasis on training which characterizes the anti-poverty program focuses on the wrong problem, while many Negro youth, as white, need training, they need even more an assurance that having been trained they will find a job fitting their skills rather than becoming members of an unemployed and under-employed army of the higher skilled alumni of training programs.*

*While the unemployment rate for high-school dropouts is substantially greater than for high-school graduates, ages 16 to 24, among males (11.2 and 6.8 respectively), females (18.9 and 9.5), and whites (12.8 and 7.3), as would be expected, among non-whites there is in effect no difference (16.3% for dropouts and 16.1% for high-school graduates). Thus we find the Negro youth, with or without a high-school diploma,

Increasingly, training should be on-the-job training. Instead of the two-step program of training then job, the two should be combined. During the period when training is necessary, there should be a sliding scale of federal subsidies to eligible employers, initially high to cover the greater need for training and the lesser output received from the trainee, and then the lower as the trainee's output increases and his training needs lessen. Ultimately, of course, the trained employee would receive his full salary from the employer. The general policy should be no training without jobs; no jobs without training. (To protect workers against the erosion of their job skills.)

The focus of attention must be on the generation of new jobs and access to them for the oppressed and the deprived. And this responsibility primarily must be borne by the federal government. In two areas immediate action could be taken to produce significant increases in employment opportunities, while at the same time providing goods and services which are in desperately short supply.

The first area of job generation is a massive public works program, supplying the nation with needed schools, libraries, recreational facilities, and hospitals. As the construction industry is a labor-intensive one with between 50 and 60% of money expended going into salaries, funds poured into a public works program will produce a high return in jobs. (Although primarily skilled jobs.) Central to the efficacy of such a program is that the traditions of exclusion of Negroes from the construction trades and the presently established system of kinship-based job inheritance must be brought to an end. To insure that Negroes benefit from expanded public works activity each project should only receive funds on the basis of employing (and training - if necessary) Negro workers, both skilled and unskilled.

Second, there must be a major breakthrough in the use of non-professionals. The serious shortages in such occupations as teaching, recreation, hospitals (surely to be made even more acute by the implementation of the

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facing the same abnormally high unemployment rate. Race not education appears to be the relevant factor when examining unemployment for Negro youths. Forrest A. Brogan, "Special Labor Force Report," Monthly Labor Review (June, 1965)

Medicare Bill) call for a new method for supplying these necessary services. There is ample indication that the non-professional can both relieve the present professionals of many duties and thus increase the professionals efficiency, as well as to increase the quality of service offered. These non-professional jobs must be made attractive to men as well as women by offering adequate wages as well as the opportunity of advancement for all toward professional status and the chance for at least some to achieve such status.

The needs of rural families must not be ignored. Government moneys should be made available to subsidize the establishment of cooperatives of a variety of types. Collective bargaining rights and minimum wage protection must be extended to agricultural workers. Ways need be found to provide year round employment for migratory farm workers so that the degrading institution of migrancy can be eliminated.

*****As an expression of our commitment and to rovide a measure of our achievements, we must set <u>definite targets</u> and a time table. We must act at the very least to commit the nation to reduce Negro unemployment to no higher a level than it will tolerate among the entire population. Through new job generation, meaningful training with jobs attached and through the end of racial discrimination. We must dedicate ourselves to reduce unemployment for <u>all</u> segments of the job-seeking population to below 4% by the end of this decade, and as a step in this direction to cutting Negro unemployment in half by 1968.

************Definite steps to meet this goal can and must be taken at the next session of Congress. These should include a public works program of at least $25 billion, and an allocation of federal funds to begin an employment program for non-professionals which will produce a minimum of one million and a half such jobs in the next two years with priorities for employment in both programs being given to the unemployed and the underemployed.

************To assure an end to employment discrimination throughout the nation, the second session of the 89th Congress should extend Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to all employers above "mom and pop" establishments.

To quicken the exercise of federal action the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission should be given the power to issue "cease and desist" orders and to grant "compensatory damages" to those adversely affected by racial or religious discrimination of an employer or union.

Income

Not only must there be jobs, but they must provide adequate income for their holders. Present proposals for tinkering with the minimum wage law are inadequate. Simply put, what is necessary is a $2.00 an hour minimum wage convering all employers of four or more persons - be they agricultural, laundry, textile, or industrial. Most of the industries currently excluded from federal minimum wage provisions are precisely those with the highest proportion of Negro workers.

For those who cannot work, or those whom the society is unable to employ, there must be a guarantee of a minimum standard of living either through the mechanism of a guaranteed annual wage or a negative income tax. Such a guarantee must come to all as a matter of right, not beneficence, and we must eliminate a social welfare system which often appears more concerned with snooping and spying upon its clients than in assuring them a decent life.

********** This goal of a minimum level of assured income for all can be begun at the forthcoming session of Congress and must be achieved before the end of this decade. The forthcoming session can and should raise the minimum wage to $2.00 an hour for all workers.

Housing

Inextricably bound up with the need for a sufficient number of decent jobs is the providing for all Americans of safe and sanitary housing - a goal proclaimed in the Housing Act of 1949, but as yet unfulfilled for over ten million families. Urban renewal has meant the construction of few and the destruction of tens of thousands of units of housing - much of it unsound, but others of it simply in the way of those who placed higher priority on housing the wealthy or providing a new downtown for business. Needless to say, urban renewal must come to live up to the

slogans of its protagonists and renew our cities for their citizens.

********** We must not only reiterate the 1949 Housing Act's goal, but we must set a target date by which time this goal will be reached and then provide the resources to meet this goal. As a minimum there must be at least 600,000 new housing starts a year for a minimum of ten years for low and lower-middle income families.

********** Simply to build housing is of course useless unless those who need this housing can afford to live in it. To do this the rent subsidy program passed in the first session of the 89th Congress must be funded in the second session, not on a "pilot" basis, but with sufficient funds (in any case with no less than $30 million a year) to make a real breakthrough in the area of housing for all. Because a person is poor he must not be deprived of the opportunity for choice in housing. Rent subsidies offer the opportunity to end the racial and class ghettoes of public housing and thus contribute not only to the desegregation of housing itself, but to all those other factors which revolve around housing - schools, recreation, friendship patterns, etc.

At present, the housing of the non-poor is subsidized to a greater extent than is the public housing of the poor; the tax deduction for interest on privately owned housing of the the upper 20% is greater than the amounts spent on public housing in the United States. Our reluctance to right the inequalities in housing in our nation is a monument to the intransigence of a narrow private lobby of real estate interests.

********** Immediate administration action is necessary to extend the late President's Executive Order (which was no more than a half-stroke of the Presidential pen) to cover all housing which is in any way built, supported, guaranteed, mortgaged, or assisted by federal funds. Then congressional action is necessary to apply on a national basis a fair-

housing law covering the rental and sales of all housing (excepting perhaps, as do Massachusetts and New York, owner-occupied two-family houses).

Schools

The schools which the overwhelming majority of American children now attend are both segregated and inferior. Both segregation and the lack of quality must be ended and their end is undividedly intertwined. Just as leading educators have done, the nation as a whole must recognize that schools which are segregated cannot be high quality and to be of high quality they cannot be segregated.

Unless there is a drastic change in the present "guidelines" of the Office of Education for the implementation of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the net result will be the replacing of southern de jure segregation by northern style de facto segregation. The present pattern of placing the entire emphasis on the number of grades to be desegregated rather than the number of children integrated offers no assurance that there will be any significant desegregation. For example, the nominal desegregation of two grades of Bogalusa's (Louisiana) schools has meant that but five of the city's more than fifteen hundred Negro pupils attend school with white children. A better system is to consider children and not grades and provide assurance that in a short period of time - a year or two or at most three - all of the schools in a community will have a racial composition not significantly at variance with the entire school system's ratio. One method to achieve this end is to begin with all school assignments declared void and begin to assign pupils on the basis of some arbitrary system which will not produce segregation - de facto or de jure. Such systems might include the alphabetical assignment of pupils in a small school system, a variant of the Princeton Plan, redistricting, changed "feeder" patterns, site selection for integration, etc.

If we are to make a breakthrough in the quality of schools we must allocate to American education the level of resources and national commitment which we have devoted to the nation's space program. New measures must be introduced such as the massive use of non-professionals; the introduction on a nationwide basis of new teaching techniques such as programmed instruction, team teaching, new urban readers and other curriculum materials, new literacy techniques, etc; special parent-teacher groups to provide effective liaison between home and school.

Our educational system cannot "give-up" on the students presently in the upper grades. The attention and resources given to pre-school education will be both squandered and misapplied if we do not seek to change the present elementary and secondary systems. Already there is evidence that the gains made in pre-school programs are largely eroded in the backwardness of the regular grades. Not only must we give a "headstart" to those ready to enter school but we must maintain the gains. We must also intervene in the present system to salvage the older youth.

********** All school systems must be desegregated by the fall of 1967 - desegregation meaning not token numbers of Negro children in each grade in a few schools, but a distribution of Negro and white students throughout the entire school system not substantially out of proportion with the racial composition of the system as a whole. This must be true of all school systems North and South, presently de jure or de facto segregated.

********** The upgrading of the quality of the nation's schools must accompany the desegregation of these schools. While the present Elementary and Secondary Education Act provides a needed beginning with emphasis on those schools serving (or more appropriately mis-serving) the children of the poor, the forthcoming session of Congress should begin to provide federal funds and seek to establish federal guidelines for

reaching a standard of excellence for all schools. General funds should be provided to all chool systems and special bonuses offered to those which introduce new techniques or exceed the minimum performance standards.

Voting and Citizen Participation

It is no more than a commonplace to note that a democracy is weakened by that degree to which its citizens are denied the right to participate in their own government. And it is equally a commonplace to note that Negroes have in the past and are today denied such an opportunity for participation.

Further, we must define participation as having far broader scope than voting every two or four years in an election. Participation in our increasingly complex society, as we have said, should include the principle wisely included in the language of the Economic Opportunity Act of "maximum feasible participation" of the affected groups. This principle should be applied far and wide throughout American life - thus parents and students should be able to participate in the governing of the schools; clients of a welfare system in its operation; those affected by urban renewal in its plans and progress (the present citizen participation in urban renewal hardly rises to the level of being a sham); and employees need to gain an increasing voice in the determination of the affairs of their union and their employer.

********** The concept of "maximum feasible participation" of the affected groups should be applied to each and every federal (state and local, too) program. The deepening and broadening of this principle offers people the opportunity to achieve a quality of participation in the affairs which affect their lives, which must come to be the very characteristic of our society.

********** Administration action must be taken this winter in each and every political subdivision where the Voting Rights Act of 1965 applies to assure the immediate opportunity of each and every Negro who seeks to register to do so. Reliance upon southern voluntary compliance in the "by and by" should not deny Negroes the right to register immediately. Further, these federal registrars and the entire federal government must end the passive role of the shop-keeper waiting on the clients who happen upon his place of business, but must begin an aggressive recruitment campaign to recruit eligible applicants. Such a procedure is the very least recompense that can be given to people denied the right to vote for a century.

Protection and Justice

It is a state of lawlessness and impotent government when citizens cannot be protected in the exercise of their fundamental rights. The recent charade masked as a court of justice in Hayneville is but the latest reminder that for the Negro there is little or no justice in the South. And this is as true in his day-to-day activities as when he seeks to exercise his civil rights.

And a system of justice which operates more justly or with greater safeguards for the rich than for the poor is no system of justice.

Further, a government which has laws which it cannot or will not enforce is no government.

The first order of business of the second session of the 89th Congress must be the passage of a personal protection law which will make a federal crime of any act which seeks to deprive a Negro of exercising his civil rights or to prevent another from assisting in that exercise, and which provides punishment no less severe than comparable state provisions only excluding the death penalty.

The President of the United States must bring to an end the practice of rewarding faithful political retainers of the very system which denies Negroes justice. No more should the federal bench be polluted by the likes of Cox. West, and Coleman. Nor can we any longer accept a federal court system in the South which is lily-white-- 65 white judges, 28 white court clerks, and 109 white jury commissioners.

The provision of a system which provides justice must take precedence over any tradition of adherence to a particular means of providing such justice. For to maintain a jury system which fails to punish those who commit crimes against Negroes or their friends or to render justice to a Negro defendant is no system of justice and indeed invites and encourages disrespect for the entire system of law. As a matter of general principle, all juries--state and federal-- should be recruited from a cross-section of the entire population being served, eliminating only those who conscientiously do not believe in the punishment prescribed by law (and it would contribute to the level of American civilization to eliminate the death penalty entirely), or who are connected with one or another party to the case, or who believe that a person is entitled to less than equal treatment, because of his race or religion or with whom he associates.

An immediate measure which can be taken by the Justice Department is the enforcement of the 1875 statute which makes jury discrimination a crime punishable by a fine up to $5,000; a law, such as so many which defend Negro rights, which has never been used in the present century. And at the next session of Congress there should be passed a Federal law which would provide that where a pattern of jury exclusion has existed or presently does exist, a federal jury registrar will automatically be appointed to register all adults to the panel of veniremen from which by mechanical and random selection techniques jury panels will be selected.

We must bring to an end a system of justice which depends upon the ignorance or the poverty of people to secure convictions. As soon as possible after the

first contact with the constabulary, the arrested must be free to contact a ..a lawyer, without prior examination. If he cannot afford a lawyer, the state should provide the funds for one, After having been charged, a person should not be detained in jail pending a trial unless he is a clear danger to society or evidence is presented indicating that he is unlikely to be available for the trial. In all other cases the present system which allows the rich to "make bond" and the poor to linger in jail should be ended.

******Immediate steps can be taken by the Justice Department to end their unwarrented narrow interpretation of the power of the federal government and of federal officials. The powers granted to the federal government in the U.S. code Title 18, Sections 241, 242 and 243, must and should be used. Either the F.B.I. must become the agency which make arrests and provides protection for those seeking to exercise their constitutiona rights or some other federal enforcement agency should be established immediately.

******As the arm of the government which comes into the most frequent contact with the citizenry as well as one which encounters citizens in at least a quasi-punitive role, the members of the nation's police forces need to be of high caliber, judgement and training. Mandatory human relations training provided through the assistance of federal funds; minimum educational or experience requirements; a massive recruitment program among minority groups; the raising of wage scales comparable to the responsibilities symbolized by the gun, the club, and the badge; and access for citizens to a review board made up entirely of civilians to examine charges of police excess are a minimum program.

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To do less than to provide justice and equality for Negroes is to deny both to all Americans. This conference has been charged with high responsibility. We believe it should consider the proposals here and elsewhere presented and then convert them into a detailed program for action -- a program which specifies goals, allocates priorities, and assigns deadlines, and to which the Administration, the Congress, and the nation are asked to commit themselves.

MSS SEDFRE
546

CORE Committee of Inquiry - Testimony, May 25, 1962, regarding Police Brutality in the South, 1960-1962

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May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Ronnie Moore

Ronnie Moore, 21, born in New Orleans, the youngest of five children and the only one to reach college. Until recently a sophomore majoring in sociology and a B student at Southern University near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the largest Negro university in the world. Moore is chairman of Baton Rouge CORE.

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December 7, 1961: After small CORE groups tested serving facilities at 12 downtown Baton Rouge stores I tried, without success, to open negotiations with merchants by telephone and registered mail. Discrimination in hiring and at lunch counters were at issue. On the 8th and 9th, I helped direct a non-violent workshop for 170 students. On the 10th, CORE began distribution of Don't Buy Leaflets in the Negro community. On the 14th, 23 of CORE, not including me, were arrested after one-and-one-half minutes of picketing downtown stores.

December 14, in the evening, I addressed a campus rally of 3,500 students gathered to protest the arrests, and on the morning of the 15th helped organize the silent protest march of 4,000 students from the University at Scotlandville to Baton Rouge, 8 miles away.

I had rented sound-truck equipment from a Baton Rouge firm, the same equipment commonly used by local politicians. No license was required. Beginning at about 9 A.M., at the edge of campus, with sound volume at medium, using the loudspeaker from a car, I urged students to join the march and directed them. At 11 A.M. police arrested me and four other students in the car for illegal use of a sound-truck.

The five were held in Baton Rouge Parish jail under $1500 cash bond each. My attorneys bonded me out in the evening. As the group left the jail's second floor and got to the first they were detained, I was rearrested for conspiracy to commit criminal mischief, and returned to jail. An additional $2,000 bond was set, bringing my total then to $3,500.

I remained in jail, awaiting bond, for 21 days, until January 4, 1962. I was not officially told the meaning of the criminal mischief charge; it was brought out later in a related trial that the charge had to do with directing a non-violent clinic, and other CORE activities.

Jail atmosphere was hostile; I was denied consulation with ministers, mail and use of the telephone. After making three requests on one day to see a doctor I was slapped and choked; Jerome Smith, a fellow CORE prisoner was hit with a judo chop and Dave Dennis, who inquired about these incidents, pulled from the Negro cell area, thrown with force against iron bars and placed in solitary. An F.B.I. inquiry concluded that there had been no violation of civil rights.

After January 4, I returned to the University.

During the night of the 16th, while the University considered suspension charges against 7 CORE students, including me, I joined 1,000 students who, in bitter cold, marched with candles, sang spirituals and knelt in prayer before the home of Dr. Felton G. Clark, University president. I was expelled on January 18.

At noon on January 18, Dr. Clark announced the closing of the University, declaring the student movement one of vandalism and anarchy. He ordered all students off campus by 5 P.M. that afternoon. I was in town during the afternoon concerning my arraignment. I returned to the campus at 10 minutes before 5 for my belongings and at 5:20 met my friend Weldon Rougeau, outside the gymnasium. It was raining; we stood under a ramp. Police drove up in two prowl cars and arrested both of us for criminal trespass. At the Parish jail, bond was set at $3,000 cash each. My total bond then, $6,500.

Rougeau and I were placed together in an isolated cell 7x7 feet, where we remained for 58 days.

On February 12, the additional charge of criminal anarchy was brought against me. The charge states that "in public and private I advocated opposition to the government of Louisiana by unlawful means, and as a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization known to the defender to advocate, teach and practice opposition to the government of the State of Louisiana." An additional bond of $12,500 was set for me.

I got so tired of looking at the green and white wall for 58 days. More dreadful, there was only one bunk bed and one mattress on the floor. Rougeau and I switched from night to night. The air was terrible. I was bonded out by CORE on March 16. My trial for criminal anarchy will take place in Baton Rouge on Monday, May 28. Maximum penalty: 10 years at hard labor.

SUMMARY: After peaceful civil rights activities and using a sound-truck Ronnie Moore spent 21 days in jail and lost the right of education at his state university. After lingering 20 minutes on campus beyond its closing he spent 58 days in jail. Total days in jail, 79. At one time bond reached $19,500. He now faces the possibility of 10 years at hard labor.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Weldon Rougeau

Weldon Rougeau, 19, of Lake Charles, Louisiana. An only child. Until recently a sophomore majoring in psychology at Southern University near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is vice-chairman of Baton Rouge CORE.

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On December 14, 1961, I was one of 23 CORE members who picketed 12 stores in downtown Baton Rouge for equal job opportunity and desegregation of eating facilities. Signs read, "Don't Buy--Discrimination," etc. There were few on-lookers; there was no noise or violence. After one-and-one-half minutes of picketing all of us were arrested for obstructing a sidewalk. We were taken to the Parish jail; bond for each, $1,500. No one in the community had the money; our parents couldn't raise it; we were all broke.

I remained in jail, waiting bond from CORE for 21 days. I have not yet been arraigned and I haven't been before a court on this charge.

On December 16, the all-white Louisiana State Board of Education ordered the expulsion of any student arrested or jailed. Students asked that the university stand behid them. On January 17 the University disciplinary committee told 7 CORE students they were suspended for misconduct; that they had terrorized, coerced and intimidated other students into joining demonstrations. We told them that this was not so, that every Negro, everyone who believes in democracy, is impelled to fight this evil and does not have to be coerced or intimidated into action.

We were expelled on January 18.

At noon on January 18, Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of the University, closed the University and ordered all students off campus, with their belongings, by five o'clock. At 5:20 I met my friend, Ronnie Moore, outside the gymnasium. The police arrested us for criminal trespass; bond, $3,000 for each.

We were placed together in a 7x7-foot cell designed for isolation. On February 12, my bond was set at $7,000.

In jail, Moore and I were denied mail for a month; we could not use the telephone; about twice a week we were allowed out of the cell for half an hour, to take a shower, not for exercise. I remained in jail for 58 days, until bonded out March 16.

SUMMARY: After picketing one-and-one-half minutes in Baton Rouge, Rougeau spent 21 days in jail and lost the right of education at his state university. After lingering 20 minutes beyond closing time on his campus, charged with trespass, he spent 58 days in jail. Total days in jail: 79. At one time bond reached $8,500.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Rev. B.Elton Cox, 30. Ordained minister of the Congregational church; pastor, Pilgrim Congregational Church, High Point, North Carolina. CORE field secretary.

Working with Southern University students in Baton Rouge, La., CORE in December, 1961, I guided unsuccessful attempts to negotiate with 12 downtown stores discriminating in hiring and at lunch counters. I conducted a two-day non-violent workshop for 170 civil rights activists. I helped organize distribution of Don't Buy leaflets, and a picket line. On December 14, after one-and-one-half minutes of picketing in downtown Baton Rouge, all 25 students on the lines were arrested. That evening I addressed a student rally of 3,500 at Southern University and was among those who asked for a silent march, protesting arrests, to downtown Baton Rouge.

On the morning of the 15th, 4,000 students went to Baton Rouge, 800 walking the 8 miles from the campus, others riding in cars, taxis and buses. Students assembled opposite the Baton Rouge courthouse. In the absence of Ronnie Moore (local CORE chairman arrested at campus for illegal use of a sound truck) I, as leader, discussed the demonstration's program with the sheriff, police chief and captains, who gave permission for certain singing, a prayer and a brief address. After the program, as students began to disperse those already in jail sang from courthouse windows, bringing cheers from those in the street. Sheriff deputies, fire department officials and city police faced the students. Tear gas shells (I counted 47) were then thrown at the students who trampled each other trying to escape the gas, leaving a litter of coats, money, umbrellas. When students reassembled at the state capitol, police sicked German shepherd police dogs on them. Two dogs leaped into the crowd. Clothing was torn; dogs bit several students. Police hit students with nightsticks; and a second tear-gas attack occurred.

A 2½ lb. tear gas shell injured me in the ankle. After hospital treatment I joined students in a Baton Rouge church for an evaluation session and there was arrested. Because of my injury officers carried me to a car and took me to the Parish jail, where I was charged with blocking a sidewalk, taking over lunch counters (I had not been inside one), failing to obey an officer, and criminal mischief. I was placed in solitary confinement, remaining 10 days.

2. Cox

Bond was set at $2,000; CORE in New York raised it; when money was presented bond was raised to $4,000, again to $6,000, again to $8,000 then reduced to $6,000. No explanation was given for the increases. I was bonded out on December 27, at $6,000.

At the end of January, after a 3-day trial in an atmosphere that was hostile, I was found guilty of blocking a sidewalk, failing to obey an officer, and criminal mischief. The district attorney stated that I had criminally conspired (by conducting a non-violent workshop and in other CORE activities) with more than 3 persons in trying to overthrow the social and racial system in Baton Rouge. I was sentenced to 21 months in jail, fined $5,700 and returned to solitary, remaining 10 days until bonded out.

Later I returned to jail under legal advice to test what lawyers considered my illegal arrest, remaining 33 days with other Negro prisoners. Twice I had the flu. The jail physician avoided me for a week; he could not get a prescription filled for 2 weeks. I was bonded out at $7,125; case now on appeal before Louisiana State Supreme Court.

Summary: after peaceful civil rights activities and leading an orderly student demonstration, Cox served 20 days in solitary plus 33 in jail; he faces a sentence of 21 months in jail and a $5,700 fine. His total bond $7,125.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Charles McDew.

Charles McDew, 23, of Massillon, Ohio. For three years an honor student majoring in sociology at South Carolina State University. Chairman, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

On February 17, 1961 my white friend Robert Zeller and I, also of SNCC, passing through Baton Rouge, La., had time there between buses and decided to visit Dion Diamond, SNCC field secretary arrested on campus at Southern University. (Diamond, in jail, had been picked up for vagrancy and later charged with criminal anarchy, his bond $13,000.)

At the jail, McDew and Zellner asked to see Diamond and were told Negro prisoners were not receiving visitors that day. Could they leave books and cigarettes for Diamond? They could. Returning with presents for Diamond they told a policeman at the jail that they were passing through town and expected to leave by bus in 20 minutes. They were arrested on suspicion of vagrancy though they had about $200 between them. Four days later they were charged with criminal anarchy; bond $7,000 each.

McDew spent the 13 days, February 17 March 2, in solitary. The cell was very hot, the air bad. On February 28 he was bonded out.

Maximum sentence for criminal anarchy, with which McDew is still charged is 10 years at hard labor.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Robert Moses.

Robert Moses, 27. Graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York; M.A. in philosophy, Harvard University. Taught mathematics at Horace Mann School, New York City. Left in 1961 to join staff of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

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From July to November of 1961 I was one of almost a dozen SNCC staff people working on voter-registration in Pike, Walthall and Amite counties in southern Mississippi, in a hostile and dangerous atmosphere. Pike County contained 25 Negroes registered to vote; Walthall and Amite counties, none.

Whites shot at the house where Dion Diamond of SNCC was staying, blasting windows; 4 SNCC members were beaten by whites. I was attacked by a relative of a sherrif. I received a head wound requiring 8 stitches. At a trial, the assailant was acquitted.

Herbert Lee, Negro cotton farmer near Liberty, Mississippi, helped the staff of SNCC in its work, driving us from place to place. After an F.B.I. investigation in August, atmosphere continued tense into September. Lee, active in voter-registration efforts, was a marked man. He was murdered on September 25 outside Liberty. The murder is brought into testimony to indicate that voter-registration in southern Mississippi is a matter of life and death.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
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Att: Marvin Rich

Albert Bigelow (white), in his fifties. Quaker of Cos Cob, Conn. Naval Commander during World War II. Married; has two daughters, seven grandchildren. Captain of the Golden Rule, boat sailed into Pacific bomb area in 1958. Artist; member of CORE.

The first major violence against Freedom Riders occured at Anniston, Ala., May 13, 1961. Bigelow on the police role there:

Certainly police had foreknowledge of violence, since we did. Our bus, approaching Anniston, stopped while our driver conversed with the driver of an outgoing bus. A traveler from the bus leaving Anniston came onto ours and warned us that an angry mob awaited us.

A crowd of 150, perhaps only 50 active, was ready for us at the Anniston station. Outside, no police were in sight. During fifteen minutes in Anniston, while the mob slashed tires and smashed windows, one policeman appeared in a brown uniform. He did nothing to stop vandalism but fraternized with the mob. A man in a white coverall with dark blue oval insignia on the breast was friendly with the policeman and consulted from time to time with the most active of the mob. Two police appeared and cleared a path. The bus left the station. There were no arrests.

A few miles out on the highway to Birmingham a tire blew and we pulled to the roadside, the mob after us in about 50 cars. They surrounded us again, yelling and smashing windows, brandishing clubs, chains and pipes; I saw all three. They surged around the bus, screamed obscenities and tried to board but were prevented by Eli Cowling of the State Highway police, in plainclothes, who, with a pistol, held back the mob from inside our door. We had thought Cowling an ordinary passenger. His single-handed action showed that a mob can be held off. Again Mr. Cowling stood in our door. For 15 Or 20 minutes no other police were in sight. The bus was now being attacked with fury.

The man in the white coverall stood in front of the bus. A state trooper arrived, consulted the man in the coverall but did nothing to stop the vandalism.

2. Bigelow

After about 21 minutes at the roadside there was a very loud crash and shouts of "sieg heil." The bus, on fire now, filled with acrid, dense black smoke. All of us, fourteen I think, got out, some jumping from windows. Across the highway, in a state patrol car, three or four police sat joking and laughing.

Outside the bus, Mr. Cowling was again in charge. He fired into the air; the mob did not attack, except for hitting one of us.

We spent from about 2 in the afternoon until 9:30 or 10 at night in the Anniston hospital, where we were taken for smoke poisoning. The mob gathered in the parking lot outside the emergency-room door. A few state and local police mingled with the mob. Newsmen who came said the town was in an ugly mood. They said they had telephoned Governor Patterson to ask whether we would have protection on the 60 miles to Birmingham, and that the Governor had said he would provide no protection for outside agitators.

The Anniston Police Chief was very hostile toward me. I said it was his duty to give us protection; he said it was not my job to tell him his duty.

Later the chief went into the yard and talked with the man in the white coverall. The hospital superintendent had asked us to leave. I felt there might be police collusion in turning us over to the mob.

We were saved by Negroes of Birmingham, who drove out the 60 miles to Anniston, and drove us without incident to Birmingham.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

James Peck (white) 47, of New York City. Editor of CORE bulletin, the CORElator; author of Freedom Ride.

On May 13, Mother's Day, 1961, our bus arrived at Anniston, Alabama. When we got out we heard ambulances and learned of the burning of the previous bus. Other passengers left our bus. We got back on; 8 whites climbed aboard. From the bus I saw no police. The driver announced he would not drive on until the 4 Negroes of our party went to the back of the bus. They refused. The whites then went to work on the 4 Negroes. Walter Bergman, also white, and I, went forward to talk to the attackers. They slugged Walter Bergman on the head and dragged him to the back of the bus; I was similarly slugged and dragged. The Negroes were dragged to the rear also. We maintained non-violence. I saw no police near the bus. The bus then left for Birmingham.

Walter Bergman's injuries have since resulted in a stroke; still very incapacitated, he is the most serious Freedom Ride casualty. At the Birmingham station a mob awaited us, their pipes then wrapped in paper. No police were in sight. In an alley away from spectators, I was beaten unconscious. Police Chief Bull Connor of Birmingham explained later that we had no protection because his men were off for Mother's Day.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
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Att: Marvin Rich

Dave Dennis, Shreveport, La. (Age 21, biographical facts).

CORE field secretary. Former Dillard University Student.

In early July, bus riders testing compliance with the ICC ruling came to Shreveport, arriving about 11 a.m. There were between 50 and 75 policemen outside the station, and between 150 and 250 men and women considered to be spectators. I wanted to drive the riders to a place of refuge.

Police did not allow any Negroes to congregate or park within 4 blocks of the station. But they allowed me onto the parking lot by the station.

The police chief greeted riders and talked with them a bit. The mob was coming around the parking lot. Police refused to escort me and the group to the car. Between 20 and 30 of the men began to approach us. We got into the car. An FBI man drove his car across the pathway to stop the men. A policeman in the alley I tried to go down had the alley blocked. By this time the men had gotten around the FBI car, and were on their way toward us. The policeman at the end of the alley only moved when he saw I was not going to stop. I drove the riders away.

Next morning about 4 or 5 o'clock the group left. The same number of police were on duty, including the chief. The group was told they'd be arrested if they stayed inside the terminal, so they went out and got on the bus.

Ministers who put riders up overnight received threatening and abusive telephone calls. Cars continuously drove past their houses at night, people in the cars beating on the side of the cars and shining lights into the houses. Police and the FBI were notified. They did not alter the situation, however. A police car came by one minister's home several times, shining lights into his home.

2. Dave Dennis, Shreveport.

On the first of August, 4 local citizens tried to desegregate t
Shreveport bus terminal. Chief Harvey Teasley and several poli
met them and questioned them. They said they were going to buy
to Jackson and cited the ICC ruling. They refused to leave the
side and were arrested. The Rev. Blake and I had driven them d
We parked 4 blocks away. We were arrested.

In the jail, police questioned Rev. Blake about the affiliation
of Dr. C. O. Simpkins, local NAACP leader whose houses have bee
fired. The 4 were in jail a week.

At the trial police presented pictures as evidence. Photograph
showed officers standing up posing in the station at the time o
arrests. There were more police in the station than people. P
seemed quite at ease, just sitting and looking. I believe that
police had not come in such numbers everything would have gone
along peacefully. Our group was released on appeal bond.

In the latter part of August we had a church rally with James F
National Director of CORE, as speaker. The rally was packed.
blocked off streets and allowed about 100 whites to picket the
Police turned Negroes away. Pickets called people nigger and o
names and were reported to have thrown acid and hit Negroes. P
sneered at Negroes' complaints.

In October we had a boycott of Negro days at the Fair, and on t
19th a boycott banquet at St. Rest Baptist Church. About 9:30,
firebombs were thrown into the church. They hit near the nurse
and it was lucky no kids were in there. Because of our quick
action the 2 rooms were not completely destroyed.

One of our fellows outside got the license number and a descript
of the pick-up truck the bombs were thrown from. We called poli
and the fire department. One policeman came; we gave him inform
on the truck. He was more interested in what we were planning
the meeting than in what happened. The FBI questioned everyone
the meeting.

A few days later (Oct. 24), 16 of us, about 17 to 22 years old,
had a meeting at the church. We were leaving, just got into our
cars, when police came and surrounded us. We were arrested for
vagrancy and loitering and taken to jail.

3. Dave Dennis, Shreveport.

Some were released; 6 of us were in jail 3 nights. Four of
fellows were in a cell with the air-conditioner on cold day
the weather was already cool. They put Levert Taylor, Shre
CORE chairman, in solitary. He had to sleep on the floor.
mattresses in my cell were too dirty and took them away; I
the springs.

Police said they had proof we bombed the church and were in
suspicion of arson. Police chief Teasley said, 'I have rec
information that the bombing of the church was an inside jo
members of that organization (CORE) seeking publicity and s

When we were first in jail, police told parents we had not
Ministers who came to jail to inquire were not allowed to s
were told to leave or be arrested themselves. We were not
to telephone. We were bonded out after the 3 nights in jai

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COtrlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Chronology of Some Events at Shreveport, La.

April, 1960. The Rev. Harry Blake, local minister and field representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was arrested more than once while sitting in a parked car and charged with reckless driving. On one occasion, found guilty and fined.

August 1, 1960. Willie Bradford, student of Shreveport, and 3 others visited the H. L. Green store to request the manager to remove signs in the store denoting race. They spoke briefly to the assistant manager, created no disturbance, and left.

Outside, before they could cross the street, a policeman ran up behind Bradford, arrested him, frisked him. An officer in a nearby patrol car said, "We've been waiting for you for about 2 hours. Let's take'em in." All were arrested.

At the jail the booking officer told Bradford to empty his pockets. He did but forgot a pen in his lapel. The officer said, "Nigger, you have only two inches to die," and banged Bradford against the iron desk. An officer lifted the smallest of the group by the neck and threw him into the cell. Having been held for investigation, all were charged in the morning with vagrancy, and after 23 hours in jail were released under $250 bond each. Their case has not come to trial.

October 13, 1960. At 5 in the afternoon a 3-day meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, with Dr. Martin Luther King as speaker, came to an end. About 9 p.m., Rev. Blake was driving a small car on Highway 71. Another car drove abreast. Someone in that car fired a bullet into Dr. Blake's car. The bullet broke window glass, which tore four holes in the coat Dr. Blake was wearing.

Dr. Blake got part of the license number and a description of the car and gave the information to local officials and the FBI. Officials found the car's owner, who stated that on the night of the shooting he had been at a bowling alley and had not left, and was not guilty of the shooting. No one apprehended.

February, 1961. Cross burned before the home of Dr. C. O. Simpkins, dentist and state vice-president of the NAACP. No one apprehended.

July, 1961. (see testimony of Dave Dennis). Bus riders, testing compliance with ICC ruling, arrived at the bus station. They were threatened by a mob. Police, though asked, refused protection.

August 1, 1961. Four Negro residents of Shreveport attempted to enter the "white side" of the bus terminal. White citizens caused almost no disturbance in the station crowded with police. The Negroes were arrested Rev. Blake and David Dennis, parked 4 blocks away, were also arrested.

August, 1961. Negro church rally; speaker, James Farmer, national directo of CORE. Police blocked off streets, allowed about 100 whites to picket the church, turned away Negroes. Pickets harassed Negroes; police ignored complaints.

2. Shreveport

October 12, 1961. At Citizens Council request, the Shreveport school board called for an investigation of teachers in CORE.

October 19, 1961. During a church dinner meeting of CORE, 2 fire bombs were thrown into the church from a passing truck and did damage. Police were given license number and description of the truck. One policeman look over the church. The FBI questioned everyone at the meeting.

October 24, 1961. 16 of CORE, leaving a church meeting, were arrested, charged with vagrancy and loitering, and jailed. Police told prisoners they had bombed a church and were in jail on suspicion of arson.

February 18, 1962. Home being built for Dr. Simpkins near Shreveport heavily damaged by a bomb. No one apprehended.

April 25, 1961. After dynamiting a new Negro Masonic Lodge 30 miles east of Shreveport, fire damaged the nearby summer cottage of Dr. Simpkins. To Dr. Simpkins' knowledge, no one has been apprehended.

A detail: The Rev. B. Elton Cox, CORE field secretary, has noted this sign in an elevator in the Shreveport courthouse: "Gentlemen will NOT remove their hats." The operator is Negro.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Jerome Smith and Thomas Gaither on McComb, Miss.

Jerome Smith, 22, voluntarily withdrew from Southern University in 1960 after expulsion of 17 civil rights demonstrators. Former chairman of New Orleans CORE.

Thomas Gaither, 23, born in Great Falls, South Carolina. Graduate of Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. Lead student demonstrations in South Carolina. Jailed in Rock Hill, South Carolina in February, 1961. Now CORE field secretary. Worked in the Jackson area for about 9 months.

Jerome Smith: Last November 29, 5 of us of New Orleans CORE went by bus to McComb, to test compliance with a federal Court directive to halt enforcement of segregation at bus and rail terminals. We were told the station was closed because of a gas leak, and left. Several hours later, at 3:15 p.m., we returned to the station. I went to the ticker window and the others sat at the lunch counter. No police were in sight, though the streets were filled with white toughs crossing from a poolroom.

The station operator told the Negroes seated at the counter to get out. A tough grabbed a cup of coffee and struck one of us, George Raymond, sharply at the base of the skull with the cup, spilling coffee over him. As we started toward waiting-room seats a white tough jumped at me and beat me with his fists, yelling over and over, 'I'll kill him, I'll kill him!' About a dozen whites pummeled our group. They pushed us around and over counters and tables and kicked us through the door. We remained non-violent. In the street the mob tossed me into the air again and again, and kicked and beat me each time I struck the pavement.

We got a taxi to a Negro hotel. I know that 5 minutes later the chief of police and a patrolman arrived from city hall, less than a block away, and cleared streets and sidewalks with little trouble.

Thomas Gaither: I went to McComb last December first and informed the chief of police I was a CORE representative there to help bus riders due in a few hours. He said he agreed with my purpose and that he hoped to avoid a recurrence of violence.

Shortly before 1 p.m., when the riders were due, I tried to park near the bus station entrance, to get riders out as quickly as possible and lessen the chance of violence. I was ordered to move by the assistant police chief, who used very abusive language.

2. Smith and Gaither on McComb

About a dozen police made no effort to restrain whites who had begun to gather. There were at least 300 in the poolroom across the street. Others were standing at both ends of the stree where the station is located. The sheriff stood in the middle of the street talking with some of the toughs, and farther on a policeman talked with men in cowboy hats and high-top boots.

The bus came; the group got off, went into the station for about 1 minute, came out and, as I approached in my car, got into my car. They were not in the station long enough for the mob to organize there.

The mob numbered 500 to 800 or pretty near a thousand. Even if the 11 to 13 policeman on hand wanted to maintain order, it was impossible. There were no extra police. We drove away.

The riders were leaving McComb at 3:15 that afternoon. We went back to the station. The mob was still around, police directing traffic and doing nothing else. Luckily the bus arrived as we got there. The riders were allowed to buy tickets and got on the bus immediately. Sticks and bottles were thrown at my car.

The next morning some McComb students expelled from high school after civil rights activities, who had gone to Jackson, were to arrive at McComb bus station. Again, I checked with the chief of police. Again, about 10 minutes before the students' arrival about 10:55, I was not allowed to park nearby. The officer indicated that no concession would be made for me whether the riders' safety was at stake or not. I parked in a nearby parking lot. The mob began to gather around the car. There were about 200-300 in the poolroom.

When the bus arrived the young people of McComb went into the bus station. While they were there about 20 whites with pipes, bricks and brass knuckles surrounded my car and cursed. A friend, who had come with me, was in the station looking after the young people.

The whites beat on my car for about a minute and a half until a policeman, standing about 50 feet away, came over and said to them, 'Boys, that's not so nice.' They went across the street and the young people got into my car. As never before, bottles, bricks and all kinds of things were thrown at my car. Some bystanders were also hit. We made it out at a pretty rapid rate and luckily had a green light, or we might have had serious trouble.

There isn't any question in my mind that the police of McComb are not acting in good faith when they say they are going to protect the rights of citizens.

I have seen Jackson police continually violate the rights of citizens in interstate travel, at the terminals in Jackson. I have seen police arrest peaceful protestors, while at the same time ignoring mobs intending violence.

I also note from my experience in the community that police dogs have been used in many cases to break up peaceful demonstrations. It has not been a policy of the Jackson police to protect the rights of citizens. Rather, the police department has been an agency for inforcing segregation and discrimination, and for intimidation.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Frank Nelson: police beating in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Frank Nelson is 23, white; scholarship student in engineering at Cooper Union, New York City; graduate, 1959. Since employed as an engineer.

Background: Early in August, 1961, Frank Nelson, George Blevins and John Dolan, all white, were in New Orleans after serving 40 days in the Parchman, Mississippi prison as Freedom Riders. They awaited returning to Jackson August 14, for the setting of their retrial dates. In New Orleans, they stayed at the home of a Negro minister, and on the evening of August 12, went with him for dinner to the home of a Negro member of New Orleans CORE. About 8 p.m., guests, hostess and her family awaited dinner.

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Frank Nelson: At about 8 p.m. there was a knock on the door. Several police entered, said they'd had complaints that whites and Negroes were together creating a disturbance, found none and left. Soon after about 6 other police walked in and when we asked them to leave, they refused. They had no warrant; they told us to come with them. We asked if they had the right to take us out of a private home. They said we had no rights; that when they say come, we'd better come.

At a police station we were charged with no visible means of support, though we had money.

We were put in a van with another prisoner. When he got violent toward us we realized this was apparently a put-up job. When the van stopped at another police station the man yelled and swung at my friends. We remained non-violent. Police opened the van door and came in, swinging blackjacks and yelling. I managed to slide onto a step and onto the ground outside. An officer grabbed me by the collar, beat me on the head with his blackjack and yelled, "He's trying to escape."

John Dolan was thrown out of the wagon and landed face-down on the ground, dazed. An officer jumped from the van onto John, luckily just grazing him.

The police made the 3 of us stand facing a wall and hit us with blackjacks. I was struck along the back and lower side at least 10 times. About 20 police were watching.

We were taken upstairs in the station to be photographed, finger-printed and questioned. The officer who had hit George Blevins asked about the blood on George's shirt; George said he had a head wound. The officer grabbed George by the hair, said 'where', felt with unclean hands into the cut and tore it open; later George had 4 stitches. This officer told me he would kill me if he

saw me again in the city.

John Dolan was questioned in another room. I could see the questioning officer hitting John with a blackjack, and putting his foot in John's stomach and groin, trying to get John to tell who was in New Orleans with us. Then we were taken to a hospital. We waited over an hour for attention.

After 2 days in jail we were charged with attempted assault, aggravated assault, attempted escape, and no visible means of support. We were acquitted of the latter; other charges have apparently been dropped.

Follow up on complaints to police & FBI

Lolis Elie, Negro CORE lawyer in New Orleans, has stated that nothing was done to officers participating in the beatings of Nelson, Blevins and Dolan. Elie also states that with the exception of this beating there has not been a great deal of police brutality in connection with civil rights in New Orleans.

Testify in Hopewell's OCC March

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New Yor!
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Frank Nelson at Poplarville, Miss.

Frank Nelson: white, 23, honor student at Cooper Union, New York City; 1959 graduate. An engineer; a member of CORE.

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On November 9, 1961, I went with 5 members of New Orleans CORE into lower Mississippi to test compliance with the ICC ruling at bus stations. In the evening 2 of the Negro girls with us went into the Poplarville bus station, empty but for a woman behind the counter and one policeman. After being served soft drinks, one of the girls sat down near the policeman, who grabbed the girls and took them to his pick-up truck. When I asked what he was going to do with them, he threatened me. We were taken to the jail, under arrest for disturbing the peace and obstructing an officer.

The girls were put in the cell once occupied by Mack Parker. Several days later we were bailed out.

About 50 Poplarville whites crowded the room behind the fire station at our trial November 13. The arresting officer testified he had wanted to kill me. In the courtroom, he tried several times to attack me, but was restrained by his friends. We were found guilty of disturbing the peace, and having previously posted $500 bond apiece, were about to leave. The district attorney, who meant to keep me in town overnight, now charged me with interfering with an officer. Our judge, also the mayor, observing the crowd's temper, found me innocent and told my lawyer to get me out of town quick. We all left immediately.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Henry Thomas

Henry Thomas, 20, of St. Augustine, Florida. A sophomore on scholarship at Howard University in Washington when, in May, 1961, he left to become active in civil rights. Now CORE field secretary.

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In January, 1962, in Huntsville, Alabama, I was active with college and high school students in sit-ins at downtown lunch counters. Police, who followed me everywhere, knew me and my car. Police said they followed me for my safety and I believe this to be generally true.

On the 15th, my car was parked downtown, near a sit-in, with police nearby, and one near the car. My car battery was tampered with and the car had a strange odor. The policeman said he had seen no one near my car. Later, I started the car with a booster battery and drove on, with 2 students. Someone had put mustard gas, or oil of mustard, in the seat of the car. It was stinging and burning me very badly. Police, who followed, refused to take me to a hospital. Students in another car did. I was hospitalized for a day and a half, under sedation. Police apprehended no one, but impounded my car and clothes, which they refused to return. I flew to New York for additional medical attention.

On January 22, Marshall Kieth, 27, white, a techinical writer at the Redstone Arsenal who had joined CORE in sit-ins, was at home reading. At midnight two men entered, stuck a gun in his back, blindfolded him, took him to a remote part of town, partially stripped him, beat him and sprayed him with oil of mustard. Kieth got to a nearby home; police were summoned. Kieth was hospitalized in much pain. He had grown up in Huntsville; his parents, he told me, had received threatening phone calls. To protect them, and because he could not bear the harassment, Kieth left Huntsville to take up his life elsewhere, and left us no forwarding address. No one was apprehended in Kieth's beating.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Charles McLaurin, Jackson, Miss. Active in civil rights about a year.

Background: The Mississippi State Fair was held at Jackson in October, 1961. Commonly the first 5 Fair days are for whites, the last 3, when the Fair is shabby, for Negroes. Negroes had organized a boycott of Negro Days. There were 6 pickets.

McLaurin: On the 16th of October, 1961 fourteen of us were at the Fair grounds to see if the boycott was a success. We asked people going in if they knew about the boycott, if they felt they should take second best, if they knew they were paying for leftovers. Police gathered around us yelling vulgar language and told us to go on. They arrested 7 of us before we had a chance to move. Then police came toward the Fair entrance with 3 police dogs, they went up the hill with the dogs, running people away from the Fair. One dog got loose and chased people on his own. There were about 300 or 400 people there in front of a band. I heard a dog attacked and bit a man who was hospitalized.

We were put in the paddy wagon and at the Jackson jail charged with breach of the peace. I was in jail 3 days. The mattress was black with dirt. Court found me guilty, fined me $500 and sentenced me to 6 months. The case was appealed. I was bonded out at $500. I think I was arrested for speaking out against segregation.

In the past, police have not used police dogs to break up peaceful demonstrations, but to frighten Negroes. Police have brought dogs to neighborhoods in Jackson where students live, and near schools, to frighten Negroes.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Eric Weinberger

Eric Weinberger, (white) 30 of Norwich, Connecticut. In December, 1961 he went to Brownsville, Tennessee to teach unemployed sharecroppers, evicted from their land after attempting to register to vote, to make leather tote bags and thus earn some money.

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During January, I taught some of the sharecroppers to make tote bags, and after an absence returned to Brownsville on Monday evening, February 27, to continue teaching. Two days later police went to the home of Negroes with whom I was staying and questioned them about me. On Friday, March 3, Jeff Gordon and I started to drive to Memphis to get materials for the bags. We had gone about 4 blocks when sheriff's men told us to drive to the courthouse. There, we explained why we were in Brownsville. They told us we would have to spend the night in jail, and refused to say why.

We refused to move and when police grabbed us we went limp. We were dragged out of the courthouse, heads bouncing on the concrete steps, stuffed in a police car and taken to jail. After about 3 hours in a cell police came to fingerprint us. They dragged Jeff out by a wrist clamp which is very painful and leaves the wrist torn. Because of the injustice of the proceedings I could not cooperate even to the degree of holding my fingers still for inking. I was beaten by Deputy Anderson and 4 others, some in blue uniform, some in plainclothes. The wrist clamp was screwed down to the screaming point and shaken. My fingers were bent back, my pants torn or slashed off, and a high voltage electric probe applied. During the beating on Friday, I passed out 2 or 3 times, but was revived each time by slaps so that the torture could continue.

On Saturday, with the sheriff present, I was again dragged from the cell, and tied face down on the floor in an adjacent cell. The wrist cuff was applied again, plus pliers to hold the fingers. We were released about noon on Monday.

Representatives of the Justice Department asked me for a statement concerning the brutalities. Being uninterested in exacting punishment, I declined to give such a statement.

On March 8 I was arrested in Brownsville and accused of speeding, resisting arrest, failure to obey an officer and disorderly conduct. At my trial on March 9, charges were dropped except that for speeding, for which I was fined $50. Believing myself innocent, I refused to pay the fine and went to jail to serve it out at $2 a day. I fasted for two weeks in protest, and at the end of that time it was arranged that I be released.

In conjunction with Eric Weinberger's testimony, Odell Sanders, sharecropper of Brownsville, Tennessee in Haywood County, testified on reprisals suffered by Negroes there after their attempts to register to vote, and on their current situation.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Robert McAfee Brown, Auburn Professor of Systematic Theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. A Freedom Rider.

Dr. Brown: Last summer, our group of bus riders -- 5 white ministers including myself, 3 Negroes, and 2 rabbis -- testing the ICC ruling, arrived in Sumter, South Carolina. We integrated the Grayhound terminal without incident. During the entire day in Sumter, wherever we went, to church, to restaurants, we had courteous and good police protection. At 12:30 a.m., when the bus left, the police were at the station for our protection.

Later on our trip, at the air terminal at Tallahassee, Florida, our group waited hours during the afternoon and into the evening for the restaurant to open. After dark an ugly looking mob gathered outside the terminal. Local police did not allow them inside the building. They sat on their car fenders glaring at us through the plateglass walls. When the mob increased in size, state police augmented our protection by local police. There was no violence against us.

When the terminal closed at midnight, state police escorted us 5 miles to the Negro church where we slept; there was a state police car outside the church through the night. Though we were protected from violence, we were arrested the next morning at the air terminal for unlawful assembly.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Genevieve Hughes, 29, of Chevy Chase, Md. Cornell graduate; CORE field secretary. (Unable to appear; testimony taken from recording by Miss Hughes).

On January 18, 1962, I went to Richmond, Kentucky, to help the CORE chapter there end segregation at lunch counters and in employment. After repeated unsuccessful negotiations with store owners, women of CORE sat briefly at counters asking for service. Later 4 women sat for 40 minutes at a drugstore counter. About 15 people, all quiet, gathered in the store. The police chief came in, asked the women to leave, and when they declined arrested them for breach of the peace because, he said, they were interfering with a man's business. The store owner said then and in court that the sit-in had not interrupted his business. On January 20 about 16 picked 3 drugstores.

The police chief refused protection, the mayor granted it. A crowd of about 30 gathered, apparently tipped-off by the police. Police asked each picketer his name and address. A Negro divinity student was struck repeatedly and knocked to the ground in the presence of police; a boy was struck. Police did not reprimand, send away or arrest the attackers. When the crowd grew, police made no effort to disperse it. We remained non-violent and broke up, according to plan, at 7 p.m.

Leaving the picket line, several of us were arrested for reckless driving. A threatening crowd awaited us inside and outside the police station. The mayor joked with the crowd. Afterwards, police escorted us to our cars. Later 2 women sit-inners were found guilty of breach of the peace, and others of Richmond CORE of reckless driving.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

James Flynn (white), former teacher at Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky. Now at Wisconsin State College, Whitewater, Wisconsin. (Testimony taken from a hand-written letter from him).

I was chairman of CORE at Richmond, Kentucky from November, 1960, to June, 1961. Job pressure was brought from the beginning of our organization. Police Chief Newland called on the employer of a young Negro minister friendly to us; the employer warned the minister that he might lose his job. The chief telephoned the minister's father to say that he would break up the next CORE meeting. Mayor Ed Wayman advised us to disband. The cook at the college cafeteria, mother of a CORE student, was fired.

My telephone calls were reported to the college president, Robert Martin. He forbade me to address student groups concerning CORE; he warned students that CORE activity would jeopardize their stay at Eastern. A white high-school teacher was told by her principal that city officials had called; that her job was in danger if she remained active; and she did not. President Martin told department heads to instruct subordinates not to participate. Fear of job pressure in the Negro community was strong, after insinuations by the police chief.

About Easter, 1961, after fruitless negotiation attempts with drugstore owners, I wrote a letter to the local paper proposing a boycott of discriminating businesses. I received a letter from the Mayor attempting to intimidate me. In May, 1961, we began picketing. When an unruly crowd of 70-90 whites gathered, the police chief appeared, did not disperse the crowd, and left. Rocks were thrown at us. Again, on a picket line, a local man grabbed me, put his fingers in my eyes. The police chief stood a few steps away. There was no arrest.

I had arranged an interview with Vice-president Lyndon Johnson, who was to address commencement on June 1, 1961. This made college president Martin very angry; he refused to allow time for the interview. Considering my job at the college terminated, I had arranged to take my present position at Wisconsin. At 9 a.m. on June 1, I was driving out of town, extra slowly. I was arrested for speeding and held 6 hours at the jail, without being allowed to call an attorney. The charge of reckless driving was added. At 3 p.m. a judge, with the understanding that I was leaving Richmond for good, filed charges.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of Brenda Travis

Brenda Travis, 17, of McComb, Mississippi. She was born there and until recently has lived there. Now in Talladega, Alabama, under six months parole forbidding her to take any part in civil rights activities, she is unable to appear at the hearing. Her story is told by Robert Moses, of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who participated in some of the events leading to Brenda Travis' arrests.

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On August 30, 1961, Brenda Travis, with 2 friends, at the McComb bus station, bought tickets to Kentwood, Louisiana, and sat down on a bench in the "white" section. Told to move on, Brenda declined, was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. She was given 6 months in jail, fined $200; bond, $1,000.

Although Brenda, then 16, was a minor, she spent the month of September in jail, awaiting bond. She was allowed visitors 3 days a week. Little air came into the cell from a small opening in the wall; Brenda could look out through this opening by standing on a bed. The cell, where she was alone most of the time, was filthy and hot. She had one grimy sheet. The food was without seasoning and half-cooked.

On September 30, Brenda was bonded out. She went to her high school to see her principal who told her she could not return to school because she had been in jail. The principal told Brenda her school record had been removed, and that he did not know where it was.

Friends of Brenda's, students, had gathered at the school to learn the outcome of her interview. 115 students then decided to walk in protest to the Masonic Temple, then the 2 miles to downtown McComb. They then started out for Magnolia, about 8 miles away, but turned around and at the McComb city hall tried to hold a prayer meeting. Lined up for prayer, all were arrested. Later, all but 15 over 18 years of age, were released. Brenda was among the 15 held in jail.

On their return to school 115 students were asked to sign a slip stating they would not participate in any further civil rights demonstrations. Only those who signed the slip would be allowed to continue at school. All refused, and were in effect expelled. They were told they could not receive public education anywhere in Mississippi.

After 2 days in jail, Brenda was told that she was to be taken to see a lawyer. Actually, without her mother's knowledge and without charge or trial, she was taken to the Oakley Training School for Colored Girls in Raymond, Mississippi. Brenda was in this training school for 6 months and 3 weeks. She has called it a teen-age prison. Her room, shared with 3 others, was decent; the

food, often crawling with maggots, terrible; inmates, when allowed out of their rooms, were watched, and were locked in at 6 in the evening.

Brenda had been an A to B student in high school. The training school had classes only through the 9th grade; Brenda was ready for the 10th. She attended one class in home economics. Friends sent her a 20-volume encyclopedia. She had no other books.

When a busload of Brenda's friends set out from McComb, in a jolly mood, to visit her, the bus was joined by county and state highway patrolmen, their cars forming a convoy around the bus. At the destination there were the police with dogs, rifles and tear gas. Police cursed the bus driver and subsequently took away his license.

Brenda would still be at the reform school, (she feared until her 21st birthday), but for the efforts of Dr. Herman Einsman of Talledega College, who heard of her case, visited her judge and with difficulty persuaded the judge to release Brenda, on the 19th of April, in his custody. Brenda is now living in Talledega with Dr. Einsman and his wife.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

ATTN: Marvin Rich

Summary of the testimony of C.D. King

C.D. King, Albany, Georgia. Attorney in civil rights cases; the only Negro attorney in this area of Georgia.

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Early in March, 1962, I appeared before the Dougherty County Superior Court in Albany with 4 clients, to answer charges of conspiracy to commit breach of the peace. Court was in session, the judge on the bench. My clients, Charles Sherrod and Charles Jones Negro, and Robert Zellner and Thomas Hayden, white, with Mrs. Hayden, took seats in the second row from the front. A deputy sheriff asked them to move to the rear. As they got up to do so the sheriff pushed Sherrod with force to the floor and dragged him on the floor to the rear. Two officers then seized Zellner, sitting in the rear, by the trousers and the collar and dragged him from the courtroom, with much bumping and confusion at the revolving door. While Zellner was on the floor in the hall, he was hit. Mrs. Hayden was dragged over 3 or 4 seats and carried into a room behind the court. All this while the judge sat on the bench watching and never said a word.

Mr. King testifies concerning mass arrests in Albany, Georgia. He gives instances of lack of police protection for peaceful demonstrators there. He also testifies that on Saturday, April 28, 1962, 29 Negroes who stood before the Albany city hall in silent protest against the killing of a Negro, were arrested, 3 minutes after their arrival, for disorderly conduct. Bond, $200 each; sentence, 30 days or $200 fine. Their case is being appealed.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

A year ago, on May 24, 27 of us in two buses arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, the first in Jackson to test the Boynton decision of the U. S. Supreme Court desegregating terminal facilities in interstate commerce. We were met by about 50 police, with 3 police dogs. Almost immediately, we were all arrested -- some of us before we reached the door of the restaurant. The charge was breach of the peace. We went first to the local jail, then before the local court where we were found guilty, fined $200 and given suspended sentences of 2 months. We went to jail to work off our fines at the rate of $3 a day.

We were next in the Hinds County Jail, then the county prison farm, then the maximum security unit of the state prison at Parchman, the first of the 325 Freedom Riders to make this tour of Mississippi jails. Our being arrested was not extraordinary. Since the sit-ins in Greensboro, N. C., in February, 1960, more than 5,000 civil rights demonstrators have been arrested.

Parchman is a flat one-story building surrounded by a high chain-link fence topped with rolls of barbed wire. In the cell block our clothes were taken from us; we were given ill-fitted shorts; mattresses were taken away; we slept on the floor; in very hot weather, windows were closed and fans turned off. Most of the 325 riders were 39 days in jail, chiefly in Parchman.

Sentences reached 6 months for other riders. We decided to appeal; appeal bonds were first set at $500 for each of us, for many bond later reached $1,500, and for one, $2,000. We have all appeared before the county court for arraignment and most of us again for trial. Trials are still going on at the rate of 2 a day, 10 a week, and will continue for another month. This despite the Supreme Court ruling of last February 26: "We have settled beyond question that no state may require racial segregation of interstate and intrastate transportation facilities."

To pay bonds, and riders' travel costs to and from Hinds County court, CORE has spent privately more than $350,000. No bonding company was found that would give bond. In the best possible estimate -- there are no exact figures -- since the Greensboro sit-ins total demands for bonds of all kinds, cash and other, in civil rights cases have exceeded 2 million dollars.

May 25, 1962

Committee of Inquiry
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Att: Marvin Rich

Louis Lusky, attorney of Louisville, Kentucky

Louis Lusky: After the mass arrests in Jackson, Mississippi, last summer, and following convictions in the local court, no one was able to find a surety company in the state able or willing to write the appeal bonds. Official pressure on bonding companies was suspected but not proved. Efforts to raise bonds through an insurance company in Hartford, Conn., with branches in Mississippi, were to no avail. The Hartford company at first promised to write the bonds, but on the advice of one of their Mississippi representatives who said his local business would be ruined if it were known that his company had put up bond for Freedom Riders, Hartford officials refused bonding money. A large effort was made to find other bonding companies, without success.

Up to now, cash has been found as needed. Total cash requirements, astronomical, have been over $350,000.

MSS SEDFRE
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CORE CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, DESCRIPTIONS OF CORE'S DEPARTMENTS, ORGANIZATIONAL MANUAL

Box 2
Folder 7

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

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AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
July 2, 1958

Article 1. NAME: The name of this organization shall be the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Article 2. PURPOSES: CORE is a national membership organization with affiliated local groups, preferably interracial, working to abolish discrimination based on skin color, race, religion or national origin, and stressing direct nonviolent action. It shall represent the groups nationally and give voice to their convictions and to those of its national associate (contributing) members.

Article 3. MEMBERSHIP: National membership is of two kinds, Active and Associate (Contributing). Active membership is restricted to persons who join and actively participate in affiliated local groups, plus National Officers and Members of the National Action Committee. Through Conventions, Council meetings and National Action Committee meetings, Active members participate in the control and direction of the national organization.

Associate membership is defined to mean all persons supporting National CORE financially. Associate members do not participate in the direction of the organization, but may aid not only financially but in many other ways. The National Office Staff shall contact associate members to ask their assistance (such as letter writing, etc.) on action projects.

Local affiliated groups are free to grand membership other than active membership as they see fit, but the National Office is not obliged to add such members to its mailing list without an annual contribution of at least $1 per name in addition to the 10% tax on local income payable to the National Office.

RESTRICTION ON MEMBERSHIP: Active membership shall not be available to any individual who persists in violation of the CORE RULES FOR ACTION or attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

The National Action Committee, if it deems necessary, may hold a hearing on the eligibility for continued membership of any active member. If his membership in CORE is found to be in violation of this restriction, the National Action Committee shall then remove him from active membership and exclude him from participation in any affiliated group. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision by the National Action Committee to remove him from active membership, he shall have the right to file an appeal. Such appeal shall be heard at the next meeting of the National Council or Convention.

Article 4. THE OFFICERS: The elected officers shall consist of the following and among their duties shall be:

Chairman: to preside at Conventions and Council meetings, and to handle new appointments to the National Action Committee in consultation with the Committee.

Vice-Chairman: to preside in the absence of the chairman, and to take over duties delegated to him.

Secretary: to take the minutes at Council meetings and Conventions.

Treasurer: to handle funds, do bookkeeping, and make reports to the Convention, the National Council and the National Action Committee.

Field Representative: to travel on behalf of CORE, helping to interpret CORE to interested people, and to organize new groups. Field representatives are expected to attend the annual Convention.

The CORElator Editor shall be considered an Officer of CORE, but he shall be appointed by the National Action Committee.

Article 5. STAFF: All persons receiving a full-time salary from CORE are Staff Members and not Officers. Among such positions are:

Executive Secretary: He shall be responsible for office correspondence, group development, membership maintenance and recruitment (including fund-raising), program development, and the general supervision and coordination of the affiliated groups, the field representatives and field work.

Field Secretary: The primary functions of the Field Secretary shall be the formation of new CORE groups and the development of existing affiliated groups. He shall also have primary responsibility for national action projects such as workshops.

Article 6. THE CONVENTION shall meet annually to bring together delegates from affiliated groups. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer will be elected by a majority at this annual meeting. Field Representatives will be elected by a two-thirds vote (also see Article 7, National Council, on this point). Basic policy shall be made at the Convention. Affiliated groups shall be allowed one vote for each delegate up to a maximum of five votes. Members of interested groups may attend but shall not have voting power; they shall be given the privilege of the floor at the discretion of the presiding officer unless the delegates decide otherwise.

Article 7. NATIONAL COUNCIL. The Council shall be constituted of the national officers and one representative from each affiliated group. The Council shall handle matters of national policy and action between Conventions. The National Council is empowered to appoint additional field representatives provisionally as suitable persons become available. The Council shall meet at least once a year, and more often at the call of the Chairman.

Article 8. NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE. National officers and staff in the area of the national office, plus persons appointed by the National Chairman, shall constitute the National Action Committee. This Committee shall handle day-to-day decisions between Councils and Conventions, including matters of personnel and policy. The Committee meets on call of the Executive Secretary, but not less than ten times a year.

The National Action Committee shall be authorized to initiate and develop action programs and projects in the name of the National Organization. It may request participation of local groups in such projects. Such participation shall, however, be at the discretion of the local group.

Article 9. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. All decision at duly constituted meetings of the National Organization shall be by regular parliamentary procedure, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution.

Article 10. THE CORELATOR. This news bulletin shall be edited periodically, including articles from the member groups. It shall be mailed to affiliated groups, national associate members, and interested individuals.

Article 11. QUORUM. Those present at a Council, Convention, or National Action Committee meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Article 12. AFFILIATION: In order to apply for affiliation, a local action group must have been in existence at least one month and have ten or more members. Its application must be accompanied by the affiliation form and payment of the non-refundable $5 fee. It is understood that each group affiliating accepts the CORE Statement of Purpose, Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall have visited the prospective group and reported on it to the national organization before the group is considered for membership.

This information plus data in the affiliation form will then be transmitted by the Executive Secretary to the member group in time to be discussed by them prior to the Council or Convention considering the application. Such Council or Convention shall then make its decision. If no meeting of the National Council or Convention is scheduled for a date sufficiently close to the time an affiliation application is received, then the National Action Committee may consider the application. If it recommends positive action, such recommendation shall be transmitted by the National Office to the groups, and the affiliation is completed when two-thirds of the groups ratify the affiliation. If the National Office has not heard from a local group within six weeks after mailing the recommendation, an affirmative vote will be recorded unless the group has written and said that it needs more time, in which case an additional two weeks time shall be given.

DISAFFILIATION: Whenever it appears upon investigation that an affiliated group has ceased to carry on CORE-type action; has fallen in numerical strength below five members; fails to file reports with National CORE; takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; acts in violation of any part of this Constitution; fails to support National CORE by not remitting monies due for support of the National Office; or consistently takes a position on matters not directly pertaining to race relations -- such group may be suspended from National CORE by the National Action Committee. Such suspension shall be made permanent or revoked at the next Council or Convention unless such action is earlier ratified by referral to the other affiliated groups and a two-thirds vote of the groups replying within six weeks of the date of mailing.

Article 13. FINANCES: The fiscal year of National CORE shall start on June 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year. National CORE shall raise part of its funds through appeals to National Associate Members. Each affiliated local group shall pay $5 annual membership fee. In addition, each group shall pay 10% of its gross income to the central office, such amount to be payable within 30 days after the end of the local group's fiscal year.

All new groups shall adopt the same fiscal year as that of the National organization unless released from this requirement by the National Office.

Article 14. RATIFICATION. This Constitution has been ratified by a two-thirds vote of the 1958 Convention of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Article 15. CONSTITUTION OF AFFILIATED LOCAL GROUPS. All local groups shall operate under a Constitution. This Constitution shall, among other things, define the procedure for granting of active membership. It shall also limit such membership in accord with the limitation in Article 3 above, and shall guarantee that parliamentary procedure will be used in making decisions.

Article 16. AMENDMENTS: To amend the Constitution, a two-thirds vote of those present at a Convention, three-fourths at a National Council, or the approval of three-fourths of the affiliated groups between Conventions is required. Failure to reply within six weeks from date of mailing shall constitute approval of the proposed change. The decision to refer a proposed change to the local groups between Councils and Conventions shall rest with the National Action Committee.

# # #

CONSTITUTION

of

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality

as of July 3, 1960

X Peck
Conta
Robert
Robin
Haywood
X Farmer
~~X~~
X Rachlin
X Rich
X Carey
X McCain
X Colmon

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38

The 1960 CORE Convention, at the
ion of Henry Hodge, Vice Chairman,
ned that a new and more comprehen-
nstitution is to be prepared by
R. Oldham, National Chairman, and
Louis CORE group for submission
1961 Convention.

Article 1. NAME: The name of this organization shall be the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Article 2. PURPOSES: CORE is a national membership organization with affiliated local groups, preferably interracial, working to abolish discrimination based on skin color, race, religion or national origin, and stressing direct nonviolent action. It shall represent the groups nationally and give voice to their convictions and to those of its national associate (contributing) members.

Article 3. MEMBERSHIP: National membership is of two kinds, Active and Associate (Contributing). Active membership is restricted to persons who join and actively participate in affiliated local groups, plus National Officers and Members of the National Action Committee. Through Conventions, Council meetings and National Action Committee meetings, Active members participate in the control and direction of the national organization.

Associate membership is defined to mean all persons supporting National CORE financially. Associate members do not participate in the direction of the organization, but may aid not only financially but in many other ways. The National Office Staff shall contact associate members to ask their assistance (such as letter writing, etc.) on action projects.

Local affiliated groups are free to grant membership other than active membership as they see fit, but the National Office is not obliged to add such members to its mailing list without an annual contribution of at least $1 per name in addition to the 10% tax on local income payable to the National Office.

RESTRICTION ON MEMBERSHIP: Active membership shall not be available to any individual who persists in violation of the CORE RULES FOR ACTION or attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

The National Action Committee, if it deems necessary, may hold a hearing on the eligibility for

mbership of any active member. If his mem-
ORE is found to be in violation of this re-
he National Action Committee shall then re-
m active membership and exclude him from par-
n any affiliated group. Within thirty (30)
eceipt of the decision by the National Action
remove him from active membership, he shall
ht to file an appeal. Such appeal shall be
next meeting of the National Council or

THE OFFICERS: The elected officers shall
he following and among their duties shall be:

o preside at Conventions and Council meet-
handle new appointments to the National Act-
e in consultation with the Committee.

n: to preside in the absence of the chair-
take over duties delegated to him.

to take the minutes at Council meetings and

to handle funds, do bookkeeping, and make
he Convention, the National Council and the
ion Committee.

resentative: to travel on behalf of CORE,
nterpret CORE to interested people, and to
groups. Regional representatives are ex-
tend the annual Convention.

Elator Editor shall be considered an Officer
he shall be appointed by the National Action

STAFF: All persons receiving a full-time
CORE are Staff Members and not Officers.
positions are:

ecretary: He shall be responsible for office
ce, group development, membership maintenance
ent (including fund-raising), program devel-
he general supervision and coordination of the
roups, the regional representatives and field

Field Secretary: The primary functions of the Field Secretary shall be the formation of new CORE groups and the development of existing affiliated groups. He shall also have primary responsibility for national action projects such as workshops.

Article 6. THE CONVENTION: shall be constituted of the National Officers and delegates from the affiliated groups, and shall meet annually. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer will be elected by a majority at this annual meeting. Regional Representatives will be elected by a two-thirds vote (also see Article 7, National Council, on this point). Basic policy shall be made at the Convention. Affiliated groups shall be allowed one vote for each delegate up to a maximum of five votes. Members of interested groups may attend but shall not have voting power; they shall be given the privilege of the floor at the discretion of the presiding officer unless the delegates decide otherwise.

Article 7. NATIONAL COUNCIL: The Council shall be constituted of the National Officers and one representative from each affiliated group. The Council shall handle matters of national policy and action between Conventions. The National Council is empowered to appoint additional regional representatives provisionally as suitable persons become available. The Council shall meet at least once a year, and more often at the call of the Chairman.

Article 8. NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE: The National Action Committee shall consist of National Officers in the area of the National Office and Staff, plus not more than five persons appointed by the National Chairman with the consent of the majority of the following: National Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Secretary, ~~Community Relations Director~~ and Field Director. The Staff will be limited to three votes, to be cast by the Executive Staff in order of seniority; that is, the three persons with highest seniority. Appointees of the National Chairman shall serve immediately upon appointment and shall be approved or removed by the next succeeding Council

on. At any Council or Convention appointees
the National Action Committee may be removed
ty vote. This Committee shall handle day-to-
ns between Councils and Conventions, includ-
of personnel and policy. The Committee meets
the Executive Secretary, or the National Chair-
t less than ten times a year.
tional Action Committee shall be authorized
and develop action programs and projects in
the National Organization. It may request
on of local groups in such projects. Such
on shall, however, be at the discretion of the
.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE: The National
mmittee shall consist of individuals who will
prestige and influence to promote the growth
of CORE. Membership shall be conferred by
of the Council, Convention, or the National
ittee.
s may be removed by the action of the Council
on.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE: All decisions at
tuted meetings of the National Organization
regular parliamentary procedure, except as
pecifically modified in this Constitution.

THE CORELATOR: This news bulletin shall be
odically, including articles from the member
shall be mailed to affiliated groups, nation-
e members, and interested individuals.

QUORUM: Those present at the Council, Con-
National Action Committee meeting shall con-
uorum.

AFFILIATION: In order to apply for affilia-
al action group must have been in existence
e month and have ten or more members. Its
must be accompanied by the affiliation form

and payment of the non-refundable $10. fee. It is understood that each group affiliating accepts the CORE Statement of Purpose, Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall have visited the prospective group and reported on it to the national organization before the group is considered for membership.

This information plus data in the affiliation form will then be transmitted by the Executive Secretary to the member groups in time to be discussed by them prior to the Council or Convention considering the application. In the case of a metropolitan area, where a new group applies and one or more CORE groups is already affiliated, this information shall include a statement, if any, from any existing CORE group in the area. Such Council or Convention shall then make its decision. If no meeting of the National Council or Convention is scheduled for a date sufficiently close to the time an affiliation application is received, then the National Action Committee may consider the application. If it recommends positive action, such recommendation shall be transmitted by the National Office to the groups, and the affiliation is completed when two-thirds of the groups ratify the affiliation. If the National Office has not heard from a local group within six weeks after mailing the recommendation, an affirmative vote will be recorded unless the group has written and said that it needs more time, in which case an additional two weeks time shall be given.

DISAFFILIATION: Whenever it appears upon investigation that an affiliated group has ceased to carry on CORE-type action; has fallen in numerical strength below five members; fails to file reports with National CORE; takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; acts in violation of any part of this Constitution; fails to support National CORE by not remitting monies due for support of the National Office; or consistently takes a position on matters not directly pertaining to race relations -- such group may be suspended from National CORE by the National Action Committee.

Such suspension shall be made permanent or revoked at the next Council or Convention unless such action is earlier ratified by referral to the other affiliated groups and a two-thirds vote of the groups replying within six weeks of the date of mailing.

Article 14. FINANCES: The fiscal year of National CORE shall start on June 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year. National CORE shall raise part of its funds through appeals to National Associate Members. Each affiliated local group shall pay $10 annual affiliation fee. In addition, each group shall pay 10% of its gross income to the central office, such amount to be payable within 30 days after the end of the local group's fiscal year.

All new groups shall adopt the same fiscal year as that of the National Organization unless released from this requirement by the National Office.

Article 15. RATIFICATION: This Constitution has been ratified by a two-thirds vote of the 1958 Convention of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Article 16. CONSTITUTION OF AFFILIATED LOCAL GROUPS: All local groups shall operate under a Constitution. This Constitution shall, among other things, define the procedure for granting of active membership. It shall also limit such membership in accord with the limitation in Article 3 above, and shall guarantee that parliamentary procedure will be used in making decisions.

3 Article 17. AMENDMENTS: To amend the Constitution, a two-thirds vote of those present at a Convention, three-fourths at a National Council, or the approval of three-fourths of the affiliated groups between Conventions is required. Failure to reply within six weeks from date of mailing shall constitute approval of the proposed change. The decision to refer a proposed change to the local groups between Councils and Conventions shall rest with the National Action Committee.

September 4, 1961

REVISED CONSTITUTION
CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Article I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and shall be abbreviated as CORE.

Article II. Purposes and Nature

Section 1. The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct action methods.

Section 2. CORE is a national multiracial membership organization composed of affiliated local groups, and of direct national individual associate (contributing) members. It shall represent the local groups and associate members on a national level and give voice to their convictions and ideals.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any person holding active membership in any affiliated local group, all National Officers and members of the National Action Committee are active members.

Section 2. Any person who supports national CORE financially is a national associate member unless he wishes to be considered only a contributor.

Section 3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who (a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; (b) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or (c) attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

Section 4. The National Action Committee, as it deems necessary, may hold a hearing on the eligibility for continued membership of any member. If his membership in CORE is found to be in violation of the restriction contained in this article, the National Action Committee shall then remove him from membership and exclude him from participation in National and local CORE groups. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision by the National Action Committee to remove him from active membership, he shall have the right to file an appeal to the next meeting of the National Council or Convention, and the decision of the Council or Convention shall be final.

Article IV. Affiliations

Section 1. Local action groups may be affiliated by the Annual Convention, the National Council, or the National Action Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local group must have been in existence at least one month and have ten members. Its application must be accompanied by the affiliation form, and an acceptable constitution, and payment of a non-refundable ten dollars fee. Each affiliating group shall be known as Committee of Racial Equality and shall be abbreviated CORE, or as a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and each group must accept the CORE Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the national organization before affiliation.

In the case of a metropolitan area, where a new group applies and one or more CORE groups is already affiliated, the existing CORE group(s) shall be given an opportunity to make a statement relating to the application for affiliation of the new group.

Section 2. National CORE, or any of its affiliated chapters, may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires National CORE or any of its chapters to relinquish their autonomy.

Article V. Disaffiliation

Section 1. Local groups may be disaffiliated by the National Action Committee if the group has ceased to carry on CORE-type action; fails to file reports with National CORE; takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; acts in violation of this constitution; fails to support National CORE by not remitting monies due; or consistently takes position on matters not directly pertaining to race relations.

Section 2. Such suspension may be appealed to the next National Council meeting or Convention.

Article VI. Officers and Duties

Section 1. (a) The National officers of CORE shall be: Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by the Convention, and the COREIator Editor. (b) There shall be four regional officers elected by the Convention.

Section 2. Duties of the Offiers:

(a) Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all Conventions and Council meetings. He shall appoint all committees at the National Council and Annual Convention, and he shall be ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee.

(b) First and Second Vice-Chairman: The First Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman. They shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the Chairman.

(c) Secretary: The Secretary shall be responsible for keeping a record of all Council meetings and Conventions.

(d) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for handling all funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. He shall make regular reports to the National Action Committee, the National Council, and present a general report covering receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year to the Annual Convention.

(e) Regional Officers: There shall be no more than four Regional Officers, to be elected by the Convention. One each from the East, the Midwest, South and Western Regions shall be elected. Only active members of affiliated CORE groups shall be eligible for election. They shall travel on behalf of CORE, helping to interpret CORE to interested people and to organize new groups. They shall have a vote at the Convention and be privileged to attend National Council Meetings.

(f) COREIator Editor: The COREIator Editor shall edit the official news bulletin of CORE and be responsible for distribution to affiliated groups, associate members and interested individuals.

Article VII. Nominations and Elections

Section 1. The Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer and Regional Officers shall be elected by the Annual Convention. The COREIator Editor shall be appointed by the National Action Committee.

Section 2. Nominations for the officers to be elected at the Annual Convention shall be made by a nominating committee and by nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot and by a majority of votes cast.

Article VIII. The Convention

Section 1. The Convention shall be composed of the National officers and delegates from affiliated groups.

Section 2. The Convention shall meet annually.

Section 3. All affiliated groups shall have one vote at the Convention for each delegate present, but no affiliated group shall have more than five votes.

Section 4. The Convention is the highest governing body in CORE.

Article IX. National Council

Section 1. The National Council shall be constituted of the National Officers and one representative from each affiliated group.

Section 2. The National Council shall handle matters of national policy and action between conventions.

Section 3. The National Council is empowered to fill vacancies in office and shall meet at least once a year, and more often at the call of the Chairman or one-third of the affiliated locals. The call must include reasons for calling the meeting and a tentative agenda and must be issued at least thirty days prior to the day of the meeting.

Article X. National Action Committee

Section 1. The National Action Committee shall consist of the National Officers, the National Director, department heads, the field secretary present with greatest seniority and not more than six persons appointed by the National Chairman. Appointees shall serve for two years upon consent of two-thirds of the following: Vice-Chairmen, Secretary, Treasurer, National Director and department heads. Appointees shall be confirmed by the next Convention. At any Convention an appointee may be removed by the Convention.

Section 2. This Committee shall meet at the call of the National Director or the National Chairman. The Committee shall meet not less than ten times a year, and shall be the governing body of CORE between Council meetings and Conventions.

Article XI. National Advisory Committee

Section 1. The National Advisory Committee shall consist of individuals who will lend their advice, prestige and influence to promote the growth and welfare

of CORE.

Section 2. Membership shall be conferred by either the Council, Convention, or the National Action Committee. Members may be removed by action of the Council or Convention.

Article XII. Staff

Section 1. The staff shall consist of all persons receiving full-time salary from CORE.

Section 2. The National Action Committee shall appoint a National Director, who shall be the chief executive officer of CORE and be responsible for direction and coordination of staff and program.

Section 3. All other professional staff personnel shall be appointed by the National Action Committee on recommendation of the National Director.

Section 4. Department heads shall be: (a) Membership Director; (b) Community Relations Director; and (c) Field Director.

Article XIII. Parliamentary Procedure

All decisions at duly constituted meetings of the National organization shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution, and the Chairman shall appoint a parliamentarian at Conventions and Council meetings.

Article XIV. Quorum

A Quorum for the transaction of business at a Council or Convention shall consist of not fewer than one-third of the delegates seated at the Council or Convention. This rule may be suspended by the Chairman. All business considered when this rule is suspended may be reconsidered by a simple majority vote when there is a regular quorum.

Article XV. Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the National Organization shall commence on June 1st of each year and end on May 31st of the following calendar year.

Section 2. All local affiliated groups shall have the same fiscal year as the National Organization.

Section 3. Each affiliated local group shall pay a $10.00 annual affiliation fee and ten per cent of its gross income to the National Organization within thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

Article XVI. Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates present and voting at the Annual Convention.

Section 2. This Constitution and any amendments thereto shall become effective immediately upon adoption unless otherwise provided in the amendment.

Article XVII. Constitution of Local Groups

Section 1. Each local group shall operate under a constitution that may not be in conflict with the National Constitution.

Section 2. Local constitutions shall define the process for granting active and associate membership. (a) Active membership must be approved by not less than a majority vote of the members of a local group. (b) An active member must have an understanding of the nature of CORE and the Rules for Action.

######

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of the

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

revised July, 1964

Article I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and shall be abbreviated as CORE.

Article II. Purposes and Nature

Section 1. The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish discrimination based upon skin color, race, religion or national origin, stressing nonviolent, direct action methods.

Section 2. CORE is a national multiracial membership organization composed of affiliated chapters, and of direct national individual associate (contributing) members. It shall represent the affiliated chapters and associate members on a national level and give voice to their convictions and ideals.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Any person holding active membership in any affiliated chapter, all National Officers and members of the National Action Council are active members.

Section 2. Any person who supports national CORE financially is a national associate member unless he wishes to be considered only a contributor.

Section 3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who:
a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE;
b) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or
c) attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations.

Section 4. a) The National Action Council or its Steering Committee may hold a hearing on the eligibility for continued membership of any active member and shall be empowered to make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the conduct of such a hearing.
b) At least two weeks prior to such a hearing, the National Director must inform the active member in writing of the charges against him and must request a written statement from the member and from the chapter of which he is a member. The said member shall have the right to present testimony and witnesses in his behalf.
c) If his membership in CORE is found to be in violation of the restrictions contained in this article, the Steering Committee or the National Action Council shall remove him from membership and exclude him from participation in national and local CORE groups. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision by the Steering Committee or National Action Council to remove him from membership, he shall have the right to file notice of appeal in writing to the National Chairman at the National CORE Office and make his appeal to the National Action

Council if excluded by the Steering Committee, or to the Convention if excluded by the National Action Council, and the decision of the Convention shall be final.

Section 5. Any active member removed from an affiliated chapter by that chapter for whatever reason has the right first to appeal that ruling to the Regional Action Council of the region where the chapter is located, and may then further appeal such removal to the Steering Committee, then to the next meeting of the National Action Council, and then to the Convention, whose decision shall be final. The Regional Action Council must inform the affiliated chapter of its intent to hold such a hearing and must request a written statement and presentation of witnesses from the affiliated chapter.

Article IV. Affiliation

Section 1. Local action groups may be affiliated by the annual Convention, the National Action Council, or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local action group must: 1) give written notice to the Director of Organization of intent to organize and apply for affiliation as a CORE chapter; 2) operate for ninety (90) days following the filing of the notice of this intent; and 3) have at least ten (10) active members. Its application for affiliation must be accompanied by the affiliation form, an acceptable constitution, and payment of a non-refundable ten dollar fee. Before the National Action Council or the Steering Committee may consider such an application for affiliation, it must have a report and recommendation in writing from the Director of Organization. The National Action Council or Steering Committee must take action on the application within sixty (60) days after the receipt of the application for affiliation. Any local action group which applies for affiliation is to receive a written copy of the report submitted by the National Office, stating whether affiliation has been recommended or not. If affiliation is not recommended, the report should state clearly why and should offer suggestions for correction. Once affiliation has been denied, the local action group shall have the right to request another visit from a Field Secretary. If the visit is not granted within three months after the request, the local action group shall have the right to appeal to the National Action Council.

Section 2. Each affiliating group shall be known as the Committee of Racial Equality and shall be abbreviated as CORE, or a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and each group must accept the CORE Rules for Action and the national CORE constitution. At least one representative of National CORE shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the Director of Organization before affiliation.

Section 3. In the case of a city where a local action group applies for affiliation and one or more CORE chapters is already affiliated, the existing CORE chapter(s) shall be given the opportunity to make a statement and present witnesses relating to the application for affiliation of the new group, and the new group may be affiliated only by a 2/3 majority of those members voting at a meeting of the National Action Council or by the National Convention.

Section 4. National CORE, or any of its affiliated chapters, may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires National CORE or any of its chapters to relinquish their autonomy.

Article V. Disaffiliation and Suspension

Section 1. An affiliated local chapter may be disaffiliated by the Steering Committee or the National Action Council if: the chapter has ceased to carry on nonviolent direct action; or takes action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action; or acts in violation of the local or national Constitution; or acts in violation of the by-laws of the national organization; or fails to follow the duly authorized instructions of the National Action Council, the Steering Committee, or the National Director; or falls below ten active members; or consistently takes positions on matters not directly pertaining to the civil rights struggle for justice and human dignity.

Section 2. Such disaffiliation by the Steering Committee may be appealed to the next meeting of the National Action Council and then to the convention, and such disaffiliation by the National Action Council may be appealed to the next convention. The decision of the convention shall be final.

Section 3. An affiliated chapter may be suspended by the National Director acting upon the unanimous instruction of the National Chairman and the National Vice-Chairmen for any one or more of the following reasons: 1) violation of the CORE Rules for Action; 2) acts in violation of the local constitution, national constitution or by-laws; 3) failure to follow the duly authorized instructions of the National Action Council, Steering Committee, or the National Director; 4) consistently takes positions on matters not directly pertaining to the civil rights struggle for justice and dignity. If the National Chairman or either of the National Vice-Chairmen are members of the chapter in question, his vote shall not be necessary to instruct the National Director regarding suspension of that affiliated chapter. Such suspension shall be in effect until the next meeting of the National Action Council or its Steering Committee, but shall in no case exceed a period of thirty (30) days. The suspension may be extended for a maximum of an additional thirty (30) days by the National Action Council or its Steering Committee. During the term of such a suspension, the chapter shall engage in no public activities and make no public statements without the written consent of the National Director.

Section 4. Any affiliated local chapter upon failure for two years to submit constitutional assessments due national CORE shall be declared delinquent and ineligible to vote at convention.

Article VI. Trusteeship

Section 1. An affiliated local chapter may be placed under trusteeship: 1) when requested by a majority of the governing board of that chapter or by petition of 30% of the active members of the chapter; or 2) when a chapter, in a public activity has acted in violation of the CORE Rules for Action; or 3) when a chapter has come under the domination of a group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; or 4) where the officers or members of the chapter are so divided as to be unable to conduct the affairs of the chapter; or 5) where the finances of the chapter are negligently handled, or there is a misuse of funds, or the finances of the chapter are not kept in accordance with reasonable bookkeeping practices.

Section 2. Such trusteeship may be invoked, following a hearing, by a 2/3 vote of the Steering Committee or by a majority of the National Action Council upon the written recommendation of the National Director. At least two weeks prior to the hearing, the chapter must be presented in writing with the charges. The chapter shall have the right to present testimony and witnesses in its own behalf at this hearing.

Section 3. The trustee shall be the National Director and he may appoint any deputy or deputies to act in his place and stead. The trustee shall:

a) have and assume all the powers of all the officers of said chapter as set forth in the chapter constitution, or any by-laws, or any other empowering document of said chapter; and in order to carry out said duty, he shall keep all necessary records and accounts and appoint such necessary assistants as to assist him to carry out these functions; and expend necessary funds for such purpose;
b) be empowered to request the Steering Committee to terminate the terms of any officers of the chapter and to conduct elections in the chapter, under such terms and conditions as may be determined with due regard to the preservation of all rights of the members of said chapter;
c) demand that all membership lists, records, books of accounts, bank books, and cash and other assets of said chapter be turned over to the National Director and that the present holders of them shall sign or execute any and all documents and assignments necessary for the National Director to carry out his duties hereunder;
d) use full power to preserve the assets of said chapter, pay all its debts now or in the future and to collect sums due and owing from all sources either from members or otherwise, to receive all gifts or donations, whether in money or property, and to deposit or place same in a bank of his own choosing, and in his name as Trustee; that he shall dispense all necessary sums in his capacity as Trustee. The authorization for the disposition of all chapter funds shall only be at the direction of the National Director;
e) advise with and make recommendations to the Steering Committee as to any problems existing and the extent to which he has received or failed to receive all necessary cooperation to carry out his duties hereunder.

Section 4. Such trusteeship shall last for ninety (90) days from the date of the resolution instituting the trusteeship unless sooner terminated by the Steering Committee or the National Action Council upon the recommendation of the National Director. At the first and each subsequent meeting of the National Action Council following the imposition of the trusteeship, it must be submitted for National Action Council action, and the chapter shall have the right to present testimony and witnesses.

Article VII. Officers and Duties

Section 1. The national officers of CORE shall be: Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. Duties of the officers:

a) Chairman: The chairman shall preside at all conventions and Council meetings. He shall appoint all committees at the National Action Council and annual convention, and he shall be ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee. The chairman shall, upon the disability or vacancy of the national directorship, be empowered to act in his behalf until such time as the disability shall be removed or the vacancy filled by the National Action Council.

b) First and Second Vice-Chairman: The First Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman shall preside in the absence of the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman. They shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the Chairman.

c) Secretary: The secretary shall be responsible for keeping a record of all council meetings and conventions. The secretary shall be responsible for the dissemination of Steering Committee, National Action Council, and Convention minutes to all affiliated chapter officers, up to five.

d) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall be responsible for handling all funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. He shall make regular reports to the Steering Committee, the National Action Council, and present a general report covering receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year to the Annual Convention.

Article VIII. Nominations and Elections

Section 1. The Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Annual Convention.

Section 2. Nominations for the officers to be elected at the Annual Convention shall be made by a nominating committee and by nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot and by a majority of votes cast.

Article IX. The Convention

Section 1. The Convention is the highest governing body of CORE.

Section 2. The Convention shall be composed of the national officers, delegates from the affiliated chapters and members of the National Action Council, provided that no person can vote in more than one of these capacities.

Section 3. The Convention shall meet annually.

Section 4. Each affiliated community chapter shall have a maximum of three

votes at the Convention and shall be guaranteed that maximum except where there are multiple chapters within a city. The chapter may apportion its votes, in whole numbers, as it chooses. Each college campus chapter shall have one vote at the National Convention. College campus chapters shall not be included in any formula which limits the number of potential votes in a city, except that the total votes allocated to college chapters in a city shall not exceed one half of the total number of votes allocated to community chapters in that city.

a) There shall be a limitation of votes which the community chapters of any city may cast at the National Convention. The schedule for determining potential votes within a city shall be as follows:

Population	Potential Convention Votes
Up to 2,000,000	10
Over 2,000,000	20

b) When the affiliation of a new chapter would increase the number of votes within a city beyond the constitutional limit, then the National Action Council shall distribute the votes in equal whole numbers among the chapters in that city, but in no event shall any community chapter have less than one or more than three votes.

Section 5. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s).

Article X. National Action Council

Section 1. The National Action Council shall consist of:

a) The National Chairman
b) The National Director
c) Other National Officers:
    1) First Vice-Chairman
    2) Second Vice-Chairman
    3) Secretary
    4) Treasurer
d) The Regional Vice Chairman from each of the five (5) geographical regions.
e) Two (2) representatives from each of the five geographical regions.
f) Four (4) additional members elected by the aforementioned twenty-one (21) National Action Council Members, at a meeting directly following the National Convention.

Section 2. There will be a regional Vice-Chairman from each region elected by a majority vote of the National Convention, whose term shall be two (2) years.

Section 3. Both regional representatives shall serve for a one year term. A majority vote of the convention shall be necessary to elect a representative.

Section 4. Of the four additional members elected by the National Action Council, all must be active members of affiliated chapters and no two shall be from the same chapter. Their term shall be one year.

Section 5. The National Action Council shall be the governing body of CORE between conventions.

Section 6. Multiple Chapters. In a city with three or more affiliated chapters the National Action Council may direct the chapters in that city to establish a coordinating body which will not affect the status or autonomy of any chapter except that it may prohibit a chapter from taking unilateral action in city-wide affairs without approval of the majority of the chapters within that city. Such a coordinating council may also be directed to meet regularly to exchange information, to seek cooperation and to negotiate differences which may arise among the various chapters.

Section 7. The National Action Council shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office and shall meet in January, April, during tne week preceding the National Convention, and October, of each year, and more often if required at the call of any one of the following:

a) National Chairman
b) National Director
c) 1/3 of the affiliated chapters
d) 1/3 of the National Action Council

Article XI. Steering Committee

Section 1. A Steering Committee of the National Action Council shall consist of the following:

a) National Chairman
b) National Director
c) Other National Officers
    1. First Vice-Chairman
    2. Second Vice-Chairman
    3. Secretary
    4. Treasurer
d) The Regional Vice-Chairmen
e) Other members of the National Action Council in attendance.

Section 2. Eight National Action Council members must be in attendance in order to hold an official Steering Committee meeting.

Section 3. The Steering Committee shall meet not less than eight times a year, whenever practicable, on the last Saturday of the month of February, March, May, June, August, September, November, and December, and shall be the governing body of CORE between National Action Council meetings and conventions. Additional meetings of the Steering Committee may be called by the National Chairman or the National Director.

Section 4. In order to assure greater participation of National Officers and Regional Vice-Chairmen in important deliberative sessions, commensurate with their responsibility for National CORE policy, National CORE shall provide, if necessary, transportation and lodging for the following:

The National Chairman
The National Director
Other National Officers
1. First Vice-Chairman
2. Second Vice-Chairman
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
The Regional Vice-Chairmen
Any staff members whose attendance is deemed necessary by the National Director.

Article XII. Regional Action Council

re shall be established in each of the five geographical re- Regional Action Council consisting of the regional vice-chair- al representatives, the senior field secretary in the region ex-officio member, and four members who are active members of ters in the region, no more than one from the same city, elect- ates from the region at the National Convention, each delegate number of votes as he has at the convention.

Regional Action Council shall serve to coordinate activities on; to initiate regional projects; to set up regional con- o facilitate communication within the organization. The Re- ouncil shall also investigate and attempt to resolve within utes within chapters and between chapters. Further, the Re- ouncil shall have the power of initial review and the power to se expulsion of member(s) by chapters within the region, and ble for advisory action to the National Action Council and its tee regarding chapter disaffiliations and chapter trusteeships.

Regional Action Council shall be a subsidiary to the National and its Steering Committee. The Regional Action Council shall week of each month at such time and place as it designates, t monthly its proceedings to the National Action Council and mmittee.

Article XIII. National Advisory Committee

National Advisory Committee shall consist of individuals who advice, prestige and influence to promote the growth and wel-

bership shall be conferred by either the Convention, the Na- ouncil or the Steering Committee. Members may be removed by onvention.

Article XIV. Staff

Section 1. The Staff shall consist of all persons receiving a full-time salary from CORE.

Section 2. The National Action Council shall appoint a National Director, who shall serve at its pleasure, and who shall be the chief executive officer of CORE and be responsible for direction and coordination of staff and program.

Section 3. All other professional staff personnel shall be appointed by the Steering Committee on recommendation of the National Director.

Section 4. No professional staff member may be an active member of an affiliated chapter or hold any elective office in CORE. Professional staff shall be admitted to any chapter meeting at which they shall have authorized business.

Article XV. Parliamentary Procedure

All decisions at duly constituted meetings of the National Organization shall be by Roberts Rules of Order Revised, except as otherwise specifically modified in this Constitution, and the Chairman shall appoint a parlimentarian at Conventions and Council meetings.

Article XVI. Quorum

A Quorum for the transaction of business at a Council or Convention shall consist of not fewer than one-third of the delegates seated at the Council or Convention. This rule may be suspended by the Chairman. All business considered when this rule is suspended may be re-considered by a simple majority vote when there is a regular quorum.

Article XVII. Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the National Organization shall commence on July 1 of each year and end on May 31 of the following calendar year.

Section 2. All local affiliated Chapters shall have the same fiscal year as the National Organization.

Section 3. Each affiliated local chapter shall pay a $10.00 annual affiliation fee and ten percent of its gross income to the National Organization within thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

Article XVIII. Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates present and voting at the Annual Convention.

titution and any amendments thereto shall become effec-
adoption unless otherwise provided in the amendment.

Article XIX. By-Laws

ss of Racial Equality may be adopted by a majority vote
by a 2/3 majority of the National Action Council. Prior
by-law by the National Action Council, the National Ac-
ify the chapters at least two weeks prior to its consid-
shall be appended to the Constitution annually, after
Convention.

icle XX. Constitution of Local Chapters

liated chapter shall operate under a constitution which
the Director of Organization, and which shall not be in
ional Constitution or the CORE Rules for Action. Each
hapter constitution must be sent to the Director of Or-
determine whether it is in conflict with the National
Rules for Action.

stitutions shall define the process for granting active
hips:
membership must be approved by not less than a majority
members of an affiliated chapter at a regularly sched-
eeting of the general membership.
ive member must have an understanding of the nature of
nd the CORE Rules for Action.

l chapter constitution shall have a clause reading,
s constitution which is in conflict with the constitu-
shall be invalid."

Article XXI

onstitution conflicts with the laws of the United States
remainder parts of this constitution shall be unaffected
full force and effect.

BY-LAWS
of the
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(As compiled by the National Action Council)

I. REGIONAL ORGANIZATION. Regional Organization may be established within the organizational framework of the National CORE organization. Chapters in any region desiring to form a regional organization will inform the National Office of their plans with details of the planned organization. If a regional group of chapters applies to the National Office for such regional organization, and the National Action Council does not give its approval, then further action by the regional group will be postponed until the next Convention. (CONVENTION 1950)

II. LOCAL CHAPTER POLICY.

1. All chapters must submit to national CORE for approval the names by which they will be identified. (Action Committee 1961)

2. An individual who lives in one area and works in another may affiliate with either CORE chapter he desires, rather than being confined to the chapter of his residential area. (Action Committee, October 12, 1961)

3. Every affiliated chapter must report annually at least three months prior to Convention, a list of all active chapter members, officers, committees and must include an outline of chapter policy and practice for granting active membership. Such a report will include the most recent revision of the chapter constitution and by-laws. (National Action Council Feb. 1964)

4. No local chapter is to engage in joint activity with other organizations unless that joint activity has been discussed and approved at a duly constituted meeting of the local CORE chapter. (Convention 1957)

5. Local chapters are to issue active membership only after prospective members have been screened, the screening procedure to be established in the local constitution. (Convention 1957)

6. All CORE chapters endorsing issues or lending organizational support must do so in their own name and not in the name of the Congress of Racial Equality. (National Action Council 1963)

7. In the event of complaints received within 30 days of alleged irregularities in the conduct of an election wherein chapter or unit officers are involved, the National Director, or his agent, may after investigation, cause to be held, under his supervision, new elections if one or more of the following circumstances hold:

1. requested by the candidates
2. requested by 30% of the active members in good standing
3. requested by the Director of Organization
4. indicated in trusteeship situations

(National Action Council, Nov. 1963)

NATIONAL PROJECTS

rojects may be developed by the national organization and pre- chapters for implementation as needed. Any chapter may re- rticipating in such a national project; but when a chapter ate it must accept the national organization's program of ac- case may a chapter take action contrary to the policy of the in no case may a chapter publicly oppose such a project. mittee, June 19, 1964)

ll CORE activities on a nation-wide basis, whether initiated ORE or a local chapter must be originally coordinated through office. (National Action Council, December 1962)

ll press releases on national projects must be cleared with office. (National Action Committee, January 26, 1962)

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. High school students may generally be projects, depending on local circumstances. It is CORE poli- as under 18 years of age be used only on projects within their general CORE policy not to affiliate high school groups to body. However, there are three circumstances in which high might be associated with CORE:

rganizations that are primarily, but not exclusively made up l students may apply for affiliation on the same basis as any .

igh School branches may be organized by already existing this case, the high school group would become a part of the apter and would not affiliate with the national organization. fications or suggestions would have to be worked out for the between the high school chapter and the community CORE group.

ther high school groups which want to work with CORE must re- ion from CORE in order to call themselves a student committee CORE or by some similar name and then may cooperate with local CORE without affiliation.
(National Council, February 1962)

ATIONAL CONVENTION

hat the nominating committee nominate at least two persons ce and that they be listed in alphabetical order.
(Convention 1963)

here should be a form of certification of delegates to the and there shall be a credentials committee chaired by the National Action Council, December 1962)

VI. NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. The constitution must be re-issued every time it is amended. (Convention 1958)

VII. POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.

1. Persons owing allegiance to Communist, fascist and/or totalitarian philosophies shall be excluded from active membership. (Convention 1957)

2. No chapter shall be accepted as an affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality, if it is known to be Communist controlled. If a member chapter becomes Communist controlled during its period of affiliation, such a group will be dropped from membership in the federation of CORE.
(Convention 1948)

3. CORE chapters may not involve their organizations in political campaigns; all political work must be carried on as individuals. CORE members have the right to engage in political activities as individuals, but CORE as an organization is non-political. (Convention 1959)

VIII. FINANCES.

1. CORE shall not make substantial contributions to other organizations, except under unusual circumstances. (Convention 1957)

2. Only those persons authorized by the national office may collect funds in the name of CORE, and all chapters are given blanket authorization to collect funds. The national office shall make an effort to inform local chapters of persons authorized to raise money in their local area.
(National Council, February 1962)

[1964]

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

I Program and Function

A. General Legal Policy and Philosophy

B. Defense of CORE Members
   1) Criminal proceedings
   2) Injunctions

C. Affirmative Actions
   1) Enjoining State proceedings
   2) Testing Constitutionality of laws and acts
   3) Habeas Corpus
   4) Civil suits for damages
   5) Public hearing by CORE Boards

D. Appellate matters

E. Training and Information
   1) Legal conferences
   2) Material for Chapters
   3) Speaking program in chapters
   4) Speaking activities to other organizations concerning CORE work

F. General correspondence of CORE as to legal matters.

II Administration

A. Defense & protection of Organization
   1. Incorporation
      a) National
      b) Local
   2. Insurance
      a) Liability
      b) General
   3. Compliance with State & Federal Law
   4. Tax problems
   5. Leases & Contracts
   6. Legal relations with DSAE

STAFF: General Counsel
Staff Counsel in Nationa Office: 2 scholar students
Other Staff Counsel, one who shall coordinate Southern legal activities
Lawyers on Retainer
Other Lawyers hired on a case
Volunteers

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL TO NAC

October 1964

Proposed Southern Legal Program

Pursuant to the instructions of the Steering Committee of the NAC, General Counsel submits the following program for the Southern areas under the general jurisdiction of Mr. Richard Haley. This program is prepared after consultation at length with Mr. Haley and Messrs. Elie and Collins of New Orleans.

I. At the Convention in Kansas City General Counsel submitted a detailed report concerning CORE's legal philosophy and the reasons for its separate existence and course of activity as distinct from that, for example, of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc. Several copies of that report are present at the current meeting of the NAC and it is respectfully urged that those members of the NAC who have not previously read this report will do so.

II. While the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC has as participants all the important Civil Rights organizations.) has performed yeoman service this past summer and was formed precisely because it was believed that the Legal Defense Fund could or would not handle the kinds of matters that often were important to CORE and the Civil Rights movement in general, because of financial problems doubt has been raised concerning the ability of LCDC to put into effect its winter program for which it has submitted a budget to various foundations, particularly the Taconic Foundation. In a certain sense LCDC is a child of CORE, designed to meet the problems that we have not been able to satisfy in the past because of lack of funds. Carrying out a winter program, of course, is very different from an emergency summer program which included the use of some 150 volunteers in many areas of the South; a winter program would involve having permanent lawyers stationed in particular localities with volunteers ready for fireman-like duties in emergency situations. One of the selling points of the summer program, obviously not available in a winter program, was convincing lawyers all over the United States to spend their vacation periods in the South. (One of the important side effects of the entire LCDC program has been the extension of our list of volunteer lawyers available to handle civil rights cases all over the United States. We now have an active list of almost 500 attorneys with a reserve list of people who may be useful in certain situations of several hundred more.) This is a far cry from the time of the sit-ins when General Counsel was the only attorney, and we had to scrounge and scratch for help until Mr. Elie and Mr. McKissick became part of the CORE legal activities.

III. While volunteers are of the utmost importance in carrying out the legal problems of CORE, the growth of CORE as a national institution, far and away the leading and most significant organization of its kind in the United States, requires some modification of a system of using only volunteers (with a few exceptions). Political problems important to CORE and the Civil Rights movement exist in the field of Civil Rights which make it important that CORE exercise a certain amount of control directly over those lawyers who represent it. To that extent LCDC has been extraordinarily useful.

At the same time, however, there must be a guarantee that lawyers will be on the spot in crucial areas where we have every reason to believe there is a constant state of crisis. With this end in view, it is believed necessary that lawyers be stationed at the troublesome areas and be available for service in other areas where we can reasonably expect CORE action programs. With the expansion of the Southern Program as detailed to the Steering Committee, there must be an assurance that legal help will be available. Hopefully part of this legal help will still be available through LCDC, if finances can be improved there immediately, since it must be kept in mind that the LCDC program, costing some 60-odd thousand dollars this summer involved no cost to CORE and was paid for out of funds raised independently by LCDC. We cannot at this juncture, however, be guaranteed the continuance of such assistance, useful that it has been.

IV. The legal activities in outline concern:

a) The defense of persons arrested
b) Major criminal proceedings which will probably involve the importation of important criminal defense counsel to work with our permanent attorney in the area.
c) Initiating aggressive counter-activity where indicated, injunctions, civil suits for damages and the like.
d) Defending various types of civil proceedings such as injunctions.
e) Preparing appeals and writing briefs.
f) Preparing materials to be used by lawyers and CORE staff.

Much of this work will still require, without doubt, the use of volunteers. Appeals, major criminal proceedings, injunctions and much aggressive action will still have to be supplied by volunteer assistance. Without a huge budget this could not be performed by CORE. In no way does this diminish the necessity, however, of having an attorney on the spot to handle the problems as they arise and keep things in intelligent order, arrange for bail, handle the trials of certain of the cases and hold things in readiness for the cooperation with the volunteers.

In all events, in instituting this program, a great degree of flexibility must be maintained. Too much rigidity can only harm us and prevent us from making necessary changes and ad-

justments, from moving swiftly from one area to another and from one problem to another.

Where competent retainer relationships have been in force it would be unwise and unfortunate to do anything which would disturb those relationships and would be harmful both to CORE and to the Civil Rights movement. Thus in areas such as Louisiana and North Carolina, not only should the relationships built with great loyalty to CORE over the years be continued, but as much as possible be expanded to meet the new demands of our expanded program. With that in mind the following is proposed for the following 8 - 9 months prior to the summer of 1965:

A. Louisiana

In Louisiana we have had a major satisfactory relationship with Collins, Douglas & Elie and a relationship with Mr. Murphy Bell of Baton Rouge and occasional assistance from Mr. James Sharp in Monroe and Mr. Jesse Stone in Shreveport. Louisiana will witness a great expansion of CORE activity in the next months and will be increased to include such areas where activity has either been light or non-existent, such as Plaquemine Parish, Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, as well as those areas where there has been substantial activity, as Jonesboro, etc. After consultation with Messrs. Elie and Collins, who would assume most immediate responsibility for Louisiana activities, retainers should be arranged with Messrs. Bell, Sharp, Stone and also Berry of Alexandria. The anticipated cost for the program in Louisiana for the next 8 to 9 months, including not only fees but out-of-pocket expenses is: ----------$20,000

(This will not include such costs as bail, fines, court fees, or appeals.) Such appellate work as will be done will be performed by volunteers, guided by General Counsel in coordination with Messrs. Collins, Douglas & Elie.

B. Mississippi and Florida

In Mississippi and Florida the situation, of course, is very different. Not only we, but none of the organizations have been able to handle legal problems in a satisfactory manner. While there are four lawyers available in the State of Mississippi with some additional assistance from the Legal Defense Fund, and emergency assistance in a variety of ways, LCDC, NLG, etc., this is not the same as having an attorney imbued with CORE philosophy on the spot. It is important that a CORE attorney be hired for this purpose. Already there are several candidates who are more than competent to do this though they have the handicap of not being admitted to the State Bar and who will work for much less than they could earn privately.

Similarly, Northern Florida has been an arid area insofar as legal help is concerned. Adequate legal assistance is available in the extreme Southern part of the State, led by Tobias Simon

and several other lawyers. Often this help has not been available or too difficult to bring to the areas with which CORE is most concerned. Similarly, help can occasionally be made available from Jacksonville or Pensacola but Tallahassee has traditionally been without help. It is most important that we station a lawyer in that area.

Should this program be authorized, it is my intention to request that someone like John Due be hired for this purpose, since he is admitted to the Florida Bar. (It should be kept in mind that Due is being considered by the American Friends Service Committee for employment at an amount greater than we could probably offer him.) If he is not available, there are other possibilities, providing we are able to have some clerical assistance and can pay a modest salary.

In addition to one attorney stationed in Mississippi and one stationed in Norhtern Florida, it is believed essential to have a third, whose area of performance would be broader, and would be helpful in Mississippi when necessary, and Northern Florida when necessary, and also would be able to make appearances in Southern Georgia and Alabama as may be required. Thus, for this area, together with travel, office and clerical assistance, it is believed that a fair estimated cost for the next 8-9 months will be:----------$40,000

C. Alabama and Georgia

It is difficult to estimate what use will be needed of lawyers currently practicing in Georgia and Alabama, such as C.B. King in Albany, Howard Moore in Atlanta, Fred Gray in Montgomery, and Oscar Adams in Birmingham, but Mr. Haley and I suggest that an amount be budgeted for Alabama and Georgia of:-----$ 5,000

D. Texas and Oklahoma

In Dallas and San Antonio there have been lawyers who have volunteered their services on specific situations. In Houston there is the firm, Washington, Jefferson & King, who have assisted us on previous occasions for fees, particularly during the Freedom Rides. In Tulsa and Oklahoma City we have lawyers available, for example, Archibald Hill, who is Chapter Chairman in Oklahoma City. In all cases these lawyers are competent but have had relatively little civil rights, constitutional law and Federal Court experience, and they need to be supervised for the present rather carefully. This was true in the Dallas legal problems a couple of months ago and is currently true in the very important Tulsa injunction case which in all likelihood will go to the United States Supreme Court. Should the CORE programs materialize as anticipated, the lawyers in Texas and Oklahoma will be busy, and it will be necessary accordingly for General Counsel and volunteers to work closely in the supervision of the work done in those areas. Mr. Haley and I suggest for this purpose an appropriation of:----------$ 5,000

E. Arkansas
Arkansas has not been the scene of any activity since some problems in Fort Smith a year ago. It should be noted that Wiley Branton is returning to his practice of the law and in addition one of the attorneys who came to the Convention, James Youngdahl, should be available for problems as they arise in Arkansas. The amount that ought to be budgeted, including an estimate for expenses for this area is:----------$ 2,000

F. Tennessee and Virginia
We have established good relations with the Houks firm in Memphis and in the Southern & Southern firm in Knoxville, and in Virginia we have good relations with Mr. Tucker in Alexandria, as well as the fact that some of the D.C. lawyers practice in Virginia. The figure Mr. Haley and I suggest for this area is:----------$ 2,000

G. North Carolina
North Carolina historically has been an important CORE area, and we have been fortunate in having Mr. Floyd McKissick as our counsel here. It is anticipated that there will be substantial activity in North Carolina which would involve expenditures beyond Mr. McKissick's retainer. Mr. Haley and I both feel that a possible major breakthrough is in the offing in North Carolina, and we should be ready for the work that will develop:----------$ 6,500

H. South Carolina
This state has largely been the area for concentration on voter registration projects. It is important, Mr. Haley believes, that we try to expand and develop our organizational efforts in South Carolina, particularly in light of the high percentage of Negroes in the state. This will result in greater legal efforts than have been required recently:----$ 3,000

Total ----------$83,500

Northern Program

I. It should be noted that nothing here has been said of work in the North and no budget is included for that area in this Program. In the North and West we have been very successful so far in utilizing the services of volunteers. It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that the National Office needs at least two additional young lawyers who can be trained by General Counsel and who would be available as troubleshooters in northern and western areas that require assistance; for example, a major criminal case will be tried in a New York city. Our attorney there needs assistance from someone who can help with the intermediate problems; a young lawyer could do this;

an experienced criminal lawyer is needed to try the case.

In areas like Omaha, Milwaukee, for example, we have legal problems that require General Counsel to send someone there who can work on the preparation of cases with local counsel. The other day we received a call for help from Camden, New Jersey. These calls come in frequently. Paterson urgently needs assistance.

In addition, General Counsel, as part of his duties, should be able to go out to the chapters more often to spend time with chapters in developing volunteer legal programs, as the organization grows, and better understanding chapter problems. This can't be done unless there is assistance in the office. While we have students who work with us who are quite competent, obviously they are not in a position to handle the kinds of problems that we are describing.

II. It should be noted that the figures above referred to do not include the following items: bail, appeals, as well as court costs. Appeals are a very expensive item. Printing costs for these are very high and generally cannot be avoided. Some of these costs may conceivably be absorbed by SEDF but not entirely. As to bail, it is suggested that we request from and assist SEDF to set up a major bail fund, to be used in any part of the United States needed. This is extremely important and should be done promptly.

III. One additional item: General Counsel wishes for fund raising reasons to set up the CORE Legal Department as a tax-exempt trust. During the last year tax exemption has loosened a bit, and it is believed possible that such a tax-exempt trust is possible. The advantage to this would be that the Legal Department might possibly be able to tap fund raising sources not otherwise available to CORE.

Summary:

It is urgently requested that this program be adopted and that General Counsel be authorized accordingly. In addition, General Counsel requests permission to present a Northern budget at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

[1964]

POLITICAL ACTION

I Lobby on behalf of CORE on national level and represent our views in Washington.

II Relate information on legislative, executive and judicial matters to the National Office and through the office to the chapters.

III Develop political program materials for use by staff and chapters.

IV Become versed in all programs of the respective federal agencies relevant to CORE's interests and activities and relevant to the interests of the Negro community and provide analyses and program suggestions for the chapters.

V Develop liaison and cultivate relationships between CORE and various branches of federal government.

VI Expedite and facilitate approaches and pressures by local CORE chapters, CORE regional organizations and the National Office relative to their action programs and interests.

VII Follow up on platform commitments of congressmen relative to matters of local, regional and national interest to CORE.

VIII Expedite emergency needs of CORE via federal law enforcement agencies.

IX Establish liaison with Washington Press Corps for purposes of dissemination and analysis of CORE program and activities.

X To cultivate and maintain liaison with Washington offices of non-governmental organizations whose activities relate to CORE's interests.

Staff:

Director
Assistant, when funds allow
Clerical help as required

[1964]

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

1. Chapters

   A. Information

   B. Training

   C. Program

   D. Project Coordination

   E. Development

   F. Servicing
      1) fund raising
      2) membership
      3) local program
      4) local problems

11. Field Staff

   A. Recruitment

   B. Training

   C. Coordination and deployment

   D. Systamatic procedure and standards for staff functioning.

   E. Task force

.....

Organization Department Staff:

Asst.--Training
Asst.--Program
Admin. Asst.--Chapter development
Staff supervision
4 Regional Directors
Administrative and clerical help as required.

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer, National Director — October 6, 1964

FROM: Organization Department — Re: Prospectus for 1965

This department plans to do a number of things for the coming year. Among these are living up to the designation "Organization". First, we must talk about personnel. In the West Coast we need a minimum of three additional field secretaries. For the Mid-West, two additional field secretaries. For the North-East, three additional field secretaries, plus an office secretary for the North-Eastern office. We need an assistant to the department whose specific job will be to work in program, an assistant to work specifically in training, and an administrative assistant. The training assistant has been designated. Interviews are now in progress for the program assistant and we are confident that a final designation will be made within a month from date.

In the North-Eastern area, we have already set up a system under the direction of Louis Smith, Director of this region. The first of a series of meetings with chapters in this area was held, Saturday, October 3, 1964, at the Theresa Hotel, New York City. This was a workshop dealing with fund raising, community relations, and dealing with the press. The consultants for this workshop were Marvin Rich, Val Coleman and Jim Peck.

In Chicago, we have started the Northern Project. This program, with the community center concept in mind, is an attempt to formulate a sound organizational structure to deal with the exploited and oppressed people of Chicago. If such a program proves successful in Chicago, we will then have some ideas of how to move into other northern cities with similar programs. The northern project in Chicago will give us the chance to study the organizational methods and tactics used in connection with these centers and how the community responds to them.

These community centers in Chicago can serve as organizational centers for training of existing and potential CORE groups. Not only is this feasible for the Chicago area, but these centers can serve the Mid-West region, working closely with the North-Central Vice-chairman. The kind of program carried on in these centers should be based on the needs of the people, the condition of the area and the resources that are available.

For the coming year, several workshops and seminars will be planned to aid chapters in understanding the direction CORE is taking, and to develop secondary and tertiary leadership within the chapter. In addition, several staff workshops will be held so that staff members will be talking the same language, and will be able to communicate some semblance of a unified attitude. The department plans to set up training and programming in voter education. We plan to aid chapter and staff in setting up <u>political action committees</u> in order that voter education will become a permanent part of chapter function.

For chapter servicing we plan to utilize our field secretaries in conjunction with the Regional Vice-Chairmen. With additional staff working outside of the South, they, together with the Regional Vice-Chairman, should be able to stay in constant contact with every existing chapter and the additional chapters that will be organized.

From the reports that we have received from field secretaries and chapters themselves, a great deal of emphasis needs to be placed on CORE structure. In our training program, we plan to emphasize the distinct nature of CORE, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of working with other groups whenever possible. Of particular importance, we will be exploring governmental and private agencies whose special skills and programs we may be able to use.

Two Regional Offices have already been set up in three of the five regions with Directors appointed--Southern (serving two regions, South-East and South-Central), and North-East. Within the next year, funds permitting, Regional Offices will be established and staffed in the other two regions--Western and Midwest.

In the regions there must be increased coordination and planning. Planning for workshops and seminars on the regional level must be conducted with the co-operation of the Organization Department. Training programs will be on a much larger scale than in the past with special emphasis on chapter development, community organization, housing, education, employment, political education, non-violent direct action, etc.

If CORE's program is to have meaning in the future, there must of necessity be cooperation and coordination between those who have charge of training and programming on the national level with those on the field, namely, Regional Vice Chairmen, Directors of Regions, NAC members and field secretaries. No program or training sessions should be developed unless those in charge of training and program on the national level be consulted with. This must be done if we are to get maximum results from our program. If there is not cooperation and coordination by everyone, I see only confusion in our organization.

October 7, 1964

Duties and Responsibilities of Regional Directors

1. To administer staff, chapters and programs within his region.
2. To act as liaison between chapters in this area and the National Office.
3. Make staff assignments.
4. Supervise staff under him.
5. To develop and coordinate Regional programs.
6. To service chapters in his Region.
7. Submit regular reports to the National Office.
8. To cooperate with Regional Vice-Chairman in his area.

The Regional Directors are directly responsible to the Director of Organization.

Functions of the Assistant Director in charge of Program

1. Prepare manuals for use by chapter and staff dealing with means by which the chapters attack the functional areas of CORE'S concern, such as, for example:

   1) Slum housing

   2) Urban Renewal

   3) Housing discrimination

   4) Employment campaign

   5) Voter registration.

   6) Education

2. Prepare guidelines on operational skills for use by chapters and staff, such as, for example:

   1) Conducting negotiations

   2) Organizing a boycott

   3) The role of civil disobedience

   4) Organizing a rent strike

   5) Conducting a voter registration campaign

   6) Community organization

3. Assist in implementing the above activities where necessary.

4. Prepare material for distribution among CORE chapters on topics such as:

   1) Philosophy of non-violence

   2) The direction of CORE

   3) Role of CORE in the community

5. Prepare outlines of projected national projects and campaigns.

October 7, 1964

Function of the Assistant Director in charge of training

1. To set-up staff training programs workshops.
2. To train chapter officers and leaders.
3. To plan agendas for workshop within chapters, in conjunction with Regional Vice-Chairman.
4. To train executive secretaries in a local area.
5. Work as trouble shooter on internal problems of chapters.
6. Generally assists the Director of Organization in performing his duties.

The Assistant Director is directly responsible to the Director of Organization.

October 7, 1964

Duties and Responsibilities of Field Staff

1. Service affiliated and unaffiliated chapters.
2. Coordinate activities within the chapters.
3. Help develop programs within the chapter.
4. Interpret National policies to the chapter and the community.
5. Represent National CORE's views in the area of his jurisdiction.
6. Help to organize and conduct training conferences and workshops.
7. To help chapters develop broader bases so that they reach out and involve more segments of the community.
8. To work with groups in respect to internal functioning; to develop program, organization and leadership.
9. To develop new chapters, delete.
10. To submit regular field and expense reports to the Regional DIrector of National Office.

The field secretary is directly repponsible to the Regional Director where there is one.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Relation of Southern Program to National Program

Area, Personnel, Program (General, Projects, Chapters), Recruitment and Training, Legal Program, Budget, Public Relation and Fund-Raising

Area

Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

25 active chapters 6 to be affiliated. 8 projects in Miss., 1 project (4 counties) in Fla.

Personnel

Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Tom Valentine (T F) - Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Jerome Smith (tentative), Dick Jewett, 30 T F workers - Mississippi.

Ronnie Moore, Spiver Gordon, 17 T F workers, (13 or more to be added) - Louisiana.

B. Elton Cox (temporary), 6 T F workers, (7-8 to be added) - Florida.

Frank Robinson, Emerson Brown (T F), (to be expanded) - South Carolina.

-- T F workers (to be expanded) - North Carolina.

Program

The heart of the southern program is our conviction that political strength is the key to equal opportunity. Therefore much time and personnel will be given to citizenship education workshops, political organization from precinct to state (s), supporting "Freedom candidates" in elections and seeking legal redress for racial discrimination in voters registration and for the absence of legislative representation.

Community centers provide a potential answer to the needs for adult literacy training, ;ibrary facilities, teen-age recreation, the political forum, vocational training and other programmatic items shaped to community needs.

Freedom schools introduce high-school age persons to studies in practical citizenship, Negro history, basic communication and mathematics, and other subjects for which there appears to be a desire.

"Federal programs" is an effort to utilize presently operating federal agencies whose programs are applicable to various problems in the Negro community, both rural and urban.

Welfare distribution offers support in food and clothing which will be collected from northern communities. Those who have suffered loss of

of employment or some other basic threat to security are considered as having first priority to such aid, but itis to be made available to all in need, as far as the supply will allow.

The college program is an effort to involve southern Negro students particularly, but will reach as far as resources allow. It will emphasize students--and faculty--involvement in academic aspects of the program, stressing research in areas such as agriculture, sociology, political science and law.

There is constant emphazis in staff discussion, on the necessity for broad, deep community involvement and for development of local leadership. The CORE southern program presently uses two methods for developing community organization: the project and the CORE chapter. In Mississippi, the project was the natural outgrowth of a state program administered by SNCC and CORE under the aegis of COFO. CORE project is a group effort whose nucleus is usually a small group of our staff people. They enter the community as residents, practically speaking, and attempt to build contacts that will lead to community involvement in a program such as outlined above. In Louisiana and Florida, CORE chapters sometimes serve the same nuclear purpose, sometimes operate jointly with a CORE Task Force.

Staff Training

The retention of some summer volunteers as permanent staff members, plus the expected addition of new people, accentuate the need for staff training in CORE principles and practice. The next southern staff meeting will be given in large part to orientation on CORE. This will take place during the first week in November. Subsequent staff meetings will continue to pursue this course.

Legal Assistance

The legal structure for the southern program is outlined in a separate attachment.

Budget

The budget for the program is also outlined separately.

Public Relation and Fund-raising

Events in the south, and CORE's involvement in them, will continue to provide CORE's most fecund source of funds. A comparison of the proposed budget--including that for legal services--with the expected financial return from CORE's current appeal for funds, poses the question of how CORE can achieve still more public participation in our fund-raising. A suggestion from the southern staff may be capsulized thus: knowledge begets commitment. That is, we can fairly well saturate the public with first-hand knowledge of our goals, present resources, needs and problems through several available publicity agents. Among these are summer volunteers returned home, touring T F workers and local volunteers, brochures describing the various program items, a newsletter from the southern office itself and an intensified press release program directly from the south. In addition, we hope to lean heavily on SEDF to draw new financial support for "non-controversial items in our program. Finally, we strongly urge chapters to undertake a share in the "Adopt-A-Rights-Worker program.

We recognize that it is quite different to propose a budget--or approve a budget--than to raise the funds to fulfill it. With this in mind the southern office will maintain close communication with Marv Rich on how the southern staff can help activate this program, by assistance in either fund-raising or budget-cutting.

The new focus of the program will be Louisiana. Within the period covered we intend to introduce, or step up, activity in Florida, North and South Carolina. Inclusion of Oklahoma or Texas depends on analytical reports yet to be received from staff in those states.

What we expect to achieve is, I think, indicated in the discussion of program. Our next job is to formulate a summer program, and that for the year following. We hope to have same ready for presentation to this body at an early date.

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordintors. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, inclusing CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund. $20,000

Miss. - Hire one full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate salary and expense (office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs. $[illegible],000 (Lawyers available)

Florida - Hire one full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.

Ala. & Ga. - Will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany. $5,000

Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio. (Needs follow-up) $5,000

Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.

Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton. $2,000

Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville (needs follow-up in Nashville) $2,000

Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.

N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates. $5,000

S. Carolina - Presently open. $3,000

Total estimated cost $82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

Budget (by state) for CORE Southern Program

October 1 to May 31 exclusive

(This budget is computed on a monthly basis)

Office operation		No. personnel	Stipend personnel	No. cars	lease	upkeep	Misc. expense	Current total	Projected total
				Florida					
Quincy	205.00	8 T F	800.00	3	375.00	450.00	75.00	2305.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Jackson-ville	205.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		855.00
Gaines-ville	205.00	2 T F	200.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		1155.00
		1 F S	400.00						
		13 T F						2305.00	2010.00
		2 F S							4315.00
				Louisiana					
Baton Rouge	260.00	9 T F	900.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2335.00	
		1 F S	400.00	1	------				
Monroe	210.00	8 T F	800.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2185.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Shreve-port	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
Alex-andria	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
		23 T F						4520.00	1720.00
				Mississippi					
Merid-ian	210.00	11T F	1100.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1935.00
Phila-delphia	210.00	4 T F	400.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		960.00
Canton	210.00	10 T F	1000.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1835.00
Jackson	400.00	5 T F	500.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		2050.00
		2 F S	800.00					6225.00	6780.00
		30 T F							
		2 F S							
				3 State Total (monthly)				13,050	17,335.00
				" " Oct.-May				up to 138	,680.00
				Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas					
					Travel & Subsist.				
2 roving		F S	Stipend 800.00		300.00			1100.00	
1 "		T F	100.00		150.00			250.00	
				South Carolina					
		1 F S	400.00)		150.00			650.00	
		1 T F	100.00)						

This budget omits mention of North Carolina, although it is our plan to investigate possibilities of early action in both North and South Carolina. Neither appears to involve appreciable additions of staff. However, it does include addition of five T F and 2 F S in Florida, and 6 T F in Louisiana. It is noteworthy that of the estimated expense of $17,335 monthly, $9000 (52%) goes for salary and subsistence.

[1964]

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

I Fund Raising

A. Direct Mail

1. CORE list
2. Recruitment and exchanges
3. Holiday cards
4. Supervise addressing operations

B. Special

1. Rallies
2. Projects e.g.
   a. art show
   b. Gregory tour
3. Special Groups
   a. unions
   b. churches
4. Personal solicitation and foundations

II Press Relations

A. Radio, TV, Newspapers

1. Press releases
2. Press Conferences

B. Special features, programs

III Community Relations

A. Speaking coordination

1. Staff
2. Other

B. Publications

1. COREIator
2. Reprints
3. Books
4. Brochures
5. Records

Development of mailthrust
(Image coordinator

background
statements
fact sheet

C. Correspondence

1. Contributors

2. Students

3. Others

Staff:

Director
Assistant--P.R.
Assistant--Fund raising direct mail
Consultant--Special fund raising
Assistants and clerical help as required

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer, National Director — October 8, 1964

FROM: Community Relations Department — Re: Prospectus for 1964

From now until the end of the fiscal year the Community Relations Department will be engaged in a major effort to increase the interpretation and understanding of CORE's role in the civil rights movement and to secure the funds to increase our program.

The budget mailing to the CORE list has just gone into the mail with the new pamphlet Calendar of Coercion. First returns are very encouraging--$29,700 in a week. We shall send to the CORE list additional mailings in February and at the end of May or the beginning of June.

We have already sent out 192,000 appeals to outside lists and 161,000 are now pending. We hope to be able to send an additional 350,000 (this is about 100,000 more mailings than envisaged at the beginning of the year), before the end of the year. This requires a major effort to secure and test those lists which we hope will be effective. The number of names that will be successful for CORE is limited and it takes careful planning and coordination to secure some of these lists. Holiday Card mailings to some 398,000 names should begin this week. The holiday card mailing will also include flyers on Our Faces, Our Words and the Freedom Hats. This multiple mailing may reduce the response to the individual item but the reduction in mailing costs will be very significant.

The major CORE special fund raising project for the next six months will be the Art Show which brought in about $40,000 net last year. We have already begun the task of securing chairmen, committees, and gallery. We are also working to secure support for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center (the drive is for $250,000) and for special foundation support for leadership training programs, legal defense, and community centers and freedom schools.

Planning for the 1965 Associate Membership Drive is now beginning. This year we plan to have better coordination and follow-up with chapters as well as more printed material and speakers. We plan a series of posters on the various aspects of CORE activity as well as a revision of 11 Questions.

Publication plans are extensive. Our Faces, Our Words will be in the bookstores this week. We make all the publisher's profits from the book and must promote it extensively. We are discussing with publishers the possibility of doing a training manual that will include a number of essays on the philosophy of non-violence, the role of whites in the movement, community organization and involvement, etc. Reprints of magazine articles will be prepared on an approximate every other month basis. New pamphlets planned are on the freedom schools, a report on the summer activities, economic status of the Negro and measures needed to break the cycle of poverty, and a case history of the Florida Project. Not all of these will be done but we hope to be able to do most of them. The CORElator is now published six times a year and is a six-pager. We are discussing the possibility of making it a four-pager eight or nine times a year. There would be additional mailing and addressing costs if this were done.

Staff Development

These plans require an extensive staff. Further, CORE salaries are not competitive in the public relations and fund raising fields. This means that we must train and develop people from our own ranks. This is easy to say and difficult to do. We now have a director, an assistant for public relations, an assistant for direct mail fund raising and two people for special fund raising and chapter assistance. This last is the area of greatest inadequacy. It is my recommendation that we secure the services of Mrs. Eva Levy to develop special fund raising staff. We also plan to put Doris Jean Castle on as a traineee. The need for more assistance to the chapters in public relations and fund raising is obvious. For the next few months we will try to fill this need by increased memos and workshops. But it may be necessary in the not-too-distant future to increase the staff available for this function.

October 9, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

MISSISSIPPI PROJECT
Financial Statement July 1 thru Sept. 25, 1964

Income

West Coast	$10,368.42
CORE Chapters	13,987.69
Organizations	3,182.00
Rallies and Benefits (non-CORE)	4,416.15
Miscellaneous	1,392.25
*TOTAL INCOME	$33,346.51

Expense

Community Centers	$ 2,270.00
Mrs. Chaney-Funeral, personal	1,710.16
Convention Challenge	3,698.35
Program	4,640.21
Staff Salary	8,869.29
Staff Expenses	1,525.00
Car Expenses	6,691.80
Fund Raising	2,465.00
Fines	500.00
**TOTAL EXPENSE	$29,404.81

BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1964.....$ 3,941.70

*Does not include money sent directly to COFO.

**Does not include program planning, legal expenses and administrative expenses assumed by the CORE Southern Office or by the National Office.

Note: The above does not reflect funds raised by the CORE-SEDF for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center. Nor does it include funds spent in Mississippi by CORE-SEDF directly.

Congress of Racial Equality - CORE
Financial Statement

Four (4) months ending September 30, 1964

CORE List	$ 67,891.35			
Outside Appeals	88,933.34			
Associate Membership	1,210.22			
Specials	8,689.16			
Art Show	1,252.00			
Ballad of the Winter Soldiers	15,469.00			
Honoraria	3,914.10			
Books, Literature, Misc	3,823.22			
Chapter's Fees, Assess., Contrib	8,301.53			
Loans	52,500.00			
Project Reimbursement (VEP, CEP, Miss.)	31,063.05			
Bail Refunds	3,943.00			
Other Refunds	1,449.89			
Organizations	23,200.43			
Special Events	7,175.82			
Miss. Project	14,857.22			
	$333,673.33	1964	1963	1962
Less Loans	52,500.00			
Net income for Period	$281,173.33	25.2%	$244k 27%	26k 4.2%
Disbursements for Period	$382,962.10	(Includes $5,000, Loan Repaymer (" $14,857.22 for Miss. Project)		
	19,857.22			
Not Disbursed	$363,104.98			

Supplier Bills Payable 9/30	$	13,419.76
Legal Bills Payable	over..	18,000.00
Balance in CEP		3,385.40
" " VEP		2,979.21
" " Miss. Acc.		2,846.84

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

ORGANIZATIONAL MANUAL

by
Charles R. Oldham

INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed to help new CORE organizations and strengthen established groups. The basic materials contained in this brochure have been tested in the field. If these composite suggestions and organizational procedure techniques are used, then a strong and healthy CORE group should emerge.

It must be clearly understood, however, that conditions vary with the community involved. To effect a workable program in your town these basic techniques must be adapted to the local conditions.

STRUCTURE OF CORE

CORE is a national organization with affiliated local groups. Local groups must agree with the purposes and methods of the National. The local constitution and by-laws can not conflict with the national constitution. In conjunction with this Manual, you should read the national constitution and the sample constitution for local groups.

National CORE obtains its funds from local groups and from individual contributions. The national office has full time employees whose main function is to develop and organize new groups, co-ordinate established groups and obtain operating funds.

Local groups must do their local financing and for the most part must originate and carry through their own action programs. The national office and other local CORE groups may be requested to help on special projects.

Essentially CORE is action groups. In most cities where CORE has been most effective the active membership of the group has been from twenty to thirty people. Some of the CORE groups have done outstanding jobs with ten or fifteen members. However, if a group has associate members, the local membership may run into the hundreds.

LOCAL CORE GROUPS

1. Officers: A local group should have the following officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. In addition to these officers many groups have a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, publicity chairman, membership chairman, etc.

The officers are usually elected for a period of six months or a year and a few groups use the plan of rotating chairmen. The idea of short office terms is to share responsibility and give everyone a real sense of belonging. An active member should not decline to run for office; however, if for certain reasons he feels he would not make a good officer, then he can so advise the group.

2. Meetings: CORE should meet at least once every two weeks and some groups meet every week. Experience has indicated that an action program is difficult to maintain unless the group meets frequently.

CORE groups follow the policty of majority rule. The rule is often loosely applied. If a substantial minority objects to a particular decision, particularly if the decision concerns an action project, then more discussion is in order and perhaps postponement of that particular action to a later date.

Meetings are informal with many decisions reached by common consent, but always with the understanding that, on the request of any member, Robert's Rules of Order would be used.

CORE meetings have been held in churches, members' homes, community centers, etc. Many new groups start out by meeting in homes. Most groups find it wise to obtain a regular meeting place with facilities large enough to accommodate thirty people or more.

3. Membership: Any person who subscribes to the purposes of CORE as set forth in the National Constitution and who is willing to abide by CORE Rules for Action and meets the requirements of the local group is entitled to membership. It is suggested that each local group establish membership requirements and that the following basic techniques be used after adaptation to local needs:

(a) Probationary period - During this period the prospective member works in CORE action projects, attends meetings and learns about CORE philosophy. The vice-chairman of the group is usually given the responsibility for instructing prospective members and explaining CORE philosophy.

(b) The prospective member must agree to abide by CORE Rules for Action while engaged in CORE projects. He must also be willing to abide by group decisions or withdraw from the project. CORE's name is never used by an individual unless on an authorized project.

(c) Finally, the new person must be approved by the group or by a committee designated by the group.

(d) In addition to the Active and Probationary members most groups have other membership categories for people who support CORE, but do not care to become active members. Usually these are people who contribute to CORE or who take part in an occasional action project.

Essentially then, new CORE members go through a training period and must be given an opportunity to learn and understand the use and theory of direct nonviolent action. Quite frankly in groups such as CORE you are bound to attract "characters". Each group must devise methods of dealing with individuals of this type. For example, one CORE group was blessed with an individual who decided that he would not shave. He attended CORE meetings, took part in the discussions, but was not permitted to take part in any negotiations or action projects. The membership committee should be on the watch and attempt to weed out the true "characters".

FORMING OR EXPANDING YOUR CORE GROUP

1. It only takes a few people to start a CORE group. The following methods have been used:

(a) To start a group, call together a group of friends or other people who are interested in the field of race relations.

(b) After the group has met and a decision is made that a CORE group is desirable, the next thing to do is to start a program of action. Don't wait to get a lot of members before starting. Start your program and ask others to help you.

(c) Initial projects should be simple. They can include such activities as testing of service to Negroes in department stores, restaurants, drive-ins, bus

and train stations, airport facilities, local transportation problems. When people start activity they usually remain interested; other persons are attracted to the group. The first thing to do after the formation of the group is to initiate a simple action program (See This is CORE). Don't be too concerned initially about setting up elaborate committees, preparing a constitution, etc.; get started on a project.

2. Guest night meetings where CORE members bring friends who are interested in learning about CORE have been used to increase membership. Usually, part of the meeting is devoted to regular business and the rest of the meeting to CORE philosophy, CORE techniques and projects. Often a name speaker is asked to come, and light refreshments are served.

3. A news letter is recommended - it should be mailed to the membership and interested groups and individuals. It serves a dual purpose by informing the community of your program and by attracting interested people.

4. Keep the members that you have. Give them jobs and responsibilities. If people are not given something to do they are not apt to stay with the group very long. In St. Louis new members and prospective members are asked to test restaurants and make reports at the next meeting.

EDUCATION OF MEMBERS IN CORE PHILOSOPHY

This is one of the most important aspects of maintaining a good CORE group. One person is usually given the major responsibility in this area. An understanding of CORE is essential to a good action group. The following methods have been used:

1. Informal "bull sessions" held in members' homes. Some CORE groups have held week-end discussion and workshop programs.
2. Use the literature furnished by National CORE. The literature can be given to new people, sold or lent from the local CORE library.
3. Meetings can be partially devoted to a discussion of CORE philosophy.
4. Socio-drama can be used as a means of showing how CORE members conduct themselves while participating in CORE activities. This method is particularly good when preparing for negotiations or picket-line activities.

DIRECT ACTION PROJECTS

In all direct action projects you must be prepared. Let us assume that the project involved is a "sit in" demonstration at a restaurant, and that all the preliminary steps such as testing and negotiations have been followed.

1. First, investigate. Know the physical lay out, how many doors, how many stools or tables. Know how to get in the restaurant and how to get out.

2. Select a project leader. He will make all on-the-spot decisions and be the official spokesman for the group. A second and third person should also be named to take charge in case of necessity.

3. Usually you should notify the police department of the demonstration. Whether you will notify the police will depend upon local conditions and the CORE group's relations with the police.

4. When you start into the store do not hesitate: each person should walk directly to the place where he is to sit. If the manager or some one should try

to block your entrance, don't run over him, but some member of the group could engage him in conversation while the rest take their seats. Usually, you catch management off balance - don't give them time to recover.

5. Leave promptly at the agreed time. The important thing is to be prepared. Have a discussion before the project covering as many possibilities as possible. You cannot anticipate everything, but most contingencies can be prepared for.

6. If you anticipate trouble, particularly physical violence, then perhaps the first demonstration should be by women. Remember we are interested in avoiding violence and there is much less likelihood of trouble if the members are women.

FINANCES

Each CORE group has financial responsibilities, both to itself and to the National group. Local CORE organizations need money for signs, letter heads, postage, printing and sending delegates to the National Council and Convention. The following methods are recommended:

1. Dues. There may be a dues system. Most CORE groups have a monthly membership pledge. Dues should be reasonable, and on occasion you may accept members who can not afford to pay.

2. Fund drives. One group had wallet sized cards printed showing restaurants and other facilities opened by the group and then distributed them, asking for a contribution.

3. Appeals to individuals on your mailing list. One group collected $400.00 from a fund appeal letter to local persons.

4. Associate memberships. Maintaining associate (contributing) members is a good way to raise money and also involve additional people in your activities. Associate members might be asked to pay $2 or $3 annually.

5. Special projects such as dances and parties. A group can do well on a dance if they get the hall and musicians donated.

The local CORE groups must raise sufficient money to send delegates to the Council meetings and the National Convention. They must also have enough money to finance local projects. The question of finances is very important and it is suggested that at least once a year the CORE group should undertake a major fund-raising project.

INFORMING AND WORKING WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS

1. Special care should be taken to keep the community informed of CORE activities.

(a) Write and publish a CORE newsletter and see that it is mailed to interested people and groups.

(b) Attempt to get a regular column in the local newspaper. This is usually possible in the Negro weeklies.

(c) Make speeches before Church and community groups.

2. CORE groups often work with other organizations and we recommend that wherever possible CORE obtain the support of these organizations. The prestige

of these groups frequently gives impetus to CORE campaigns. Particularly is this true of a new CORE group. In working with other groups it is wise to keep the following things in mind:

(a) Other groups do not act as fast as CORE. They usually meet once a month, whereas CORE meets once a week or once every two weeks.

(b) Other groups may not be willing to commit themselves to CORE action and discipline.

(c) When working with other groups you should try to bring them in on the planning stage of a program. People often feel if they didn't help plan it then they have no responsibility.

(d) Experience indicates that direct assistance from other groups should be requested only when CORE can not do the job alone. When other groups do cooperate with CORE they must agree to comply with CORE discipline.

CONCLUSION

Remember CORE is an ACTION GROUP. All your activity should be pointed toward an action program. This is our reason for existence -- there are plenty of educational and fund-raising groups in the field of race relations -- but CORE is the only group dedicated to the elimination of discrimination through a DIRECT ACTION PROGRAM.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
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James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

September 8, 1964

Mrs. Nanette Sachs
CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, New York

Dear Nanette:

This is to acknowledge receipt of one Magnavox stereo phonograph which we received from the Magnavox Company on September 1, 1964. In as much as this gift came to us through your office, I do not know which way would be the best to acknowledge this contribution. I am therefore enclosing a copy of the invoice so that you may acknowledge this contribution through CSEDF.

Thanks again on behalf of CSEP for having attained this valuable and vitally needed item from the Magnavox Company.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:es

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program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

February 15, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Att: Mrs. Anne Singer and Mrs. Nanette Sachs

CORE Southern Education Project acknowledges receipt of $225 from your organization for the purpose of shipping large quantities of books to CORE's educational centers in the Deep South.

We are pleased to inform you that on Friday, February 5, we used all of that money to ship one hundred cartons to our ten centers in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The entire CSEP volunteer committee joins with me in expressing our profound gratitude to the SEDF for its most generous contribution.

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Education Project

Robert E. Daniels, Vice Chairman

Ashley King, Vice Chairman

Mary Buckley Brown, Secretary-Treasurer

BAB:rg

PAID 2/19

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6279

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

2/19/65

To CORE S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau St.
N.Y.C.

This will acknowledge receipt of $32.85 in balance payment on truckload of books shipped on 2/5/65

Thanks again -

Ben Brown

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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CORE

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38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

March 15, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Att: Ann Singer, Administrator

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Please be informed that the CORE Southern Education Project has shipped out, at your request, thirteen cartons of books and equipment to the new Sumter, S. C., CORE Center. These thirteen cartons cost us $19.05, truck handling $4.00, making a total of $23.05.

Presently we are readying a large shipment of phonograph records, a tape recorder, a typewriter, and books.

We would, therefore, request a check from the CORE SEDF for $50.00 to cover the cost of our shipment of March 10 and the subsequent shipment that is being prepared.

All records of shipments are being kept and will be submitted to you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:rg

check 4/pd 3/19

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

ED DAY AWS

To ANN SINGER, SEDF From BEN BRADY, C.S.E.P. Date 3/24/65

Subject: BOOK-RECORD SHIPMENT CORE Southern Education Project

ON 3/23/65 I SHIPPED OUT 30 CARTONS OF BOOKS & PHONO RECORDS TO 12 ~~ONE CARTONS IN~~ MISS. LA., FLA. & S.C.

COST 34.10 + 8.00 = $42.00 — ANN SINGER

ED — ~~ENCLOSED IS 34.00 FOR~~ METER MACHINE EXPENSE USED 3/24/65 & 3/23/65 =

BB

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY — CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

201-566

BERGEN COUNTY CHAPTER - 35 HUMPHREY ST., ENGLEWOOD, N.J. LO 8-9579

March 30, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Manhattan, New York

Dear Sir:

As a result of a major countywide drive by Bergen County CORE last summer, approximately 40 Tons of books and clothing were collected, sorted, packed in cartons, and stored.

Since that time we have been frustrated in our many efforts to send this material south because of lack of funds or lack of suitable transportation at a nominal cost or at no cost. This has been so even though we have been under considerable pressure from the person who donated warehouse space free for many months.

Based on the latest information from the south, we have been advised by Richard Haley, Regional Director of the CORE Southern Regional Office in New Orleans, that this material should be shipped to that city.

After exploring all methods of public transportation including rail, truck, ship-containerizing, mail, etc., we have determined that the most economical method of shiping this material is using the truck-rail piggyback system.

Shipping 20 tons each in two trailers via the Pennsylvania RR & the Illinois Central RR from Kearney N.J. to New Orleans, La. will cost approximately $817.00. Cartage from the wharehouse where this material is stored in Jersey City to the terminal in Kearney depends on hourly charges but may cost an aditional $50.00 to $75.00. Possibly there would be a similar cartage charge at New Orleans. This would be contracted for by Dick Haley there.

We are therefore hopefully requesting that the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund underwrite these expenses and pay these transportation charges. Unless they can, shipping this material south is likely to continue to be delayed indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Dean

Theodore Dean, Chairman
Bergen County CORE

TD/bb

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX New York, N.Y. 10038

April 13, 1965

Mr. Theodore Dean
Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
Bergen County Chapter
35 Humphrey Street
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dean:

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund will be very pleased to provide the $900 or less required to ship 40 tons of books and clothing to New Orleans. We feel that this program is important and significant in expressing the concern of all of us in the North for effective action in the South.

I hope you will keep in touch with me as to detailed plans. It would seem to me that this is a major shipment and could be effectively publicized at both ends.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

CORE - Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York, NY 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270, Ex 4

Dear Friend:

CORE Southern Educational Community Centers are in constant need of books on Negro and African life and history, general books on history, literature and poetry, mimeograph machines, typewriters, movie projectors, films and screens, phonographs and records, cameras and films, as well as canned food and clothing. At the present time we have ten functioning centers in the deep south. They are listed below. We ask that you help us equip these vital oases of education and action by shipping your contributions direct to one of these centers. Due to the vacillating flow of supplies shipped direct to the south, we are checking off those in the greatest need at this time.

(✓) Ronnie Moore, Director
CORE Community Center
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

( ) Randy Glenn, Director
CORE Harmony Community Center
% Williams Store, Route 2
Carthage, Mississippi

( ) Eric Weinberger, Director
CORE Community Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

( ) Richard Tinsley, Director
Philadelphia CORE Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

(✓) North Florida Citizens' Education Project: Att: Spiver Gordon
Box 328 F, Route 3
Quincy, Florida

( ) George Raymond, Director
CORE Community Center
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi

(✓) Oretha Castle, Director
CORE Community Center
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

(✓) Claudia Edwards, Director
CORE Center,
413 Pierre Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

(✓) Charles Fenton, Director
CORE Center
General Delivery
√Jonesboro, Louisiana

( ) James Collier, Director
Clarke County CORE Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Specialized books about Negro and African history, literature and culture should be sent to the CORE National Office for equal distribution among Southern Education Centers. We are sorry that our limited storage space precludes the possibility of having any but the above books sent to this office.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Mary Buckley, Secretary

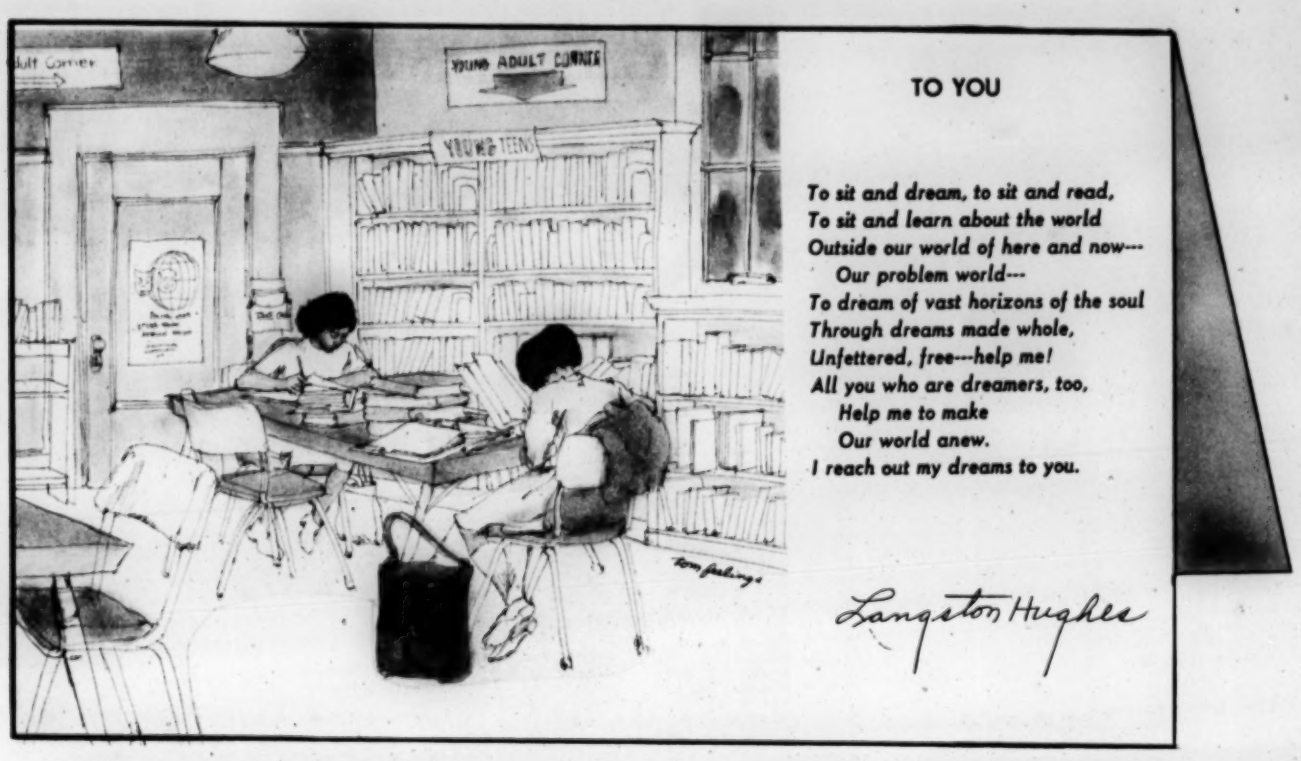
BAB: jpw

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT

ANNOUNCES

ITS NEW, ATTRACTIVE, HANDY GIFT AND GREETING CARD

AMERICA'S NEGRO POET LAUREATE LANGSTON HUGHES has composed a deeply moving poem especially for this card.


YOUNG ADULT
YOUNG TEENS
TO YOU
To sit and dream, to sit and read,
To sit and learn about the world
Outside our world of here and now---
Our problem world---
To dream of vast horizons of the soul
Through dreams made whole,
Unfettered, free---help me!
All you who are dreamers, too,
Help me to make
Our world anew.
I reach out my dreams to you.
Langston Hughes

The drawing is an original by Artist Tom Feelings, created especially for the CORE Southern Education Project and depicts a scene at a CORE Southern Education Center.

This new and original card, which is shown above in actual size, and as it appears folded, can be used for many varied occasions - as a get-well note; as a thank-you note; for extending birthday or seasonal greetings.

The cards are packaged 12 to a box, and come complete with accompanying envelopes. They are being sold for $2.00 per box, and all proceeds will go to equipping CORE Southern Education Centers. We appeal to you to purchase as many boxes of these cards as you think you can use (or give to your friends). Not only will your money be helping CORE Southern Education Centers to obtain badly needed equipment, but also the use of the cards themselves will help spread word of these centers.

PLEASE TEAR OFF THE ORDER BLANK BELOW AND RETURN IT TO:

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

together with your check or money order payable to: CORE Southern Education Project. MAILING CHARGES: Add 25 cents PER BOX to cost of cards (All orders sent 1st class).

Please send me _____ boxes of the LANGSTON HUGHES/TOM FEELINGS Greeting Cards, for which I enclose _____.

MAIL TO: _____
Name (Please Print)

_____
Address (Please Print)

_____

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 20, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

I am now preparing research material into reference kits for the staff and summer workers. The kits will contain material very relevent to the activities in the field, and requested by the staff. However, preparing these kits is turning out to be quite a financial burden on the Southern Office, and I wonder if this project is eligible for SEDF assistance.

The following is a description of the material to be included in the reference kits:

Information Letters: These are sheets that I send out regularly to all Southern staff, to keep them informed about such things as federal programs (i.e. location of new Anti-poverty projects, methods of making complaints to federal agencies, etc.), voting statistics, misc. interesting data that I come across (i.e. franchise service for minorities through Dept. of Commerce, list of chairman of advisory committees to Civil Rights Commission, etc.), and informing them of the kind of information that is available to them on request. Ten of these letters have gone out so far, and will continue through the summer. Since none of the information is out-dated, it is necessary to reproduce them for the rapidly expanding number of workers. The most recent Information Letter, No. 10, is attached.

Federal Fund Reports: These are reports containing lists of companies recently receiving federal contracts in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. They are condensed information from the Commerce Business Daily, a daily report of the Dept. of Commerce listing federal contractors. The most recent report (# 7), is attached.

Statistical Reports on Parishes by Congressional Districts: One of these reports will be made for each of Congressional Districts number 4, 5, 6 and 8. They will contain detailed statistical information on each parish of each district, including population by race for parish, wards, towns, rural and rural farm; voting potential by race; registration by race; figures on education, employment status, family income, farm operators, and housing. They will also contain complete lists for each parish of all parish and municipal officials.

Political and Governmental Handbook of Louisiana: This is a 32-page handbook on the political structure which I have just completed. It contains information about elections, political parties, state, parish and municipal government, and several other areas of the organization of Louisiana government and politics.

Most of this material has been completed, but can not be duplicated because of lack of money for mimeo paper and other materials. Attached is a budget of the approximate cost of preparing the kits.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

Judith C. Nusbaum, Research/Federal Prog.

cc. George Wiley

[enclosed, Nusbaum to Rich, 1965, May 20]

Budget for Research Reference Kits

1.	Mimeo paper for copies of Information Letters and Federal Fund Reports (26 pages x 80 copies equals aprox. 4 reams at $1.75 per ream)	$ 7.00
2.	Mimeo paper for Statistical Reports on Parishes by Congressional Districts (4 reports of about 35 pages each, 20 copies of each report equals aprox. 6 reams at $1.75 per ream)	10.50
3.	Mimeo paper for Political and Governmental Handbook of Louisiana (aprox. 17 pages, using both sides, and aprox. 250 copies equals aprox. 9 reams @ 1.75 per ream)	15.75
4.	Covers for Political Handbooks, front and back (500 sheets heavy mimeo)	5.50
5.	Stencils for above material (aprox. 200 @ 3.50 per 24)	28.00
6.	80 ring-binders @ .60 each	48.00
	TOTAL .....$	114.75

Rich 5/26/65

May 24, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street,
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

To expand upon our phone conversation today, I am enclosing copies of 1) "What is Operation Headstart?", a brochure we sent out to stimulate interest amongst local people and to explain the program, and 2) parts of the application we submitted to OEO for Concordia Parish. It is not complete because it is made up of copies we had leftover after compiling and sending the application to OEO. But, it does contain much of the most pertinent information.

Applications were submitted to OEO for Concordia and two other parishes, Caddo and Claiborne. Both are similar in content to the one for Concordia.

The centers will service a total of 1,100 children, as proposed: 200 in Caddo, 400 in Claiborne and 500 in Concordia. We have proposed a class ratio of 15 children to 1 teacher and 1 or 2 community aides. OEO may raise this to 20 to 1.

In each parish, the structure of the project will be similar. A committee of local people will head the project. They are now working, in fact. And, as much staff as possible will come from the communities: including the project director for each parish.

We want decisions to be made locally and to be carried out by local people; but we recognize the need and desirability of having people who are professionals in the field of child development working in each community to help the community realize its goals.

Thus, in terms of staff, we have the following needs for prople from <u>outside</u>:

Three trained social workers--we have an idea that we want psychiatric social workers, but aren't sure. These workers would be working with both kids and parents and advising teachers.

Three trained home economists

Up to thirty teachers who would be in charge of classes. In some communities, we can't fill our need for teachers with local people.

We need "consultants"--people who are experts in pre-school work who could help the directors of the programs and local committees develop and execute their program and curriculum. This is something for which we haven't budgeted, but could conceivably submit on a supplementary budget.

I spoke with you about training of staff. As I said, we are suspicious of the OEO orientation programs to be held at L.S. U. and Grambling, and want to explore the possibilities of either using one of the other OEO orientations out of Louisiana, or setting up our own.

Also, we want to have our three project directors visit pre-school projects before Project Headstart begins-- possibly two or three days with Martin Deutsch in New York, or some other progressive nursery program. This is to really give them an idea of what can be done, is being done, and should be done. Perhaps you can help us there.

Then, I mentioned materials--we need an idea of what to get and where and how to get it: books, play equipment, furniture, arts and crafts supplies, records.

Lastly, we had hoped that the Medical Committee on Human Rights would be able to draw up a medical-dental care program for us, but they say they are already over-committed. So, we are now looking for some doctors who can help us with this--any suggestions?

Oh, yes! Also enclosed are the minutes from the meeting of our three-parish executive committee, which was held in New Orleans yesterday. They may illumine some of our goals, problems and concerns. The supplement, Mrs. Millers' talk, will be sent as soon as it is typed.

You can reach me in Baton Rouge. Hopw to hear from you soon and thanks for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Mike

Mike Lesser

[Enclosed, Lesser to Rich, 1965, May 24]

WHAT IS OPERATION HEAD START?

The anti-poverty program of the Federal Government is accepting applications for summer HEAD START projects. The program is designed for children who grew up without very many advantages. The HEAD START program will offer children between the ages of four and seven years, both boys and girls, special opportunities this summer. The program is entirely voluntary and is open to all children in the area if their parents want them to attend the centers. Children will live at home and attend the centers during the daytime.

The HEAD START program is designed to make the children feel that he is "somebody." Classes will be very small and there will be two or three teachers in each class so that each child can have special,personal appention. What he thinks, what he paints, the condition of his health will be important to the special teachers in the child development centers. The centers are not schools and the HEAD START program will not teach school subjects. The centers will offer many special services such as medical care, a good meal each day at the center, trips to museums, factories, libraries, counselling services and others. The children will have the opportunity to put on a play, to plant seeds in a garden, to learn and play new games, to have a story teller, have their own puppet show, to work with carpentry toolls and to help in keeping the center clean and neat.

The Louisiana Commission on Child Development plans to have centers in many cities and towns--even out in the country--in Louisiana this summer. The program for each center will be different from every other center because the parents will help plan the program--to say what opportunities and experiences they would like their children to have. The centers will be trying to do the same things for the children everywhere in Louisiana, but each com--munity will go about it in the way they think is best. The goals that the

ffice of Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty program) of the United States Jovernment has set for the HEAD START program are the following:

1. To improve and expand the child's mental process, to help him to levelope the ability to think, reason and speak clearly.

2. To help in the child's social and emotional growing up by encouraging self-confidence, self-expression, self-discipline and curiousity.

3. To help the children get wider and varied experiences, to increase their ease in talking and to improve their understanding of the world in which they live.

4. To give the child many chances to succeed and be praised for his good work. This is to help erase the frustration which may have come from past failures, or successes which no one paid any attention to.

5. To have a climate of confidence for the child which will make him want to learn, not just in school, but when he is with friends, at home, or alone.

6. To increase the child's ability to get along with other people--his family, other children at the center, the teachers at the center--and at the same time his family will be helped to understand the child and his problems, thus giving the child another chance to grow and learn and feel that he is somebody important.

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT
c/o Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

For information, call collect: 523-7625

IMPORTANT

Committees should meet no later than Tuesday, May 11, 1965.

A written report should include:

1. Names, addresses and phone numbers of committee members and of the chairman.
2. Number of children interested and their names.
3. Name and address of buildings.
4. Transportation
5. Names of possible teachers
6. Names of possible helpers
7. Outline of program
8. Hours and days of the week
9. Doctor or Nurse
10. Information on questionnaire

The Anti-poverty Program of the Federal Government has begun a nation-wide program called Operation Head Start, for children between the ages of four and seven who grew up without very many advantages. There will be a state--wide committee called the Louisiana Commission On Child Development which will be made up of local citizens across the state of Louisiana. This Committee is planning to request money from Operation Head Start in order to begin child development centers in many cities and towns across Louisiana. If you want a Project Head Start in your community, you should do the following things.

COMMITTEE

First, you must organize a committee of between five and ten people who are also interested and elect a chairman. Your committee will have help from people who are working with the Louisiana Commission On Child Development. You should announce at least one day in advance the time and place of the meeting to give a cross section of people an opportunity to be part of the committee. The committee should be representative of the entire community. It will be the job of this committee to talk to parents in the town who have children between the ages of four and seven years. If these parents want their children to go to a child development center this summer, the parent should write down the names and ages of the child. Then your committee will meet again and count the number of children who would go to the center.

Buildings

Your next problem is to locate a building or buildings that will be large enough. There should be no more than 20 children in each classroom. Perhaps a church or a school could be used. The buildings must be structurally sound and safe. It should meet the standards of the local building codes.

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Transportation

If some of the children live too far from the building to walk to the center, you will have to figure out a way for them to get to the center every day. For example, money can be given to rent a bus, but not to buy one. You will have to tell the Commission (LCOCD) how much it will cost.

Teachers

Your centers will need teachers. This special program will have two or three teachers for every 15 to 20 children. Therefore, you should figure out how many teachers your centers will need. You should try to get some professional teachers to work in your centers. Send their names and addresses to the Commission. The Commission will also help you get teachers. The teachers will be paid.

Subjects for Class

Tell the Commission what services, opportunities, subjects and activities you would like to have for your children at the center. The Commission will work with you to plan the program.

Subjects for Class

The program will run from approximately July 1st to September 1st. The Commission wants to know what days of the week and times during the day you would like to have your center in operation.

Medical Care

Each center will have a doctor or nurse to provide regular medical care for the children during the summer. If there is a doctor or a nurse whom you would like to have work in your center, please send their names and addresses to the Commission. If there is not a doctor in the community, the Commission will provide them.

A representative will help you plan if you ask for help. After you write down all the details, give the report to the representative, or mail

t to the Commission in New Orleans. Do whichever is faster. The Commission
rill send the information in your report, together with the reports from all
ver Louisiana, to Washington, D. C., where it will be studied by the Office
f Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty program) to see if they can provide
oney for the operation of the Center in your town.

Meeting of Coordinating Committee for Project Headstart in Caddo, Claiborne and Concordia Parishes

Enclosed, Lesser to Rich, 1965, May 24

May 23, 1965

Present were: Mr. George Dodd and Mr. Napolean Green of Claiborne Parish; Miss Ernestine Germany of Caddo Parish; Mr. Scott Stone of Concordia Parish; Mrs. Leo Heymann and Mr. Steve Rubin of the Louisiana Commission On Child Development; Miss Una Mae Hargrave of Southern Consumers' Education Foundation; Henry Brown; Claudia Edwards; Michael Lesser; Ann Early; and Mrs. Marvin Miller.

The meeting was called to order by Michael Lesser. As a first order of business, Mike went through the application for Project Headstart, which had been submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity on May 22, 1965.

DUTIES AND CRITERIA OF DIRECTOR

The duties and criteria for the Director of each parish project were discussed.

It was decided that the job of the Director is to supervise and coordinate the activities in his parish. This would include supervising the teachers and meeting with them often in regard to the curriculum and program in each class room. He would also be in charge of personnel, and will screen the applications to present to the steering committee for final approval. He will also coordinate the activities involved in organizing the necessary facilities for the program.

He will be responsible for evaluating the on-going effectiveness of the program, and will report periodically to the Coordinating Committee.

In each parish, there is a man available to take the position of Director. In Caddo, Mr. Freddie Mack; in Concordia, Mr. Scott Stone; in Claiborne, Rev. James Rhodes.

It was decided that each of these men have a sufficient amount of education and experience and demonstrated executive ability to fulfill the demands of the job, and that in each case, they should be hired.

CONSULTANTS

It was decided to make every effort to secure the services of consultants experienced in the fields of educational and developmental psychology and in the training of culturally deprived children. These consultants will work closely with the Directors, helping to ensure that the program will be of the maximum benefit for the children.

Hope was expressed the the Directors in the future could take advantage of educational opportunities throughout the country to develop their own knowledge in this field. Thus, they could continue to be of service to the community, perhaps in the on-going pre-school program which each community hopes will develop from this.

TRAINING FOR DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS

There followed a lengthy discussion as to the best wasy to achieve training for all personnel commensurate with the goals which the community has set up for the program.

It was suggested that before July 1, the three Directors could have a private, two or three day workshop with someone experienced in designing and administrating pre-school programs. Perhpas Mr. Tom Levin, Director of the program in Mississippi sponsored by the Mississippi Child Dvelopment group or Dr. Martin Duetsch of the New York School of Social Work would be available for this sort of aid. It was decided to approach them on this subject.

There will be two orientation programs for teacher in the State of Louisiana sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity, one at Grambling College and one at Louisiana State University. The opinion that these programs might be restrictive and unsuitable for the purposes of the pre-school training was expressed. It was decided that information about the teachers and material to be used in all Office of Economic Opportunity sessions throughout the country must be obtained. Three simultaneous procedures for gaining this data were decided upon:

1. Contact Chris Sprowal who is going to Washington May 24 and ask him to ask Mr. Haddad personally.

2. Una Mae Hargrave will ask Mr. Harry Bass of the OEO by telephone.

3. The Louisiana Commission on Child Development will write a letter to the OEO requesting this information.

The Coordinating Committee will examine the material obtained, and if it is not satisfied, it will examine the other programs in other parts of the country. If there is a suitable program, it will request from the OEO permission for the teachers to attend that program. If there are none satisfactory, or if the OEO will not finance the teachers in any other states, then permission to design and hold a private orientation will be requested.

It will be the task of the LCOCD to work out a budget for such a project.

MECHANISM FOR HIRING PERSONNEL

The Southern Consumers' Education Foundation has designed an application form which will be sent from that office in quantity to each of the Directors. Applicants will be screened by the Director, then presented to the Steering Committee of each parish for approval. This will assure impartiality in the selection of personnel. It was decided that priority should be given to people who are presently making low salaries in other work, all other qualifications being equal.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

There was a discussion of the goals and objectives of the communities in planning a Project Headstart. It was pointed out that the present school system tends to put emphasis on conformity and making people satisfied with theri present environment; in each community, this is felt to be bad because Negro and poor white children need to learn to be independent and to think and act for themselves.

The objectives of the committee are to give these children a chance to have their imagination stimulated, to help each child feel that he is/worthwhile person of some consequence, to prepare the children to be leaders, to think for themselves and to be able to make adequate decisions. This will involve a program that gives each child much personal attention, and yet a great deal of freedom.

Mike Lesser pointed out that such objectives will bring criticism from many sources and that the committees must not let this criticism sway them. The representatives from the parishes indicated that they expected this and felt able to cope with it.

MRS. MARVIN MILLER

Mrs. Marvin Miller, presently Director of the Hebrew Communal School in New Orleans, spoke to the group, outlining specifically the principles that must be employed in the nursery school in order to obtain the desired goals.

Since her comments were so specific and will serve as valuable guidelines for the committees, they have been prepared separately, and are attached to these minutes.

It was agreed that Mrs. Miller will meet with Mrs. Heymann to discuss book lists, catalogues and other helpful material concerning the program.

Mike asked Mrs. Miller if she would be available to arrange an orientation session for the teachers of the three parishes. At this time, she does not know if she will be available, but indicated interest.

FUTURE ACTIONS

The representatives of each parish are taking their copy of the application to the committees. The Directors and committee chairmen in each case will thoroughly familiarize themselves with its contents, so ~~xxxxxx~~ that they may be able to answer questions when the OEO begins to contact them about it.

[enclosed, Lesser to Rich, 1965, May 24]

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 1 - BASIC INFORMATION

1. IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICANT

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS	
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation	P.O. Box 3005	
CITY OR TOWN	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**
Lafayette	Louisiana	70504

2. IDENTIFICATION OF SPONSOR

NAME OF SPONSORING AGENCY *(May be same as in Item 1.)*	MAILING ADDRESS	
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation	P.O. Box 3005	
CITY OR TOWN	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**
Lafayette	Louisiana	70504

3. AREA TO BE SERVED BY HEAD START PROGRAM

CITY(IES) OR TOWN(S) WHICH HEAD START IS TO SERVE	COUNTY(IES)
Ferriday, Vidalia, Lake St. John, Clayton, Frogmore	Concordia
STATE(S)	**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(S)**
Louisiana	5th

PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF APPLICANT

NAME	TELEPHONE NO. *(Include area code)*		
Una Mae Hargrave	318 235-0567		
MAILING ADDRESS	**CITY OR TOWN**	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**
425 General Mouton	Lafayette	Louisiana	70504

5. A. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON STAFF DIRECTOR

HAS THE DIRECTOR OR PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE STAFF OF THE HEAD START PROGRAM BEEN SELECTED? IF SO, ATTACH BIOGRAPHICAL DATA. IF NOT ATTACH STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS TO BE USED IN RECRUITING. *(See instructions)*

See Attached

5. B. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

ATTACH STATEMENT SHOWING QUALIFICATIONS TO BE USED IN SELECTING PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL.

See Attached

6. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

ATTACH FULL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED HEAD START PROGRAM(S). *(See instructions.)*

See Attached

7. RELATION OF SPONSOR TO COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

IS THERE A COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY FOR THE AREA?	☐ YES	☒ NO
IS THE APPLICANT A COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY?	☐ YES	☒ NO
WILL THE APPLICANT BE THE SPONSOR OF THE LOCAL HEAD START PROGRAM?	☒ YES	☐ NO

See Cover Letter

8. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

DOES THE HEAD START PROGRAM SPONSOR HAVE A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

IF SO, ATTACH A STATEMENT EXPLAINING WHY, AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, THE NEIGHBORHOOD CANNOT BE SERVED BY AN ORGANIZATION WITHOUT SUCH AFFILIATION.

9. ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONS BY APPLICANT

On the basis of all forms, exhibits and supplementary statements attached hereto, application is hereby made for a grant pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act in the amount specified to support a HEAD START program. It is understood and agreed by the undersigned that any grant received as a result of this application is subject to the conditions contained to the condition governing HEAD START grants. Assurance is given that the personnel policies of the applicant agency and of any delegate agencies will conform to the standards set forth in the instructions.

DATE	TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN	SIGNATURE
May 18, 1965	Una Mae Hargrave President of Southern Consumers' Education Foundation	Una Mae Hargrave

5.A. [redacted]

See attached Curriculum Vitae for Rev. James Rhodes

5.B. [redacted]

1. Training and experience in working with culturally disadvantaged children will be required of all professional staff.

2. Teachers must have classroom experience and be certified by the State Board of Education for the state of their residence.

3. All professional staff must have skills and demonstrated competence in the area of their functioning.

4. All staff must be committed to the nature and goals of the Project Headstart program and the principles of self-help and nondiscrimination.

5. Priority will be given to local community professionals.

6. All employees will be required to attend an orientation session prior to the beginning of the program.

It is important that each local committee have as much autonomy as possible in selecting staff. It will be suggested that the most important quality is the kind of personality which makes the person successful in working with children. They must like children, get along with them and understand them. It is hoped that a careful orientation to the goals of the project as explained by the Louisiana Commission on Child Development will enable the committee to set up appropriate guidelines in selecting personnel.

An application form has been designed and distributed by the committee.

Criteria for staff are the same for everbody - I know its hard to read - but last copy we had.

May, 1965

CURRICULUM VITAE

Scott C. Stone

903 Alabama Avenue (Home)
Ferriday, Louisiana
757-3678

38 years of Age
Married - Five Children

EDUCATION

Leland College, Baker, Louisiana, B.S., 1948
Army Clerical School, 1951, graduated as clerk-typist
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Summer, 1953, 8 hours
Alcorn A & M College, Lorman, Mississippi, 1955; Administration, 3 hours; Guidance, 3 hours
Atlanta University, 1956, 9 hours of graduate study in Administration and Supervision
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1957, 8 hours of graduate work in chemistry
Southern University, Fall, 1957 to present; have completed a total of 47 hours f of graduate study in Administration, Supervision and Guidance

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Clinton, Louisiana, Elementary Teacher and Principal, Summer, 1948
Concordia Parish High School, Teacher of Science and Math, and Coach of Basketball and Baseball, 1948-present.

ARMY EXPERIENCE

October, 1950 to September, 1953, Served as Administrative Technician in Personnel Department

Due to Mr. Stone's prior teaching experience in the parish, he is aware of the educational problems, and is anxious to help solve these problems. As a native, he works well with the people for whom this program is designed and has demonstrated capability in organizing Project Headstart in Concordia. He is fully committed to integration of the Project on all levels, and to the principles of self-help.

6. Description of Program:

a) Statistics on Concordia Parish:

1960 Census:

Population: 20,467 Non-White: 9,535

Median family income: $3,266 Non-White: $1,634

Median school years completed:

Total: 8 years and 0 months of formal education
Non-White: 4 years and 4 months of formal education

Unemployment:

Total labor force:	6,185	Total unemployment rate:	
Unemployed:	597		9 3/5%
Non-White labor force:	2,545	Non-White unemployment rate:	
Non-White unemployed:	393		15%

Concordia Parish is located in the east-central portion of the state, and has, as its Eastern boundary, the Mississippi River. It has an area of 747 square miles and an economy which is predominantly agricultural - the major crop being cotton.

The Louisiana Commission on Child Development, an ad hoc committee of concerned Louisiana citizens, was formed to help communities in the State apply for and coordinate activities for Operation Head-Start. The commission sent out a brochure to community leaders in many parishes explaining Operation Head-Start and offering its assistance. Concordia Parish citizens responded to the brochure by calling a public meeting to discuss the program. At that meeting a committee was formed to design a program; begin looking for facilities and personnel; to inform the rest of the community and ascertain the needs of the children in the parish.

This steering committee, made up of seven persons, including a local Catholic parish priest and a past school administrator and teacher took to the task eagerly and, within a week, submitted the program which is contained in this application.

The committee has also begun to think in terms of following projects which, will provide additional services to the residents of the Parish, and which will expand their horizons. There is much enthusiasm about the possibility of continuing a pre-school program beyond the summer as well as developing programs to deal with adult and family needs in Concordia Parish.

b) The age level of the children attending classes will be generally in accord with the rules of the School Board of Education - children entering school in September must be six years of age by January 2, 1966. Age level will therefore be 5 1/2 to 7 years since many poor children in Louisiana are not able to enter school until the age of 7.

c) The program will be open to all, and any child who will enter school in September in the entire Parish of Concordia will be eligible. The estimated number of children is 500 from the 5 towns in the area.

Selection of children is being done by canvasing all possible neighborhoods in the Parish and making public announcements inviting parents to enroll their children in the program through the local newspapers. It has not been possible to enlist the cooperation of the Parish School Board because its reaction to the program was one of refusal to cooperate. Also, it has been impossible for committee members to canvas in white neighborhoods because of the physical danger to the canvassers. However, it is hoped that the public announcements and newspaper advertisements will encourage white parents to enroll their children.

d) The role of parents and other neighborhood residents in planning and carrying out the program will be as follows:

The people who make up the Concordia Parish committee are the people for whose children this program has been developed. They have organized the communities of the Parish without any assist from the Parish institutions; such as, city council, Board of Education, or Welfare department. There are no kindergartens in the parish, and the parents feel that their children need preparation before entering the school system.

The parents and residents who make up the committee will be responsible for preparing each center, selecting community aides, and will participate in the selection of the professional staff. They will continue to develop the program and provide resources that reflect their special indigeneous skills.

Also, there will be continual contact between the staff of the centers and the parents of the children attending; offering social services and programs aimed at helping parents assist their children in making good use of the new horizons opened to them and improving the childrens' environment.

e) Medical activities proposed:

The Louisiana Commission on Child Development has approached the Medical Committee for Human Rights in regard to designing a comprehensive medical program that would provide health consultants and trainers for health aides to be drawn from Concordia Parish. The Medical Committee states that this project would be considered at their next board meeting, and was encouraging about the prospects.

The plan is for a medical and dental examination of each child at the beginning and end of the program, and treatment during the program.

Any child in need of special care will be guided in obtaining such services, and health and nutrition education will be provided for parents.

Outdoor recreation is possible - or indoor is an everyday "must." During this period with the aid of volunteers, children can be taught to play together - to give and take. Good sportmanship can be encouraged. It is during this period that children can forget themselves and enjoy the games that are being played.

In the middle of the morning the children will enjoy a snack. The milk, fruit, and cookies he will receive that day will be a lift to help him over the remainder of the morning. And for many children it will be the only milk and fruit that they will receive that whole day.

Classes will be dismissed at 2 P.M. The volunteers will be there to see that the children are returned safely home.

j) All classes will be held in schools and centers where the health and safety requirements will be met.

k) Transportation for children within the city will be arranged by volunteers who will take the children to and from school. However, two buses will be needed to transport the children in the rural areas.

l) Training to be provided for non-professional and volunteer staff will be for two days before the centers open. All will be required to attend a two day workshop on the care of small children, routine schedules and classes in arts and crafts, and other classes which will help them be better equipped for their work.

m) Plans for linking Head-Start programs to supplemental follow-through programs have not been worked out. However, it is the hope of the planning committee that this type of program can continue in the fall, opening it up for children whose mothers must work.

n) The centers will be staffed by a qualified, certified teacher - and 2 paid assistants~~, and a volunteer helper~~. There will be ~~20~~ 15 children per classroom.

Volunteers will give their services to aid in the recreation period, the lunch period and the classroom periods where and when necessary.

Training for Teachers and Aides

The plan at this time is to take advantage of the orientation and training offered by the Office of Economic Opportunity for the teachers and aides. An ending evaluation session would also be appropriate and is included in the budget as one-half week of pay.

this is 2nd pg of a 2 pg description of daily activity schedule program which shows our lack of knowledge but our good intentions - we were eager & first off.

ncordia Parish

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Rebecca McCray	Mrs. Edna Brown
	Miss Honoray Thomas	Mrs. Peter Turner
	Father August Thompson	Mr. Henry Montgomery
Chairman of Committee:	Mr. Scott C. Stone	
Medical:	Mrs. Elwin M. Rials, R.N. (probably will not donate services)	
Hours:	8:30-2:00	
Meals:	One	
Buildings:	Masonic Hall Mercy Seat Baptist Church Plan to arrange for more	
Teachers:	Mrs. Ola Moore	Mrs. Ruth Singleton
	Rev. A.T. White	Mrs. Irma Allen
	Mrs. Rebecca McCray	Mrs. Edna Brown
	Feel confident that more can be obtained from the community	
Teen-age Assistants:	Miss Dorothy Hunter	Miss Rita Lucas
	Miss Ruby Hunter	Miss Joerolyn Travers
	Miss Tommy Boyd	Miss Dale Turner
	Miss Maude Minor	
Program Suggestions:	Adjust to people Exposure to competent staff and organized programs of action Emphasize health habits, food value and proper consumption of food First Aid and safety	
Interest in Adult Education:	VERY HIGH	
Interest in Continuing into Fall	This is a possibility	

this is response to a questionaire we sent out to the parishes (revised in mimeod brochure)

Acadia Parish

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 2 - PROGRAM STATISTICS

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY: Southern Consumers' Education Foundation

APPLICATION NO. *(For Administrative Use)*:

LOCATION OF CENTER *(No. of classes)* (1)	NO. OF WEEKS (2)	HOURS PER WEEK (3)	NO. OF CHILDREN (4)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL FULL TIME (5)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL PART TIME (6)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS PAID (7)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS VOLUNTEER (8)	STAFF: OTHER VOLUNTEER (9)
Ferriday (17)	8	27½	135	18	36	4	40	
Vidalia (7)	8	27½	90	7	14	2	25	
Lake St. John (3)	8	27½	45	3	6	1	7	
Clayton (3)	8	27½	45	3	6	1	7	
Frogmore (3)	8	27½	45	3	6	1	7	
PERSONNEL NOT LINKED TO A PARTICULAR CENTER				6		5		
TOTALS PLANNED			500	39	66	14	86	
DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative use)*								

CAP-HS-FORM 2 MAR 65

GSA DC 65-13843

Concordia Parish

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 4 - BUDGET FOR A HEAD START PROGRAM

NAME OF APPLICANT: Southern Consumers' Education Foundation

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative use)*

1. STAFF PERSONNEL

NUMBER	TITLE OR JOB	SALARY (Show whether rate is per day, week or month)	COST	(DO NOT USE)
See Attached				
		SUB-TOTAL	$ 77,780.00	
COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS *(indicate basis of estimate: social security, etc.)*		SUB-TOTAL	$ 2,819.53	
		COST OF STAFF - TOTAL	$ 80,599.53	

(Indicate in an attachment how salaries were arrived at.)

2. CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACT SERVICES

NATURE OF SERVICES	BASIS FOR FEE ESTIMATE	FEES TO BE PAID	(DO NOT USE)
4 Educational trips		$500.00	
Medical Care		5000.00	
	COST OF CONSULTANT & CONTRACT SERVICES - TOTAL	$5500.00	

3. TRAVEL COSTS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(DO NOT USE)
Director	100 miles daily for 50 days @.10/mi.	500.00	
Social Worker	60 miles daily for 30 days @.10/mi.	180.00	
Home Economist	60 miles daily for 40 days @.10/mi.	240.00	
Health Aide	50 miles daily for 40 days @.16/mi.	200.00	
Social Service Aide	60 miles daily for 30 days @.10/mi.	180.00	
	TOTAL	$1300.00	

Concordia Parish

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 4 - BUDGET FOR A HEAD START PROGRAM

NAME OF APPLICANT: Southern Consumers' Education Foundation

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative use)*

1. STAFF PERSONNEL

NUMBER	TITLE OR JOB	SALARY (Show whether rate is per day, week or month)	COST	(DO NOT USE)
See Attached				
		SUB-TOTAL	$ 77,780.00	
COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS *(indicate basis of estimate: social security, etc.)*		SUB-TOTAL	$ 2,819.53	
		COST OF STAFF - TOTAL	$ 80,599.53	

(Indicate in an attachment how salaries were arrived at.)

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NATURE OF SERVICES	BASIS FOR FEE ESTIMATE	FEES TO BE PAID	(DO NOT USE)
4 Educational trips		$500.00	
Medical Care		5000.00	
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ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(DO NOT USE)
Director	100 miles daily for 50 days @.10/mi.	500.00	
Social Worker	60 miles daily for 30 days @.10/mi.	180.00	
Home Economist	60 miles daily for 40 days @.10/mi.	240.00	
Health Aide	50 miles daily for 40 days @.16/mi.	200.00	
Social Service Aide	60 miles daily for 30 days @.10/mi.	180.00	
	TOTAL	$1300.00	

GSA DC 65-13947

4. SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
Classrooms, Office Kitchen (Service in kind)	25,520 sq. ft. @.10 per sq. ft. per month	5,104.00	
	SPACE COST AND RENTALS TOTAL	$ 5,104.00	

5. CONSUMABLE AND EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
Food	$32.00 per child x 500	16,000.00	
Educational Toys	200 per class x 33	6,600.00	
Educational Supplies	3.25 per child x 500	1,625.00	
Books	5.00 per child x 500	2,500.00	
	CONSUMABLE AND EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES TOTAL	$26,725.00	

6. RENTAL OR PURCHASE OF NON-EXPENDABLE ITEMS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
3 Buses	Rental and driver services for 8 weeks	900.00	
	NON-EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES TOTAL	$ 900.00	

7. OTHER COSTS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
Office Supplies		450.00	
Telephone		100.00	
Electricity		400.00	
	OTHER COSTS TOTAL	$950.00	
	GRAND TOTAL- COST OF HEAD START PROGRAM	$121,078.53	
	LESS - NON-FEDERAL SHARE	22,304.00	
Attach a statement showing how the non-Federal share of the estimated local HEAD START program cost will be provided by the applicant. (See instructions)			
	OEO GRANT REQUESTED	$ 98,774.53	

1. STAFF PERSONNEL for 10 centers in Concordia Parish. These are all within a radius of 60 miles of each other.

STAFF	PER WEEK	PER 8 WKS	PER 8⅔ WKS	PER 9½ WKS.	PER 10½ WKS	TOTAL
Director	140.00				1,470.00	1,470.00
33 Teachers	110.00			34,485.00		34,485.00
1 Social Worker	110.00				1,155.00	1,155.00
1 Home Economist	110.00			1,045.00		1,045.00
1 Health Aide	70.00			665.00		665.00
1 Bookkeeper	70.00			665.00		665.00
1 Clerk-Secy.	70.00			665.00		665.00
(Part Time)						
66 Teachers' Aides	30.00		16,830			16,830.00
5 Custodians	30.00	1,200.00				1,200.00
10 Cooks	30.00	2,400.00				2,400.00
86 Volunteers (Service in Kind)	25.00	17,200.00				17,200.00
					SUB-TOTAL	$77,780.00
				SOCIAL SECURITY AND FRINGE BENEFITS		2,819.53
					TOTAL	$80,599.53

10% Local Services in Kind:

Classrooms, Office -	$ 5,104.00
86 Volunteers at 20 hours per week each	17,200.00
TOTAL	$22,304.00

Conferences

[enclosed, Dennis M. Rich to Rich]

MAY 2 7 1965

The following is a budget for the Conference. It covers travelling, room and board, materials and miscellaneous.

1. Room and board at Waveland:

5/31-6/2:	$5.50 per person, 75 people, 3 days.	$1,207.50	
6/3-6/4:	$5.50 per person, 30 people, 2 days	$ 330.00	
	Subtotal:		$1,537.50

2. Transportation: Figured at 5¢ per mile, round trip.

Mississippi:			
2 cars from Jackson, 318 miles, $15.90 per car.		$ 31.00	
2 cars from Meridian, 318 miles, $15.90 per car.		$ 31.00	
	Subtotal:		$ 63.60
South Carolina and North Carolina:			
2 cars, 1,350 (miles) per car x .05 for 2 cars,	Per car--	$ 67.50 x2	
	Subtotal:		$ 135.00
Louisiana:			
Shreveport: 2 cars, 1,400 miles x .05		$ 70.00	
Bogalusa: 1 car, 120 miles x .05		$ 6.00	
Baton Rouge: 1 car, 260 miles x .05		$ 13.00	
New Orleans: 1 car, 100 miles x .05		$ 5.00	
	Subtotal:		$ 94.00
Texas:			
2 persons, 2 round trip bus tickets, $30.00 per ticket. (Dallas)			$ 60.00
One round trip plane ticket for Robert Parrish from Birmingham, Alabama.			$ 45.04
Five round trip tickets for resource people from New York, at $160.00 per person. (Includes four from the National Office, and one from Syracuse.)			$ 800.00
3. Materials: 200 kits at .60 per kit.			$ 120.00
4. Miscellaneous:			$ 100.00
P.S. Northern Florida: 1 car, 702 miles, x .05			$ 35.10
	TOTAL:		$2,990.24

July 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Just a follow-up on our recent telephone conversation. I would like to know the locations where the 150,000 pounds of books have been sent. Also, any comments from local people as to the usefulness of the books.

I think that in some towns such as Clinton, where the local public library is closed to Negroes, we can develop an important program. And it is a program which can help, if widely publicized, in promoting a positive image of what we are doing.

Please let me hear from you.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

July 7, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

If you send me the names and addresses of the projects, I think I can get ball point pens, note paper, etc. for them. Also, I can see that they get food. As you know, a good deal of the food sent out to the projects has recently returned because of old addresses.

Sincerely,

Marv

MR:hm

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1965

CORE SEDF

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

July 10, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDF
148 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

In answer to one of your recent letters, we have returned all the checks which lay in this office unclaimed. You also should have received a copy of the current bona fide list of Fellowship workers. I think that this means that the only checks now outstanding are those which did not go through the Southern Office.

Re books, there are 75 thousand, not 150. Of that number, not one single volume has yet been sent out of the storage house. A volunteer has begun breaking them down into manipulable sets of 2 orxkkrxx 3 thousand each, but we lack the money to send them out.

I talked to a doctor from the Medical Committee on Human Rights. He is very emphatic that we need to set up a Rest and Rehabilitation Center at once. He is not at all enthusiastic about placing workers in private homes, for some good reasons which he gave in the discussion. Rather, we need something like a 3- or 4-bedroom house to accommodate up to twelve people. Ideally, there would be a cook-housekeeper-chaperone. Medical services would be free, of course.

I estimate that, with donations of furniture, such a project could operate from an initial outlay of about $600 with $350 monthly expenses(incl. housekeeper's salary, rent, food and utilities). The doctor, Lausse by name, promised to draw up a detailed proposal.

I view this as an enterprise admirably suited to the purposes of SEDF. What do you think?

Sincerely
Richard

July 14, 1965

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Brian D. King
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Brian,

I am a little puzzled by your letter. That is, I dont understand how Miss Gallen's transfer from Howard Academy to Jefferson High is going to jeopardize her possibilities for getting a scholarship. However that may be, her continued participation in the civil rights movement will certainly make her eligible for a CORE SEDF scholarship next yeat. Not only is that opening, but SEDF does have contacts with other scholarship programs which are especially designed to assist Negro students from the South. I would suggest that Miss Gallen's write to Marvin Rich, CORE SEDF in New York to inquire about the possibility of getting a SEDF scholarship next year. If there is anything further I can do to be of help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc/ Marvin Rich

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1965
CORE SEDA

July 16, 1965

Dear Marvin,

Enclosed you will find five new field fellowship application forms. I do hope that it is not too late to acknowledge these applications. They were turned in to us as the result of the efforts of the field staff to include more local people on the community projects.

While in Durham, I spoke to you of a Miss Kathy Barett and a Miss Kathy Kate. During that conversation I recommended that their names be removed from the field fellowship list since they had other means of supporting themselves. After my return to New Orleans I found out that they had lost their means of income, which had been the Southern Students Organizing Committee. I therefore now recommend that they again be placed on field fellowships.

Check issued to Kathy Barrett on 7/15 #a-773,774
Ck issued to Cathy Cagle on 7/26/65

Enclosed you will also find a forty dollar check which was sent to Miss Alyce Gay. She has resigned from the field feblowship project.

I wish to hold a conference of field fellowship workers and field staff in the South. This would take place at the end of the summer. I hope to have at least a four day conference at either Waveland or at Mount Beulah. The purpose of the conference is twofold. First, it will give the field fellowship workers an opportunity to evaluate their role in that project. I addition, it will give the field fellowship workers an outline of the program for college campuses during the fall. In connection with this, we would like to have these students work on a series of college conferences. The second reason for having this conference is to provide staff with the opportunity to evaluate its role in the summer project and to discuss the overall program for the fall. It would also give all of us an opportunity to work on a really meaningful fall program based upon our experiences during the summer and on the program prior to the summer project. Such a conference would involve approximately 90 people. There would not be a need for any outside resource people. This would thus cut down on our expenses. We can estimate a budget for such a project in the following manner. Room and board will be approximately $5.50 per person per day. For approximately 90 people, the cost would be $1,980 for the four day period. Transportation would be approximately $350, materials $200, miscellaneous $200. The total sum comes to $2,730.

Room and board expenses is based upon the amount which was required at Waveland for the orientation. There is a possibility that we will be able to get Mount Beulah. This would cut expenses for room and

board in half. We will only be able to secure these accomodations if we are first able to pay the bills which we have accumulated during the past two months, before the end of August.

I understand that SEDF is holding a meeting on the 30th of July to discuss the possibility of future leadership conferences. I am very much interested in such a project and would therefore like to attend that meeting. At this particular time, I would also like to ask if SEDF can advance $150 for my expenses due to our present financial state. This money would cover transportation to and from New York.

Mr Dennis tele told him meeting cancelled

Please answer as soon as possible.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis

September 3, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I guess our two most recent letters crossed in the mail. I nudged you gently about Fellowship evaluations and the libraries. Please forgive me. And thanks for returning the checks. Right now we need the money. This may seem like a familiar refrain to you.

You have indicated that there have been two requests for books and that you have filled these. Does this mean that individual communities have gotten small libraries or does it simply mean that one or two books have been sent out, Even if modest libraries have been sent out, I would like to know to what community and would like to have copies of any correspondence you may have on them. Also, I would like to know who is managing the libraries so that we can get follow-up correspondence or interviews.

Best.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

July 19, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing a copy of our letter to Ruthie Wells. We sent it to 6325 North Tonti and it was returned. Can you see that she gets it. It is important if she is to go to school in the Fall.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

RECEIVED

AUG 5 1965

CORE SEDF

August 1, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street, Rm. 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marvin,

The last group of Fellowship checks came, and have been distributed. I have just been informed that Ernestina Vanderpool asked that a stop-payment be placed on the check originally issued her because it was apparently lost in the mail. She said she made the request through the Baton Rouge CORE office, and that her roommate, Ruth Dallier called National Office on two occasions to check on this matter. At this Miss Vanderpool does not know whether the stop-payment has been effected or not; however, she has not received a replacement check. Could you have soneone on your staff look into this matter.

not notified when check(s) appear it is transferred grant

I am disappointed I haven't heard from you up to this time, concerning the rough proposal for a rest-and-recreation center for staff people. If you have any thoughts on this, I'd like very much to hear them.

Meantime, I am now concerned with another possible SEDF project; the sewing co-op in Canton. George Raymond has drawn up a description of this operation which should give you a rough idea of how it operates. There are numerous details omitted from this first prospectus, but he promises to issue another bulletin which will include those points. I wonder if you could be of any help to this project, perhaps through ILGWU. For instance, could power sewing machines be obtained? And what of cloth for the shirts?

I'm sure I need to discuss this at greater length, but I'm trying to get the letter finished and in the mail; so I'll simply wait for a reaction from you.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

August 3, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Just got back in the office after a stay in the hospital. I hope that this is the last for a while.

I am writing again about the books. On July 10, you indicated that a volunteer was sorting them and arranging them into small libraries. I do hope that a few of them have moved out into the field. I think there is an important story here if we can get it moving. There must be a number of towns where these libraries will be the best available to the Negro community. They might make a useful supplement for the freedom schools and in many ways tie in to the future programs.

I have not yet heard from Doctor Lausse about the proposal of the rest and rehabilitation center. I am interested in this proposal.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

August 9, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I do not know which of Ernestina Vanderpool's checks was lost. Was it the $200 grant or was it the travel grant. We will stop payment quickly and issue a new check as soon as we are assured that the first check was not cashed. Your letter was our first notification. I should think that her roommate or she would have enough sense to notify those who issued the check. It is now more than six weeks since this check was issued.

You have not heard from me about the restroom proposal because you have it carried through on your end. I have no details at all from the doctor who made the original proposal. What does he really have in mind. Who will staff? What will the program be? How will it operate, and so on.

I did get your mimeographed ideas on a CORE staff training program. I think that that it will be quite useful. Would you send about 25 additional copies for use up here.

I am going to talk to a couple of people in the ILG about George Raymond's sewing co-op. I wll try to get Jay Mazur or someone comparable to fly down to Canton, check the thing out, make recommendations, and get a real commitment. I think this willlbe more effective than handling this by mail. I did get a number of George's mimeographed prospectuses. I will send them to a few people.

Will you please tell Dave that we have given CORE our full commitment for training and evaluation for the Community Development Fellows. We cannot put any additional money into this program. This, for two reasons. The first I have already given you. The second is that we are about out of money.

Now that I am out of the hospital, I plan to go South again. I will try to fit schedule in to what you feel best. Do you have any suggestions.

Cordially,

MR:hm

Marv

Marvin Rich: Aug 12, 65

Can you give me a check for Ed Hol. to cover these pictures used in the book —

Ben P

☐ yes
☐ yes
▪ NO

☐ EXPLANATION

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2X 9 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

August 10, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Ben:

Perhaps you have been on vacation, perhaps very busy but I must say that I am not pleased to have had no answer from you to my letters of June 24 and July 18 (a four line note that may not have had a date on it).

There is an outstanding total of 19 photographs, 5x7's and 8x10's, which I would like to have some explanation of - that is payment, their return, a statement of their status, etc.

The material is the following:

1 5x7 sent for consideration, not returned @$3	$ 3.00
5 8x10 sent for consideration, not returned @$4	20.00
13 5x7 your specific order filled promptly @$3	39.00

I am hoping to hear from you in the very near future.

Regards,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

August 10, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE SEDF Rm. 1312
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv:

I was sorry to know that you were sick. We didn't have much information here about what was wrong and are glad to know you are back at the office.

In response to your letter of June 25 (and your check several months previous to that), here are the photos, 55 to be exact. I'm not overjoyed with them as a group. They did suffer somewhat from the primitive conditions in our (borrowed) darkroom where the film was developed.

You don't have to accept them all; in fact there are extras intentionally so that you can return 5 and still have a full 50. The price we agreed upon over the phone, $4 apiece, includes reproduction rights, of course. When you return the ones you don't want we will send a more formal authorization covering the ones you keep. One of the purposes of the rubber stamping on the back was to discourage your cavalier habit of handing out photographs like water (oops, a bad analogy things being how they are in New York). I remember, for instance, your giving Shirley Tucker quite a few last December. She used three of them in her book "Mississippi From Within" and I am going to write to Alan and suggest that he send her a bill. Not that I am proud of the pix she used (not at all in fact), but just for the principle.

In the past several months I have been in communication with Ben Peterson who said "Heroes of the South" is "98% certain" to be an SEDF project. I filled an order of 13 5x7's for him, and he also has not returned some of the prints I sent him. If he works with you I'd appreciate it if you could expedite this.

We have another 20 or so rolls of pictures from Florida but they are as yet undeveloped and it will be several weeks to months before we could send you any prints. But when the time finally comes we will send you some if you want.

Regards,

enc 55 8x10 photographs

Edward Hollander

[Enclosed, Hollander to Rich, 1965, August 10]

TO SEDF AUGUST 10, 1965 8x10's

191-27	194-30	189-36	188-3	185-21
192-31	196-32	189-14	188-5	185-11
192-28	195-31	200-37	188-20	185-5
192-24	195-29	185-29	186-31A	185-1
192-12	195-28	185-23	186-36A	184-23
194-11	199-20A	185-35	187-0A	184-22
192-36	199-18A	192-2	184-18	184-13
192-34	199-10A	192-5	186-5A	191-6
195-11	199-8A	192-11	186-13A	190-13
194-34	190-15	189-16	186-19A	190-8
194-31	190-22	187-35A	185-16	190-4

August 18, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
Field Secretary
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Ed:

I'll accept responsibility for the 55 prints sent on August 10 and for the other prints sent either on June 24 or July 18. This means that we now owe you $59. A check will be forwarded in a day or two.

I sent a couple of Ann Early over to the New York Times and they used one. I don't know whether they contacted you or not, but I did not think you wanted to keep the Times out.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

cc: Mr. Ben Peterson

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

RECEIVED
SEP 3 1965
CORE SCOPE

August 31, 1965

Dear Marvin,

Enclosed are four checks: two to James Peters, III, two to Artis R. Dawson. These persons did not show up on the project. I am sorry it took so long to determine this, but it was just another of the numerous confusions with which we were disturbed in this first year of the Field Fellowship Program.

The next problem is that of persuading those who participated of the necessity of their submitting the reports for which you asked. Enclosed is a letter which is being sent out to each of these people. I will continue to heckle them until you get at least a fair percentage of returns on your request.

The proposed book distribution program has never gotten off the ground. The books still rest snuggly in their place at Xavier. There have been two requests. We have filled these, but have not been able to initiate a program of moving them out on our own. Once I get some money, we will rent a truck and forcibly carry culture to our reluctant brothers hither and yon in Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

Richard

Richard Haley

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

MEMO - 8/31/65

SUBJECT: FIELD FELLOWSHIP REPORTS

TO: FELLOWSHIP WORKERS

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

You have been apprised now for some time that the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund desires a report of your summer activities in the Fellowship Program. Most of those reports have not yet been received. Unless Marvin Rich receives those reports, it is a safe prediction that he will be unable to resume the program next summer. In view of this prospect I want to again urge each of you to submit his report to the SEDF, New York office, as soon as possible. If you anticipate any delay of more than a week in filling this request, please drop a note to Marvin at once giving a date when he can expect your report.

One important point to emphasize is that the report should include your own judgment on the relationship between your summer work and your coming academic curriculum. This is the basis on which this program is termed a Fellowship Program; that is, it relates directly to your school work.

If you have any further questions, please contact this office or Marvin Rich; we will attempt to answer them. The address of the New York SEDF office is 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York.

RH/rmd

September 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Just a note to remind you of some unfinished business.

(1) We have not heard word one about the shipment of the books for libraries in small Southern towns. Has any town yet received a library.

(2) Haven't heard from the doctor with regard to his plans for the rest and rehabilitation center. Is he serious about this? Now is the time to go to foundations for grants coming through in the spring.

(3) We have gotten four or five evaluations of the Community Development Fellowship program here. You may have gotten some there. If you have, please send them on. Also, I would like to have your own evaluation of the program, from two points of view. (1) its usefulness to your operation and (2) your evaluation of the benefits to the students. I do not know if it is true in this case, but many times I feel that the students derive more benefits than the communities.

My best to everyone.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
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James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
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Sidney Hollander
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Marvin Rich
community relations director

SEP 14 1965

2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 8, 1965

Dear Marvin,

In one respect the Community Development Fellowship Program was similar to Operation Headstart; that is, it was under the double handicap of beginning operations for the first time and having to begin without sufficient prior planning time to iron out anticipated problems. We were not able to convince field fellowship people of the difference between being a fellow and a volunteer. I don't think they often conceived of their position as having a definite academic side. Another point, perhaps a minor one, is that it would be easier to deal with them if a part of their stipend is withheld until the end of the program.

I would propose that next time we prepare in advance a regular system of in-service reporting for each fellow, a final report, and that this be more or less paralleled by the financial arrangement with him. I think they derived benefits just as did most of our workers, but I doubt that there was any strong academic tie-in. I believe the latter could be much more nearly realized next year if we incorporate the above suggestions.

MCHR strikes me as being as unorganized as any other segment of the freedom movement in the South. They need money. They are closing their Louisiana office; at the same time planning a winter program for some place else as yet undetermined. They are at some stage of planning an R&R center at Mt. Beulah. Frankly, I do not know what to say to you about this project.

I learned by accident that there will be an MCHR board meeting in New York on September 13. I'm primarily interested in an extension of their services not only to Louisiana, but to Florida and South Carolina. In that interest I shall likely come to New York if conversation with their New York office indicates this would be a worthwhile venture for me. At that time I hope they can bring me up to date on their own R & R planning. Then I will be able to talk to you with more definition.

It's hard to evaluate two-way radios. There was not the kind of widespread tension in Louisiana that would make the radio the heroic instrument it proved to be in Mississippi last summer. The lack of properly operating boosters detracted a great deal from their effectiveness as practical every day devices. We are still trying to nail down just what is necessary in order to make these instruments operate effectively within their given limits. Perhaps three months from now I will be able to answer your question in a direct way.

Sincerely yours,

Richard

Richard Haley

September 30, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

At the last meeting of the SEDF Board, there was a suggestion that we try to combine the proposed community center in Meridian with the proposed rest and rehabilitation center. I think this would be possible, but it certainly takes some exploration. What do you think of the idea in general.

Who in the Medical Committee should I contact about this.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
January 22, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Enclosed you will find my program suggestions for the College Conferences. This program is absolutely necesary if we are going to have any kind of Field Fellowship program this summer. I am sorry for the delay in getting the program to you, I hope it will not cause any difficulty in getting it funded. I would like to have a response from you on the program, and from anybody else who might be interested.

Sincerely,

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/dn

[enclosed, Dennis to Rich, 1966, January 27]

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE CONFERNCE PROGRAM

One of the purposes of the College Conference Program is to interest southern Negro students in the CORE SEDF Field Fellowship Program. In the summer of 1965 there were not as many southern Negro students participating in the program as we would have liked. The main cause of this situation was, I feel, the lack of recruiting by staff members on southern campuses. If recruiting were started in February, this would give us two months before the conference to talk with and encourage students to participate in the 1966 Summer Project. Early recruiting would also give us more time to expose the student s to the goals and purposes of the movement, and to instruct and train them about their responsibilities in the field. Consequently, we would have a much more effective group of people in the coming summer: people who have skills that are needed in the Negro community today.

These ideas were expressed several times last year, but I cannot overemphasize the importance of involving more southern Negro students in our program now. Through this program we must provide the incentive for these students to become involved in our present and future programs. These students will soon be the professional people of their communities; they will, in large measure, determine the future success or failure of the movement. One of the objectives of the Field Fellowship program has been to give students the opportunity to enrich their academic experience through direct experience in the field. In the College Conferences we will be able to show these students how they can further the movement, and allow them to see and choose what aspect or program might best serve their academic purpose.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation, most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aqquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, Clinics, shopping centers, agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed throughout the Negro communities of the South. Skills to develop these things sre being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campusus to begin to get the students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement through the SEDF Program.

The students wh o will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, N orth Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6 - 4/10

LOUISIANA

Grahmbling Southern Dillard Xavier	Feb. 6-20

FLORIDA

Florida A & M	Feb. 21-27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S.C. State Morris	March 7-12

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State Tougaloo	March 25-30

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith Bennett N.C. A & T N.C. State	March 13-23

Other colleges in the above state will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these conferences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past.... This discussion might touch upon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between students from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the sources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Some one should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc)? What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND CAMPUS CONFERENCES

L. Problems Confronting College Students

Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a discussion of what is education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get these students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone from staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro history. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro history to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be distributed to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers", whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquire facilities, resourse people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the political structure of states and the Civil Rights Act. We will try to get someone from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro Community". We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and peofessor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger confernece. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

BUDGET RECCOMONDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker # 1	35.00 per week	
Worker # 2	35.00	
	70.00	
Feb. 1 - June 7 (17 weeks)		1190.00

EXPENSES FOR STAFF AND EQUIPMENT

1 car (leased)	100.00 per month	
gas	200.00	
paper	125.00	
Room & Board	25.00 per wk per worker	
		2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probably be an average of $ 35.90 per student for round trip.

100 studnets X $ 35.00	3500.00	
materials	50.00	
food - $3.00 oer day		
for two days for 100 students	600.00	
housing - $ 3.00 per day	600.00	
for two days for 100 students		
		4750.00

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	$ 8415.00

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

January 24, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDFZ
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed are a half dozen photos from the training session at Waveland January 8, 1966. I know we both wish they weren't so grainy. If you had any particular shots in mind let me know and I'll see if I have it. I have an extremely grainy shot of Charles Morgan, for instance. Please return the photos you don't keep; I've enclosed an envelope for that purpose.

You asked for my comments about the session. In general I thought it was good. My main criticism conerns the use of people associated with the federal government. I can understand that you like to use them because they pay their own expenses; in fact I'll bet the government is as eager as they can be to have their people attend these meetings. But they do have to spend a good deal of their time defending the government; this was particularly so in the case of Joe Searles from the Department of Agriculture.

What I think would be better would be to have someone closely allied with the movement and with the same degree of expertise serve as the resource person. He would be able to give advice, guidance, and suggest programs, etc. as a member of the club, or "co-conspirator," so to speak. For example, take the need of gathering and presenting a large body of facts and evidence to the Dept. of Agriculture in order to have an ASCS election invalidated. If a man from the D of A tells the workers that they must do it, it's all too easy for them to suspect and believe that such requirements are just a way for the Federal government to avoid having to invalidate the elections. But if an in-the-movement person says that's what we have to do, and explains that in order to be able to get D of A to move we have to build such a collection of evidence that they can just about be forced to move. He could also explain that the federal government is very cautious, does have regulations, is subject to conservative counter-pressures; and then he could suggest a movement strategy to combat the government. But if a man representing the government tries to explain about regulations, counter-pressures and the department's broad responsibilities to all the people, etc., it usually just sounds like more excuses.

I hope I've been clear enough to get my point across.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

enc 6 8x10

cc: Ronnie Moore

January 25, 1966

Mr. Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

Thanks loads for the pictures. I'll just check these through with the guy who is working on my annual report now and will return to you the ones we do not need.

About the workshop. I agree with you entirely. There is an advantage in terms of expense in having governmental people. But there is a tremendous disadvantage in terms of loss of empathy. I am a little concerned about the next workshop in this direction. But I think we will improve them as we go along.

How are things there. I should be getting money for Nils' campaign shortly.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

February 11, 1966

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I am paying the balance of the bill from Excelsior Truck Leasing Company. I do not know how this one managed to get by for so long. But we try to pay our obligations.

How are things going with you. Another idiot spoke out in Mount Vernon the other day. It is having tremendous repercussions both for National and for us. But that is the way the cookie seems to be crumbling now-a-days.

Tell me about Nils' campaign.

Cordially,

Marvin

MR:hm

February 17, 1966

Mr/ David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

Thanks for sending me the revision on the College Conference Program. Right now the financial situation is very difficult. There are tremendous repercussions from the Mount Vernon incident.

I am working very hard to secure additional funds from new sources and from old. But I really won't know our financial situation until the middle of March, and perhaps not until the end. Therefore, this will inevitably delay our ability to support the College Conference Program as you outline it.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

March 1, 1966

Marvin Rich
c/o CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Rm 1707
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

I'm very concerned about the Field Fellowship program for the summer of '66. Thus for we have not been able to approach any of the local College campuses for recruitment. The reason for this has been the lack of available staff.

I feel that in order to have a successful program we need to begin recruitment and screening now. To do such a job we need one person now who is familiar with the College campus and the field fellowship program. I have such a person in mind who worked with the Field Fellowship program last summer and attended Southern University. We can get him on a task force scale plus traveling expenses. This could also be a part of the College Conference program. As a rough estimate I would say that the project could be carried out for $1,000. That's 20 weeks at $25 per week for salary and $25 per week for general expenses.

Please inform me soon of the possibilities.

Thanks!

Yours truly,

Dave Dennis

DD/lmw

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

March 3, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF, Rm. 1707
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

I just wanted to inquire about the status of the photographs I sent you on January 24. I haven't heard anything about them, namely their return and/or a check. Will appreciate your checking on this.

Hope all is going well with you.

Regards,

Ed

Ed Hollander

5 apr 65

March 7, 1966

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave:

As I indicated in my letter I am not at all sure about the financing of any of our programs as yet. But we should begin to know in a few weeks.

Who is the individual that you have in mind for the College Conference program. Tellmme something about it.

How is the campaign going. I can't seem to get the lawyers to keep in touch with me.

Give my best to Mattie.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

Chester Carlson

Read 3/14/66

March 7, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street Rm. 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv;

Thank you very much for the letter concerning the scholarship assistance that SEDF is offering. I'am sure you will get a good reply from the Southern communities.

You only sent five (5) sheets and applications. In order for each of the projects to know about the program we need an additional (15) copies of each.

It would be most helpful if you could get them to us as soon as possible.

Thanks again.

Warm Regards,

Doris Castle
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Marv—
What the hell is going on in New York?

March 14, 1966

Mr. Edward Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Ed:

Forgive me for being late. I am never as good as I ought to be some times.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure (Check for $25)

March 14, 1966

Miss Doris Castle
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Doris:

The application forms and the criteria sheets are enclosed. If you want more, just yell. The deadline for the fall semester is May 1, so get these out as quickly as you can.

I am not sure that I know what is going on in New York, but I do know that it would take hours to tell. Perhaps I will see you at one of Ronnie's workshops.

I hear rumors that you are coming to New York. Is this true? It would be good to see a familiar face up here, and yours is lovely.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosures

STATEMENT OF SOUTHERN OFFICE ACCOUNTS — Friday morning, March 18, 1966

CASH ON HAND

Bank Balance $40.89

HOLDING ACCOUNTS

Southern Office budget	(-) 714.93	
Southwide contingency	(-) 285.12	
Working Balance/projects	296.07	
Field Secretary debt	183.84	
Hurricane Betsy contributions	300.00	
Fund raising	261.03	
	40.89	net total (equals bank balance)
Amount of deficits	1000.05	amount needed to bring deficit accounts to zero
Holding account need (add $200.00)	200.00	CASH NEEDED TO bring the two deficit accounts to plus $100.00 cash
	1200.05	

PENDING BILLS

Mason Motel Staff meeting 2/6-7	238.96	
Southern Bell-bill Feb. 28	424.25	
Fred Lacey Atlanta Trip	41.99	
Public Service (light bill)	28.56	
Southern Bell-bill for Bogalusa, La.	40.09	
City taxes	9.10	
Collins, Douglas & Klie (photo stats)	25.00	
Henri Petetins office supplies	38.37	
Southern Business Machines Co.	41.20	
Reboul's Typewriter-mainten. contract	18.03	
Reboul's Typewriter Service-purchase A	96.31	
Budget Rent-A-Car	21.04	
Conference Mt. Beulah-May, 1965	875.00	
Times Picayune	31.20	
Rent (Jan., Feb., March)	300.00	
Mason Mortgage Loan	500.00	
	2729.10	Total

CURRENT NEED

Southern Office		
Holding account need	1200.05	
pending bills	2729.10	
	3929.15	Southern Office need

Field /projects		
budget Feb. 21-27	821.73	
Budget Feb. 28	117.39	
budget Mar. 1-6	704.34	
budget Mar. 7-13	821.73	
budget Mar. 14-20	821.73	
	3286.92	Field need
TOTALS		
Southern Office	3929.15	
Field	3286.92	
	7216.07	TOTAL CURRENT SOUTHERN NEED

* * * * * *

LMW
Copies:

CORE -- Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

Freedom Rider Bond Loans -- Schedule of Loans:

A. E. Norman	$ 25,000.00
Norman Foundation, Inc.	45,000.00
(Note: Both of these loans estaablished on a 50/50 sharing of loss basis.)	
(Cases have been specifically assigned; lender received listing of cases.)	
Carl Rachlin, Esq. (1)	15,500.00
(Money loaned by the Legal Defense Fund to Carl Rachlin for initial bonds. Does not include appeal bonds put up later by the LDF.)	
U. A. W. (1) (2)	5,000.00

(1) Cases assigned for bookkeeping purposes only.

(2) Return of loan may be negotiable.

Loans to be repaid immediately as money for the specific Rider involved has been released.

Escrow #665, First National Bank, Box 24727, Los Angeles 24, California — 13,000.00

For:
Marilyn Eisenberg
Joseph Gerbac
Alan Kaufman
Helen Singleton
Lonnie Thurman
Lawrence Bell
Winston Fuller
Michael Grubbs
Reginald Jackson
Richard Steward
Sam Townsend
George Blevins
Ruth Moskowitz

Loans to be repaid immediately as money for the Specific Rider involved has been released (con't):

Rider	Comments	Amount
Ackerberg, Peter	Repay to same	$1000.00
Aelony, Zev	See Minnesota Riders Below	
Anderson, Alexander	Return to Bishop Golden	500.00
Baer, Byron	Repay to same	1000.00*
Baum, Robert	Uphoff -- Minnesota Freedom Riders Fund	1000.00*
Berman, Leora	Return to Elliot Murray	100.00*
	Faith Rich	50.00*
	Leo Berman	850.00*
Copeland, John	Return to Nashville CLC	500.00
Davidov, Marvin	Return to Uphoff, Minnesota Freedom Fund	1000.00 *
Densen, Alfonso	Return to same	500.00
Donald, Rev. Grady	Return to Nashville CLC	500.00
Feingold, Miriam	Return to SCLC	500.00
Leons, William	Return to same - repayment of UCLA loan	1000.00
McConnell, Paul	Return to same	400.00*
Minnesota Riders	Return to Joint Committee Equal Opportunity	160.00*
	David Aelony	500.00*
	M. H. Baker	100.00*
	Samuel I. Sigal	500.00*
Morton, David	See Minnesota Riders	
O'Connor, Claire	See Minnesota Riders	
Pavesic, Max	Repay to Same -- UCLA Loan	1000.00
Perkins, Philip	Repay to Maryland Area - Amer. Friends Service Committee	1000.00
Posner, Philip	Repay to same -- Loan from Temple Isaiah	1000.00
Sheviakov, Rick	Repay to same	1000.00
Singleton, Robert	Repay to same --UCLA loan	1000.00
Smith, Wollcott	Repay to same	1000.00
Uphoff, Eugene	Return to Walter Uphoff - Minn. F. R. Fund	900.00*
Wilson, Helene	IUD of the AFL-CIO (Return to:)	1000.00
Wolfson, Michael	Repay to same -- UCLA Loan	1000.00
Myers, Charles D.	Repay to same	1000.00*

(20,060

* On CORE records (Misc. Loan Acc't #3569)

In addition to the loans included in the above listing, Core also received loans for Freedom Rider Bond -- Rider unspecified in amounts from $25.00 to $4,000.00.

(approx.) 15,000.00

Some of the above may be negotiable.

Bond Returns to Legal Defense Fund, Inc.

(This listing does not include bond posted for the original $15,500.00 loan made to Carl Rachlin, Esq.)

James Bevel $ 4000.00

$1,000.00 appeal bond for the following:

Marshall Bennett	John C. Rodgers
Allen Levine	Thomas Roland
Norma Libson	Marcia Rosenbaum
Joseph McDonald	Thomas Roland
Lester McKinnie	Jane Rosett
Landy McNair	Leon Russ
Eddora Manning	Henry Schwartzchild
Robert Martinson	Charles Sellers
Robert Miller	Jorgia Seigal
David Morton	Carol Silver
Grant Muse	Obadiah Simms
Charles Myers	Leon Smith
Sandra Nixon	Harry Stoner
Claire O'Conner	John Taylor
Ernest Patton, Jr.	Wayne Taylor
Terry Perlman	Clarence Thomas
Alphonso Petway	Willie Thomas
Lestra Peterson	Jean Thompson
Jean Pleume	Shirley Thompson
Katherine Pleume	Leotus Thornton
Elnora Price	Claire Toombs
Michael Prichard	Earl Vance
Raymond Randolph	William Wagoner
Carolyn Reed	Tommy Walls

48,000.00

$52,000.00

Bond Return to SCLC

Henry Schwartzchild	500.00
Judy Ann Frieze	500.00
Leon Smith	500.00
	$1500.00

Personal (No Core Bond Involved)

Dr. Cecil A. Thomas	500.00	
Jean Kidwell	1000.00	1,500.00
Rose Rosenberg	1000.00	1,500.00
Allen Levine	1000.00	500.00
		$4,000.00

Grand Total $196,060.00

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

April 14, 1966

Marvin Rich
SEDF
150 Nassau St.
Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv:

We are still receiving request for scholarship applications and I have'nt been able to find any around the office. Could you please send me twenty-five applications?

The way CORE is operating now, I find it hard to plan for the future or ask about money when there very well may be know future to plan for. However, it's necessary to plan and we have one the lacks the necessary funds.

Our plan is to improve on the Freedom school concept. We would like to establish two school, one in northern Louisiana and the other in the south. Each scholl would have two five weeks terms beganing June 13th and ending August 20th.

Enclosed is a copy of the plan and its budget.

Sincerely

Ike

Isaac Reynolds
Louisiana State Director
Congress of Racial Equality

ps: if you are giving field fellowships, would you send me some applications?

April 13, 1966

F R E E D O M S C H O O L S

Because of the lack of equal and quality education for Negroes in Louisiana and the hardship Negro students are meeting in integrated schools, supplementary educational programs for Negroes who wish to improve themselves, and the severe difficulty most Negro adults have with basic reading, writing, and arithmetical skills, we are asking SEDF to provide the necessary funds for us to provide some supplementary education through the use of two centrally located Freedom Schools.

We would establish one school in each section of the state (North & South). Each school will have two five (5) week terms. The first term will begin on June 13th and end on July 16th; the second term will begin on July 18th and end on August 20th. During the summer a total of one hundred and forty-four (144) students will be taught. Each school will be limited to thirty-six (36) students per school term or twelve (12) students per class. The starting and ending dates will permit students to have a short vacation after the present school term and before the next one begin.

These schools could provide a stimulating and interesting program for students between the ages of twelve and eighteen (12 & 18), with a basic curriculum centered around Negro History, English, remedial reading and new math. There will be small discussion groups concerning current social movements, plus other areas that the students wish to pursue. Large group activities will include a couple of movies dealing with civil rights, tours to aquaint the students with the fields of business, entertainment, education and recreation. Many well-known people in the academic, artistic, and entertainment fields will be asked to volunteer their services.

Instructors will recruited from Negro communities and colleges on a semi-volunteer basis. Instructors will be accepted on the basis of their involvement in civil rights activities, age, and experience.

A program will be held in the evening for adults in the community where the schools are located for people who are not able to read or recognize numbers. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday members fron LCDC and the Medical Committee on Civil Rights will be at each school to provide information, Legal and health services.

We are sure that Freedom Schools can and will work if properly staffed, the student body is selected, the location of the school is selected, and the curriculum is well planned. In addition to the above criteria, a clear understanding on the part of the students, communities, and instructors that students nor instructors will not be permitted to take part in demonstrations during the school term.

Monday - Friday	Curriculum & Schedule Groups	Number of students per class
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast	12
9:00 - 10:00	Negro History I	12
9:00 - 10:00	English & remedial reading II	12
9:00 - 10:00	New Math III	12
10:15 - 11:15	English & remedial reading I	12
11:10 - 11:15	New math II	12
10:15 - 11:15	Negro History III	12
11:30 - 12:30	New Math I	12
11:30 - 12:30	Negro History II	12
11:30 - 12:30	English & remedial reading III	12
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	
2:00 - 3:30	Discussion - centered around community organization, voter registration and social movements in general, guest speakers, films, etc.	
3:30 - 5:30	Organized recreation	
5:30 - 6:00	Free time	
6:00 - 7:30	Dinner	
8:00 - 8:40	Adult classses remedial reading	
8:50 - 9:30	Adult - recognition of numbers	

Saturday & Sunday

a. tours of educational and recreational establishments, businesses, industry and any place that the students would not usually visit.

b. one week end would be spend observing CORE staff and local organizations in operation.

c. recreation

BUDGET

1.	room and board $3.50 per day for 144 for ten weeks	~~$17600.00~~ 17,600
* 2.	seven (7) semi-volunteer teachers at $50 per week	3,500.00

*	4.	purchase of books (Negro History, English , New Math)	2,000.00
	5.	weekend tours	2,000.00
	6.	rent for buildings	400.00
	7.	supplies	400.00
	8.	telephone for ten weeks	300.00
	9.	misc.	140.00
			26500.00

* The teachers would pay 3.50 for room and board per week

* Some of the material, such as english and math books will be purchase on the recommendation of people from the academic field. We'll use filmstrips from S.V.E. Educational Filmstrips Inc. (Robert Small, Benjamin Bamiker, George W. Carver, Frodick Douglas, Harriet Tubman, and Mary M. Bethume. In addition to the above films, we'll use books from the following list: Babylon has No Exit- Waldo B. Phillips, The Negro in Americn History - Board of Education New York, N. Y., Black Thunder - Arna Bontemps, A. B. C. of Color, Black Reconstruction and Souls of Black Folk - W.E. Dubois, Notes of a Native Son, Going to Meet The Man, Fire Next Time, and Go tell It On The Mountain - James Baldwin, Before the Mayflower - Leronè Bennett,Jr., and articles on Negro History by Bennett in the Ebony Magzzine.

April 18, 1966

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ike:

I am sending 25 scholarship applications to you. I do not have $25,000 for freedom schools or anything else. You might try the Stern Family Fund.

I will look over your prospectus and give you my analysis. But we simply do not have the money. I am not sure about Field Fellowships yet. If we do have them, they will be at a much more limited scale than last year. No one (other than Dave) has yet asked me about them. I have taken this to mean that there is no significant interest. If I am wrong, let me know.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm

[n.d.]

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Mr. Marvin Rich
c/o CORE SEDF
Room 1312
150 Nassau
New Orleans, La.

Dear Marv,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the latest version of the college conference program. I would like to get your evaluation of the program and how much help (financially, and physically) that SEDF can give to us. At the present time we have not been able to raise any money for the project.

I really feel that we have to make some approaches to the college communities before the summer begins.if we are to have a successful summer program which involves the use of Field Fellowship workers.

Time is an important element in the success of this program, therefore please write soon.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

David Dennis

[enclosed, Dennis to Rich, n.d.]

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

One of the purposes of the College Conference Program is to interest southern Negro students in the CORE SEDF Field Fellowship Program. In the summer of 1965 there were not as many southern Negro students participating in the program as we would have liked. The main cause of this situation was, I feel, the lack of recruiting by staff members on southern campuses. If recruiting were started in February, this would give us two months before the conference to talk with and encourage students to participate in the 1966 Summer Project. Early recruiting would also give us more time to expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement, and to instruct and train them about their responsibilities in the field. Consequently, we would have a much more effective group of people in the coming summer: people who have skills that are needed in the Negro community today.

These ideas were expressed several times last year, but I cannot overemphasize the importance of involving more southern Negro students in our program now. Through this program we must provide the incentive for these students to become involved in our present and future programs. These studnets will soon be the professional people of their communities; they will, in large measure, determine the future success or failure of the movement. One of the objectives of the Field Fellowship Program has been to give students the opportunity to enrich their academic experience through direct experience in the field. In the College Conferences we will be able to show these students how they can further the movement, and allow them to see and choose what aspect or program might best serve their academic purpose.

[enclosed, Haley to Rich]

To: CORE National Office, SEDF, and Southern Staff
From: Richard Haley
Re: Southern Staff Conference

Our next Southern staff conference is scheduled to be held May 31st through June 2nd. Louisiana staff will have a retreat June 3rd and 4th. The Conference will be held in Waveland, Mississippi, at the Gulfside Assembley. Waveland is located approximately 5 miles west of Bay St. Louis and 53 miles east of New Orleans on Highway 90. There will be dormitory facilities for everyone.

The Conference will deal with the following subject matter:

1. Title 11 of the Anti-Poverty Bill; which deals with Community Action Programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to acquaint staff with Title 11, and to give the staff an opportunity to analyze it and determine its value in communities where they are presently working.

11. Title Vl of the Civil Rights Bill; which deals with Federally assisted programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to give guidelines for protest and acquaint staff with what the title covers.

111. Techniques in Community Organization!!! This, I feel, is one of our most needed workshops. It will be structured to needs, types and techniques of Community Organization. We will attempt to discuss it in regard to both the rural and urban communities.

1V. Political Organization---We hope to have a general session around political organization. This would include an analysis of the present political trend of the country and how it relates to us as representatives of the Movement; the role of the Federal government in that trend; and how to bring political awareness to a community.

We hope to get the following resource people for the Conference: Mr. Lou Mitchell of the Civil Rights Commission to discuss Title Vl of the Civil Rights Bill, and Title 11 of the Anti-Poverty Program; Mr. Fred Ross, who is a Sol Alensky organizer now working in Syracuse, New York, to discuss Community Organization; Mr. Robert Parrish, former worker in Mississippi and presently working in Alabama, to discuss Political Organization.

This program is tentative and is subject to change. We welcome suggestions.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Relation of Southern Program to National Program

Area, Personnel, Program (General, Projects, Chapters), Recruitment and Training, Legal Program, Budget, Public Relation and Fund-Raising

Area

Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

25 active chapters 6 to be affiliated. 8 projects in Miss., 1 project (4 counties) in Fla.

Personnel

Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Tom Valentine (T F) - Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Jerome Smith (tentative), Dick Jewett, 30 T F workers - Mississippi.

Ronnie Moore, Spiver Gordon, 17 T F workers, (13 or more to be added) - Louisiana.

B. Elton Cox (temporary), 6 T F workers, (7-8 to be added) - Florida.

Frank Robinson, Emerson Brown (T F), (to be expanded) - South Carolina.

-- T F workers (to be expanded) - North Carolina.

Program

The heart of the southern program is our conviction that political strength is the key to equal opportunity. Therefore much time and personnel will be given to citizenship education workshops, political organization from precinct to state (s), supporting "Freedom candidates" in elections and seeking legal redress for racial discrimination in voters registration and for the absence of legislative representation.

Community centers provide a potential answer to the needs for adult literacy training, ;ibrary facilities, teen-age recreation, the political forum, vocational training and other programmatic items shaped to community needs.

Freedom schools introduce high-school age persons to studies in practical citizenship, Negro history, basic communication and mathematics, and other subjects for which there appears to be a desire.

"Federal programs" is an effort to utilize presently operating federal agencies whose programs are applicable to various problems in the Negro community, both rural and urban.

Welfare distribution offers support in food and clothing which will be collected from northern communities. Those who have suffered loss of

of employment or some other basic threat to security are considered as having first priority to such aid, but itis to be made available to all in need, as far as the supply will allow.

The college program is an effort to involve southern Negro students particularly, but will reach as far as resources allow. It will emphasize students--and faculty--involvement in academic aspects of the program, stressing research in areas such as agriculture, sociology, political science and law.

There is constant emphazis in staff discussion, on the necessity for broad, deep community involvement and for development of local leadership. The CORE southern program presently uses two methods for developing community organization: the project and the CORE chapter. In Mississippi, the project was the natural outgrowth of a state program administered by SNCC and CORE under the aegis of COFO. CORE project is a group effort whose nucleus is usually a small group of our staff people. They enter the community as residents, practically speaking, and attempt to build contacts that will lead to community involvement in a program such as outlined above. In Louisiana and Florida, CORE chapters sometimes serve the same nuclear purpose, sometimes operate jointly with a CORE Task Force.

Staff Training

The retention of some summer volunteers as permanent staff members, plus the expected addition of new people, accentuate the need for staff training in CORE principles and practice. The next southern staff meeting will be given in large part to orientation on CORE. This will take place during the first week in November. Subsequent staff meetings will continue to pursue this course.

Legal Assistance

The legal structure for the southern program is outlined in a separate attachment.

Budget

The budget for the program is also outlined separately.

Public Relation and Fund-raising

Events in the south, and CORE's involvement in them, will continue to provide CORE's most fecund source of funds. A comparison of the proposed budget--including that for legal services--with the expected financial return from CORE's current appeal for funds, poses the question of how CORE can achieve still more public participation in our fund-raising. A suggestion from the southern staff may be capsulized thus: knowledge begets commitment. That is, we can fairly well saturate the public with first-hand knowledge of our goals, present resources, needs and problems through several available publicity agents. Among these are summer volunteers returned home, touring T F workers and local volunteers, brochures describing the various program items, a newsletter from the southern office itself and an intensified press release program directly from the south. In addition, we hope to lean heavily on SEDF to draw new financial support for "non-controversial items in our program. Finally, we strongly urge chapters to undertake a share in the "Adopt-A-Rights-Worker program.

We recognize that it is quite different to propose a budget--or approve a budget--than to raise the funds to fulfill it. With this in mind the southern office will maintain close communication with Marv Rich on how the southern staff can help activate this program, by assistance in either fund-raising or budget-cutting.

The new focus of the program will be Louisiana. Within the period covered we intend to introduce, or step up, activity in Florida, North and South Carolina. Inclusion of Oklahoma or Texas depends on analytical reports yet to be received from staff in those states.

What we expect to achieve is, I think, indicated in the discussion of program. Our next job is to formulate a summer program, and that for the year following. We hope to have same ready for presentation to this body at an early date.

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordinators. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, inclusing CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund.	$20,000
Miss. - Hire one full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate salary and expense (office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	$14,000 (Lawyers available)
Florida - Hire one full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	
Ala. & Ga. - Will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany.	$5,000
Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio. (Needs follow-up)	$5,000
Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.	
Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton.	$2,000
Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville (needs follow-up in Nashville)	$2,000
Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.	
N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates.	$5,000
S. Carolina - Presently open.	$3,000
Total estimated cost	$82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

Budget (by state) for CORE Southern Program

October 1 to May 31 exclusive

(This budget is computed on a monthly basis)

Office operation		No. personnel	Stipend personnel	No. cars	lease	upkeep	Misc. expense	Current total	Projected total
				Florida					
Quincy	205.00	8 T F	800.00	3	375.00	450.00	75.00	2305.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Jackson-ville	205.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		855.00
Gaines-ville	205.00	2 T F	200.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		1155.00
		1 F S	400.00						
		13 T F						2305.00	2010.00
		2 F S							4315.00
				Louisiana					
Baton Rouge	260.00	9 T F	900.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2335.00	
		1 F S	400.00	1	------				
Monroe	210.00	8 T F	800.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2185.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Shreve-port	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
Alex-andria	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
		23 T F						4520.00	1720.00
				Mississippi					
Meridian	210.00	11T F	1100.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1935.00
Philadelphia	210.00	4 T F	400.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		960.00
Canton	210.00	10 T F	1000.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1835.00
Jackson	400.00	5 T F	500.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		2050.00
		2 F S	800.00					6225.00	6780.00
		30 T F							
		2 F S							
				3 State Total (monthly)				13,050	17,335.00
				" " Oct.-May				up to 138,680.00	
				Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas					
			Stipend	Travel & Subsist.					
	2 roving	F S	800.00	300.00				1100.00	
	1 "	T F	100.00	150.00				250.00	
				South Carolina					
		1 F S	400.00)	150.00				650.00	
		1 T F	100.00)						

This budget omits mention of North Carolina, although it is our plan to investigate possibilities of early action in both North and South Carolina. Neither appears to involve appreciable additions of staff. However, it does include addition of five T F and 2 F S in Florida, and 6 T F in Louisiana. It is noteworthy that of the estimated expense of $17,335 monthly, $9000 (52%) goes for salary and subsistence.

M E M O R A N D U M

July 28, 196

TO: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Marvin Rich MR

SUBJECT: Delta Ministry Report - July 1967

Please note the circled items.

Attachment

Reviewed by CC proposa
pa R M R

DELTA MINISTRY reports... July 1967

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

"FAMILIES WHO COULD NOT TAKE FOOD FOR GRANTED."

"IN CHILD AFTER CHILD...EVIDENCE OF VITAMIN AND MINERAL DEFICIENCIES."

"DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS...UNDIAGNOSED...UNTREATED."

"IN BOYS AND GIRLS...OBVIOUS EVIDENCE OF SEVERE MALNUTRITION."

"CHILDREN WHO DON'T DRINK MILK...EAT FRUIT, GREEN VEGETABLES OR MEAT."

"CHILDREN FED COMMUNALLY...BY NEIGHBORS WHO GIVE SCRAPS OF FOOD."

> "In sum, we saw children who are hungry and who are sick -- children for whom hunger is a daily fact of life and sickness, in many forms an inevitability. We do not want to quibble over words, but "malnutrition" is not quite what we found; the boys and girls we saw were hungry -- weak, in pain, sick; their lives are being shortened; they are, in fact, visibly and predictably loosing their health, their energy, their spirits. They are suffering from hunger and disease and directly or indirectly they are dying from them -- which is exactly what 'starvation' means."

SIX MEDICAL DOCTORS, in a report prepared for the Field Foundation of New York and in testimony before a Senate sub-committee on poverty, said they found these conditions, coupled with an almost total lack of the most elementary medical services, during a three-day survey of 600 to 700 Negro children in a pre-school program in six Mississippi counties.

.....Dr. Raymond Wheeler of Charlotte, N.C., in a separate report said: "Frequently throughout the Mississippi Delta we heard charges of an unwritten but generally accepted policy on the part of those who control the state to eliminate the Negro Mississippian either by driving him out of the state or starving him to death. At first, the charge seemed to me beyond belief.

....."And yet, reviewing now all that we saw and heard it becomes more and more credible. Mississippi, it seems to me, is for its poor - and particularly its Negro poor - a kind of prison in which live a great group of uneducated, semi-starving people from whom all but token public support has been withdrawn. They are completely isolated from the outside world. They have nowhere to turn for material aid or moral support. Their story needs to be told not merely for their sakes -- but for the sake of all America."

.....Once again Mississippi's senators, congressmen and state officials defend conditions in the state by citing the $15.3 million in food stamp and commodity programs in the state for a population of 2.5 million while New York spends $14.9 million for 18 million people. Yet the doctor's report does not deny the millions in federal money poured into the state, but said they "are not reaching these people. The programs...are in the hands of people who use them selectively, politically and with obvious racial consideration in mind."

.....Statistics on welfare and food programs within the state clearly show Mississippi's inadequate care of its own. Only 195,309 people received public assistance in May, 1967. Yet 388,979 people were poor enough in April to get food from federal programs. And welfare for children, which was providing only 31% of need, was reduced by the state in July to only 25% of need. Almost 64,000 people who received free surplus commodities are unable to buy food stamps.

.....Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has reduced minimum cost of food stamps from $2 to 50 cents for the lowest and no income families. This will help some, but it still requires money from people who have no money. And while attempts are being made in Washington to gear the food stamp program more closely to need in Mississippi, local offices are charging people more money for stamps.

.....Reduction to 50 cents means money contributed to Delta Ministry to help no income people buy stamps will go farther. DM is setting up distribution programs in Delta counties to aid no income families. In Tallahatchie County, DM staff is also operating a consumer education program for the families unable to buy their own stamps. But contributions do not begin to meet the need: free food stamps must be provided for people without incomes.

MOUNT BEULAH CONFERENCE CENTER, focal point of Mississippi movement activity since January, 1965 when it was leased by Delta Ministry and the only place in the state where interracial groups can meet and work in complete freedom, is threatened with being closed unless desperate financial problems are solved.

.....Vital economic development programs for Mississippi Negroes will be without a home if Mount Beulah is closed...Freedomcrafts operates a wood shop and candy cooperative on the campus and the Poor Peoples Corporation, a group of cooperatives across the state, is about to locate its main office and training center there. Head Start programs from nearby Edwards and Bolton (where the Head Start center was burned last winter) are located in one of the classroom buildings. More than 150 children attend the center.

.....An ad hoc committee is at work raising $20,000 needed to keep the 22-acre campus operating through the year. Contributions may be sent to Ad Hoc Committee to Save Mount Beulah, P. O. Box 139, Edwards, Mississippi 39066.

EVICTION FROM PLANTATION homes have not detered two families in Yazoo County from registering their children at previously all-white schools. DM staffer Rims Barber is working with Negroes in a campaign to integrate Yazoo County schools -- threatened with loss of federal education money for failure to desegregate. About 20 Negroes plan to file suit in federal court against the county school system asking total integration in September and upgrading the vastly inferior Negro schools.

.....Apparently anticipating loosing federal funds, the school board has negotiated with an oil company for $38,838 for initial rental on oil rights of school owned property.

CANDIDATE WORKSHOPS for the 120 Negroes running in the upcoming Mississippi elections are underway as part of DM's state-wide citizenship education program. Five consecutive nights of workshops, conducted in different areas across the state, concentrate on legal aspects and duties of offices, discussions on using the offices effectively and how to conduct campaigns.

TWO HUNDRED NEGRO high school students, enrolled in white schools next year, are attending a $150,000 OEO-funded summer enrichment program at Mary Holmes Junior College in West Point, Miss. Program provides courses in English, mathematics, history and science -- is aimed at giving needed remedial work to bring them to academic level of white schools. Students also receiving counseling on problems they may face in integrated schools. Staff includes director and assistant, six teachers, four counselors, psychologist and 30 tutors who are college students at Amherst and Smith colleges and several southern Negro colleges. Reverend Frederick Lowry, DM administrative assistant, is program's board of directors chairman.

MISSISSIPPIANS UNITED to Elect Negro Candidates, a coalition of grass roots political organizations in 14 Mississippi counties and several statewide organizations, has been organized to support Negro candidates. The organization is developing a network of related support groups in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Gary, Ind., Washington and Los Angeles through which support and resources for the candidates' campaigns can be channeled.

.....Resources needed for campaigns must be raised outside of Mississippi -- are not available in the Negro community, which has exhausted its meager resources the past eight months supporting political education and leadership training programs.

.....Success of Mississippi Negroes in the 1967 elections will be determined largely by resources available for campaigns. Priority counties named by Mississippians United, where Negro candidates have the best chances of election, include Amite, Bolivar, Carroll, Holmes, Issaquena, Madison, Sunflower and Yazoo. Information on Mississippians United is available from P. O. Box 202, Greenville, Mississippi 38701

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Box 457
Greenville, Miss. 38701

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New York, N.Y. 10038

DELTA MINISTRY reports...

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

TWENTY-TWO NEGROES TOOK PUBLIC OFFICE ... WHITES SENTENCED IN CIVIL RIGHTS KILLINGS ..... SELF-HELP HOUSING PROJECT UNDER-WAY AT FREEDOM CITY ..... JACKSON BOMBINGS GO UNSOLVED

THE NEW YEAR OPENED in Mississippi with the most visual evidences of change yet to come from the civil rights struggle...Twenty-two Negroes took public office in 10 counties across the state, including Robert G. Clark, the first Negro to sit in the state's House of Representatives since Reconstruction.

.....The fight for Negroes to gain their share in Mississippi's political life did not end with the November elections, but continues daily. At times during December, it looked like some Negroes would be barred from office for lack of the surety bonds required by state law. Unwillingness of local insurance agents to bond elected Negroes was expected, but that their national companies would agree was surprising. Extensive pressure on top officials and lengthy negotiations with their national offices at last produced bonds for all elected public officials. Majority of the bonds were for $1,000 and $2,000. Hardest to obtain were bonds from $14,000 to $125,000 for four supervisors-elect.

.....Five companies finally cooperated on $125,000 bond for Kermit Stanton, Bolivar County supervisor. Bond was filed little more than an hour before deadline, after weeks of negotiation. Two days after taking office, Stanton received a black "voo-doo" doll from the Ku Klux Klan in the mail. He is the only Negro public official to receive such a threat so far.

.....Representative Clark was sworn-in and seated in the legislature without incident. A challenge of his qualifications to hold office, brought by his white opponent, was dropped two days before legislature opened. A member of White Citizens Council, Clark's opponent had served three terms in legislature and once chaired public "trial" in Holmes County at which two white men were asked to leave the county because of their "integrationist" ideas. The challenge, which had no legal basis, apparently was dropped under pressure from legislaturors seeking to avoid more unfavorable national attention on Mississippi.

.....A Negro school teacher is among at least six candidates for mayor in a special election in Indianola, Miss. Negro candidates for city councils in Greenville and Charleston were defeated during special elections in December.

.....Appeal is being considered of a ruling by a U.S. Circuit Court judge in Jackson who denied request by civil rights attorneys for a third municipal election in Sunflower, Miss. Judge said the federal-court ordered election held in May, 1967 was fairly and properly conducted. He said civil rights attorneys failed "to carry their burden to show there was any unfairness, racial or otherwise," in conduct of election, "but on the contrary, the evidence is virtually all the other way." Plaintiffs had charged that failure to name a Negro to help illiterate Negro voters was discrimination and that segregated voting lines were maintained to give white voters preference.

.....Joseph Williams, defeated Negro candidate for supervisor in Yazoo County, lost his entire soy bean crop when he was unable to hire a combine and driver to harvest the crop. Williams, who had suffered other economic reprisals, previously had contracted with white neighbors for use of a combine.

MAXIMUM SENTENCES of 10 years in prison were given two of seven men convicted in 1964 slayings near Philadelphia, Miss., of civil rights workers Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney.

.....Samuel H. Bowers, Imperial Wizard of White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Alton Roberts, received the 10 year sentences from U.S. District Judge Harold Cox. Six year sentences went to Neshoba County chief deputy sheriff Cecil R. Price and Billy Posey. Three others received three year sentences.

.....Cases are being appealed to U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Convicted men remain free on bond, but are confined to their home counties. Seven others were acquitted in trial, which saw the first conviction of whites by a white jury for civil rights violence in Mississippi.

FREEDOMCRAFT CANDY Coop is making plans for expanding its mailing list to inform more people about their products. If your group would like to include information on the candy in a mailing, write to Box 139, Edwards, Mississippi 39066 for fliers. Candy and costs: Pecan Pralines, $2.60 per pound; Peanut Brittle, $1.50 per pound, and Pecan Brittle, $2.85 per pound. When ordering, include 75 cents additional per pound for postage.

THIRTY-FIVE FAMILIES are already enrolled, with a total 50 expected, in the education and self-help housing project at Freedom City. Basic education courses include language arts, mathematics, science, social studies and nutrition. Vocational training in brick masonry and carpentry has begun for men involved in the project. Plumbing and electrical wiring training will begin in a few weeks.

.....Bad weather has prevented construction of a classroom building on the 80-acre site, so temporary facilities in Greenville are being used. Plans call for actual home construction to begin by March.

.....Consultants from Cooperative Housing Association and International Self-Help Housing Association have been to Mississippi working with project directors on planning the community.

FILM ABOUT the Delta Ministry, "We Mean To Stay," is available through denominational film libraries. An information sheet on where the 20-minute, blakc and white sound film may be ordered is available from Sue Geiger, P. O. Box 457, Greenville, Mississippi 38701.

NO ARRESTS HAVE been made after almost two months of investigations into series of bombings in Jackson, despite creation of special police "bomb squad" and $50,000 reward. Bombings bring to 13 the number unsolved in Mississippi the past year.

.....Latest victims are Negro minister's home in Laurel, white church renewal worker in Jackson and home of Rabbi in Jackson, whose synagogue was damaged by bomb about a month earlier. Rombing of Rabbi followed wave of anti-semitism in Jackson.

.....Usual statements condemning violence and bombings came from usual sources. Most unusual statement came from group of 250 Jackson women, including wives of state officials, who expressed their concern in full page newspaper advertisement. Women said that "children should not be forced to speculate about whose home...might be destroyed next" and that "Jacksonians must be free to respect one another, to value the free exchange of ideas, to be participants in a good community."

INDICATIONS ARE THE Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM), state-wide Head Start program, will have another fight on its hands to obtain funding for 1968. Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, staunch opponent of the program since its inception three years ago, has again begun his charge of mis-use of program funds. A member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Stennis has announced a "full-dress" investigation will be made by the committee.

.....In the past month, Stennis has attempted to link CDGM with various civil rights organizations and individuals, including "racial agitators" in Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Urban League.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA, frequently cited as a poverty area of the United States, has the highest gross and net income of farmers in the country. Delta cotton farmers show a gross of $80,614 (up 2.4 per cent from last year) and net income of $37,361 (down 2 per cent), while the median annual income of Negroes in the Delta in 1960 was $465 a year.

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DELTA MINISTRY reports... March 1967

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

NEW WAVE OF "BAD WIRING?" .... REGISTRATION LISTS GROW ....
.... GOING DUTCH AT FREEDOM CITY .... MINIMUM WAGE: THE NUMBERS GAME
"DON'T TREAD ON ME" .... A PRE-PRIMARY IN SUNFLOWER CITY

Officials in Grenada blamed "bad wiring" for the fire that heavily damaged Bell Flower Baptist Church, headquarters of freedom movement there. People nearby heard explosions. Mass meetings moved to Vincent Chapel AME Church, where bad wiring struck again March 5. Fire chief denied any sign of arson, called extensive damage "minor."

AS PREDICTED last time, violence is increasing. Disavowals, calls for law and order following dynamite murder of Wharlest Jackson in Natchez are not borne out by actions of local, state officials....

....Amidst publicity on indictments (finally) of accused killers of Vernon Dahmer and of Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner, you may have missed the fact that all are still free on bond -- and no trial date is set....

....Three Klansmen indicted for senseless killing of elderly Negro near Natchez last June not yet tried, either. They're free on bond....Nobody indicates Byron de la Beckwith, candidate for lieutenant governor and survivor of two hung-jury trials in the death of Medgar Evers, will be tried again....

....Swift justice is important not only as deterrent, but because some may need to be stopped before they kill more. Sam Bowers, head of White Knights of KKK, is now under indictment of both the Dahmer and the Philidelphia triple murders....People are asking: If Bowers had been in prison, or even under indictment, for murders committed in June, 1964, would he have been a leader in planning Vernon Dahmer's fire-bomb murder 18 months later?....

....Hattiesburg hardware dealer, Hamilton, also indicted in Dahmer death, had been freed five times in beatings of civil rights workers. (Once, acquitted for punching DM staffer Bob Beech, he jumped Beech again in the lobby of the court house on the way out!) People ask: If Hamilton had been convicted just once, would he have felt free to plan death of Vernon Dahmer, as FBI says he did?

BITTERNESS, cynicism naturally grow out of disparity between officials' public avowals, private lack of action....Speaker at Wharlest Jackson's funeral reminded congregation that American colonies in 1776, "having given England every chance to prove good faith," finally fought for their freedom, carrying flag that said, "Don't tread on me"....As gusty wind blew American flag off Mr. Jackson's coffin (he was Korea battle veteran) an elderly lady standing in crowd outside church said to DM staffer: "That flag don't mean nothin' to me -- nothin.'"....Death was 41st for civil rights in Mississippi since Medgar Evers' three years ago....

AMBASSADOR Z.K. MATTHEWS of the five-months-old Republic of Botswana received thanks and a hand-crafted Freedomcrafts cross in Washington recently from Owen Brooks, acting DM director, and Clarence Hall, Issaquena County (and Freedom City farm) director. The gesture was a symbol of DM's appreciation to Christians on five other continents for support which helped it survive financial crises in 1965 and 1966....The money, including significant contributions from Africa and Asia, totalled more than $150,000 those two years. Largest support has come from Christian Aid in Britain, whose director, Miss Janet Lacey, CBE, spent 10 days in the delta in 1965....

FEDERAL PANEL recommendation that local draft boards be replaced by impartial regional centers means a lot in Mississippi....Drafting of able, militant Negro leaders, especially in rural areas, increases during election campaigns....Miss., La., Ala., don't have one Negro draft board member....

YOU'D THINK DOCTORS would welcome a charity clinic in a county where facilities are inadequate and 3,000 families make less than $1,000 a year. But Tufts University's clinic, made possible by a federal grant, is being denounced by MD's and government officials from state health commissioner on down....After being shifted out of another county which doesn't even have a hospital (because of pressure from local officials and doctors) it will operate in Bolivar County....

....State health commissioner, in a state where tens of thousands suffer from malnutrition and related chronic diseases, and where infant mortality among Negro children is double that among whites, says the

state's worth health problem is "the use of barbiturates...."

....In Bolivar county, where doctors oppose the charity clinic, a 5-year-old boy with his eyeball slit open by a razor blade went without medical care for four days recently. He and his mother were turned away by two doctors and a general hospital (after a doctor had scheduled the operation) because of inability to pay....

NEGROES IN the village of Sunflower are holding their own "pre-primary" election this week to select 5 candidates (from 9) for alderman....Joe Harris, DM staffer in Sunflower, reports 225 Negroes and 180 whites registered -- near maximum for both....Election is May 2....Successful suit for new election also won a new election (same date) for Moorhead, Miss....National committee will push for federal examiners in town that day; Sunflower county has never had examiners -- many believe because it's the home county of Senator Eastland, who owns nearby cotton plantation, is chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee....

ONLY TED KENNEDY answered recent telegram from DM to congressional leaders, calling for investigation of Judge Harold Cox's delay in indictments of KKK killers....Among those who failed to answer: President Johnson, Rep. Emmanuel Celler (chairman, House judiciary committee), Sen. Eastland (Cox's college friend)....

FREEDOM CITY is going dutch in more ways than one.... Families now installed in separate living quarters, able to do their own grocery buying, cooking....Some families, whose men attend government adult literacy courses in Greenville, have temporary income from that program; these, and families with social security or ADC income, are buying their own stoves....And a special appeal over radio in the Netherlands produced more than $5,000 in guilders to pay off debt on the temporary housing....Funds still urgently needed to meet annual payment on land, other needs described in the booklet, "This Land is Our Land," mailed to you earlier this month....

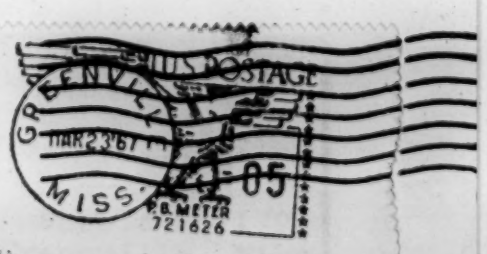
VOTER REGISTRATION grows toward the June deadline....In rural Hinds county, stronghold of the KKK and of John Bell Williams, staffer Charles Horwitz reports average Negro registration of 30 a week....In Tallahatchie county, DM staffer Solomon Gort reports 500 new voters -- a 33% increase in the total -- in the last four weeks....

Citizenship education workers in DM and other projects say they must get out 75% or more of the Negro vote to have a chance in the August 8 primary. In Rosedale, every registered white voter cast a ballot in special school board elections....Mrs. Olevia Johnson, freedom candidate in another district of Bolivar County in that election, lost by 18 votes out of 450 cast....

....In rural Hinds County, a white county supervisor running for re-election agreed to speak before a predominantly Negro FDP group -- a first for the county, if not for the state....Another white supervisor is calling in Negro homes, asking, "Do you know anybody who wants their road fixed?"....The 5 supervisors who run each county are the most powerful unit of government in the state. All 5 supervisors in every county are up for election this year....

SHORTLY AFTER a Dept. of Agriculture official in Washington told reporters that 100,000 people would be jobless in the delta this year because of minimum wage laws, USDA and state employment service began backpedalling, announced "survey" to check figures....Same "numbers game" last year reduced estimates of jobless by 75%; state is concerned about "image," USDA is trying to push food stamp program, doesn't dare admit large numbers can't afford to get into program....

DELTA MINISTRY
Box 457
Greenville, miss.



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New York, N.Y. 10038

DELTA MINISTRY reports...

April 1967

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

GOOD NEWS: Long-awaited self-help housing grant from migrant division of Office of Economic Opportunity came through March 30 to Delta Opportunities Corporation....Program will provide at least 75 dispossessed plantation families with 30 hours a week of training in literacy, basic education, construction skills, plus a weekly subsistence payment during training....Objectives are to prepare adults for non-farm jobs or for more specialized job training, while teaching them to build their own homes....Discussions continue with a major foundation interested in providing the cost of materials for the homes....

OEO description of the pilot program says it is "an outgrowth of the activities of the Delta Ministry to provide immediate relief and a home for dispossessed farm workers....Project runs for a year; if successful, it may be followed by others in delta counties....

(Grant does not solve current money needs at Freedom City, especially for getting the crop started, making first annual payment on mortgage, due this month!)

THE KLAN CHOSE Maundy Thursday night to burn a cross at Delta Ministry headquarters, an isolated rural campus near Edwards....FBI is investigating, still working on shooting incident in January, several cases of night intruders in the campus buildings in February....

PARENTS, Head Start teachers in Sunflower county have been operating nine centers for 834 children without federal funds since Oct. 25, 1965.... "Everybody they send down here leaves us with the idea we'll get the money soon," says Mrs. Cora Fleming, "but the money never comes...."

....Observers agree the Community Action Program board, white-controlled, is blocking grant to mostly-Negro Associated Communities of Sunflower County. Chairman of CAP board is a plantation owner; director flaunts rebel-flag license plate on his car....Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer says, "How can we expect a man to help us out of poverty who's worked all his life to keep us there?..."

....Delegation from the county's poor were told in Atlanta a year ago, "When you get the votes, we can get you the money." May happen; the Freedom Democratic Party expects to enroll 6,000 new voters in the next 2½ months....

AFTER HE ANNOUNCED he'd run for mayor (against the white incumbent) of Moorhead, Miss., in the special municipal election May 2, Mr. Jimmy Lee Douglas was suddenly called up for re-examination by the local draft board.... He'd been rejected once....

....Special elections also in Sunflower city May 2; FDP candidates were chosen in Moorhead in public meeting and in Sunflower by a mock primary election, run under strict, standard election regulations....Each town has full slate for 5 city council vacancies, mayor's post.

DM's citizenship education program faces serious cutback when a special grant of $21,000 runs out at worst possible time, May 1 -- just three months before crucial primary elections....Program includes training of workshop leaders, assistance to local groups in selecting and grooming candidates....

....This year's critical because officials of all 82 counties are chosen for four-year terms. Failure to make new voting strength felt will set movement back even farther than northern apathy already has, will encourage whites fighting to preserve status quo....

....Checks to "Delta Ministry -- Citizenship Education" are tax deductible.

MORE THAN 500 people packed a tiny church in Tutwiler, Miss., to protest that food stamp program, replacing free surplus commodities, has no place for people without an income....Many of those present were sharecroppers or part-time cotton choppers who had been told there will be no work for them this year....Department of Agriculture official responded by praising program, reading a quotation from Lincoln about the value of doing things for yourself....

Greenville's Delta Democrat-Times said Mar. 9, "by spring, 32,000 people may be unemployed" on plantations because of minimum-wage regulations, "and each person will have an average family of six...." Paper said unemployment "is around 18 per cent or more" in the delta....

....Poverty program official from Clarksdale, Miss., testified March 16 in Washington that 85% of the poor in his area are Negroes....Census bureau says 306,000 people will move out of Mississippi in next 20 years....

With money given by people in Dayton and Yellow Springs, Ohio, DM is helping the people of Charleston, Miss., set up a tutoring center for school children and adults....Interracial staff of three includes volunteers from Chicago, Norway and Denmark -- the latter two exchange students in this country on an Antioch College program....

....Amherst and Smith colleges are working with DM in hopes of setting up a summer tutoring program at Mount Beulah center for Negro high school students who'll be attending integrated schools next fall.. .Students from

WOULD-BE SUMMER VOLUNTEERS are writing. Shortage of staff, budget, make it necessary to accept only:

(a) Individuals who can come for 2 months or longer;

(b) Groups which have planned, prepared, and raised funds for a special project (like building a community center, or painting and repairing buildings at Mount Beulah)....

All volunteers are responsible for the cost of their own lodging, meals and transportation....For further information, application forms, write Rev. Frederick S. Lowry, PO Box 457, Greenville, Miss. 38701.

New Delta Ministry commission for this triennium met in Greenville March 28 & 29....Majority of those attending were Mississippians, both black and white. Dr. Paul Madsen, American Baptist official, is chairman; Mr. Amzie Moore, long-time Bolivar county freedom movement leader, is Mississippi chairman ....Commission heard reports on serious unemployment, problems with food stamp program, plans for upcoming elections and future of Freedom City....

Direct relief given to whites as well as Negroes in Forrest, Sunflower, Madison, Tallahatchie, Washington counties this winter by DM staffers ....Emergency program, only a stop-gap but a necessary one, depends on food and clothing sent down by northern groups; Disciples of Christ officials have organized several food programs, involving other denominations and sending food by the semi-trailer truck....In Washington County (Greenville), welfare agent who conducts public hate campaign against DM asked permission of Mrs. Thelma Barnes, county DM director, to refer hungry people to us....

New film on Delta Ministry now available. Twenty-minute sound film produced as contribution to DM by professionals Barbara Roos, Ken Thompson.... Write Bruce Hilton, Box 457, Greenville, Miss. 38701 for booking information.

MISCELLANY....

Court decisions: Federal Judge Harold Cox has ruled 26-mile white sand beach near Biloxi, built with federal money, is private property, needn't de-segregate; suit, filed after wade-in, now 7 years old....U.S.Supreme Court ok'd 1966 re-alignment of congressional districts; historic "delta" district, 2/3 Negro, had been split into 3 predominantly white districts....

Politics: Holly Springs never had 100 voters turn out for school board election until March 4; then 1,565 marked ballots. The Negro candidate lost, 957 to 599....DM cooperating with predominantly Negro groups like FDP,NAACP, in attempts to unify vote on state offices in upcoming elections....Robe-clad men passed out leaflets in front of churches Mar. 13 in Hattiesburg, urging support of a segregationist for governor, calling for boycott of churches which contribute to National Council of Churches....

Schools: Home near Petal, Miss., where cross was burned because girl attends "white" school (see last newsletter) was hit by rifle bullets fired from car Mar. 29. Children in that area say white teachers, pupils harass them, tell racist jokes in class, call them "Nigger"....Miss. Education Association voted not to desegregate yet, despite threat of expulsion from national body; subcommittees are at work on plan, officials said, and may report "in a year or two".... Despite loud calls for justice, equality after recent bombing death, Natchez officials refused to appoint Negro to school board Mar. 29; civil rights leaders say aldermen had promised in writing to fill vacancy with Negro....Yazoo City has had its federal funds cut off for refusing to desegregate schools. Owen Cooper, widely known moderate, founder of MAP Head Start to replace CDGM, is president of biggest industrial plant there....State law permitting payment of $185 in tax money to each pupil attending private school will be challenged soon in Federal court; 3,000 children -- up 50% from a year ago -- now get grants....Percentage of Negro children in integrated schools: Georgia, 9.9; Alabama, 4.7; Miss., 3.2; Louisiana, 2.5.....Miss. Att'y Gen Joe Patterson says new desegregation ruling on deep south means "a considerable shakeup in our schools this fall from one end of the state to the other."

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DELTA MINISTRY reports...

May 1967

Commission on the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, Greenville, Miss.

BEN BROWN

IN 1961, WHEN THE FREEDOM RIDERS came to Jackson and met violence and brutality while tryin to desegregate the bus depot, some students at the Negro high school joined the protest. Among the local demonstrators was 16-year-old Benjamin Brown....

....Two years later Medgar Evers was shot down in the driveway of his home in Jackson; among the local people who dared to protest was Ben Brown....

....During the long hot summer of 1964, Ben worked in voter registration, keeping an irregular 20-hour day, eating at odd hours, and growing in his understanding of the struggle for freedom....

....In 1965, the government of Jackson challenged the right of Negro people to freely assemble to air their grievances; Ben Brown was among the thousand people who went to jail that June. He was among dozens who were severely beaten. "Someday, boy," a Jackson cop told him, "I'm going to kill you"....

....Soon afterward Ben joined Delta Ministry's Freedom Corps -- a free-wheeling, gutsy group of young Negro men and women who helped organize groups of poor people and helped register voters in delta towns never before reached by the Movement. Ben was run out of towns, and he was chased off plantations with shotguns....

....In 1966, when 150 displaced plantation people came to DM's Mount Beulah Center to live, Ben was there to help. A happy-go-lucky guy who had never let his experiences turn him into an angry hater, he hit it off with the scores of children at Mount Beulah. Like a bearded Pied Piper, he led them around the campus, in games, telling stories, taking them to the zoo in Jackson....

....Last August he married Margaret Willis, who worked with him in the Freedom Corps, and they moved to Jackson. He got a job driving a florist's truck, but kept up his spare-time interest in the struggle for full rights....

LAST THURSDAY NIGHT (May 11) Ben left his apartment near the campus of Jackson State College and went to a Lynch Street restaurant, just across from the school, to get a hamburger for Margaret. He had to make his way through crowds of by-standers, because there had been what the Jackson police called a "riot" that night and the night before; armed patrolmen, backed by National Guardsmen, manned a barricade closing off Lynch Street to autos. About 100 Negroes, mostly teenagers, milled around in the street, taunting the police and occasionally charging the barricade....

(....One hundred miles to the south, at a "white" state college, more than 700 students were storming across the campus and the streets, protesting school policies. Several people, including the dean, were roughed up -- but no National Guardsmen were called, and only a few state police; the president called it a "panty raid.")....

....Ben found the Kon-Tiki too crowded for quick service. With Edward Johnson, a friend from voter-registration days, he left and turned down the noisy street toward the College Inn. "We heard shots," Johnson says, "and we started running. I looked around, and Ben was lying on the ground"....

....He lay in the street, between the shouting kids and the grim policemen, for 5 or 10 minutes. A National Guard doctor called an ambulance, and after a while they took Ben to University Hospital....

....Also on their way to the hospital with police bullets in them were 16-year-old Daniel McLaurin, in critical condition; a Jackson State football player who had been standing in his second-story dormitory window, watching, and another student who had been walking across the campus....

NEXT MORNING, Mayor Allen Thompson -- the man whose administration will be longest remembered for its purchase of a $100,000 "Thompson Tank" for Negro control -- held a news conference. "We have one of the greatest cities in the world," he told the TV cameras, "and we intend to keep it that way....We will protect every person and his property. We will maintain law and order...."

At University hospital, doctors had removed the policeman's slug which had entered Ben's back and lodged in his stomach. Another was in his leg; a third had gone through the back of his head and out the front....

At 4:42 a.m., as Margaret, Ben's mother, and DM friends from Mount Beulah waited outside the recovery room, Ben died.

It was the morning of his 22d birthday.

WHAT HAPPENED IN SUNFLOWER? Negroes had a majority registered there, and 95% of them voted in the special election May 2. But of the six Negro candidates for mayor and alderman, not one was elected. The FDP candidate with the most votes (121) was still 45 votes behind the white man with the least votes. Why?...

....One reason was that election officials suddenly broke an agreement which would have allowed a Negro election manager to help voters in marking their ballots if they requested it. The only assistance available was from white officials - which, after years of fear and intimidation, was enough to frighten some voters into voting "white." FDP attorneys are asking the U.S. District Court to nullify the elections on the basis that this "amounted to a failure to provide equal protection at the polls."

....In addition, the chief of police greeted each citizen at the door to the polling place, and another man used an 8mm. movie camera to photograph every Negro voter. The night before, whites distributed leaflets calling for election of a "responsible" government which would continue Sunflower's "good race relations." The figures show that at least 100 Negroes voted for one or more whites -- but that not one white man voted for a Negro....There were more all-white ballots than there were whites who voted....

In nearby Moorhead, where a full slate of FDP candidates also was running but where a clear Negro majority was not registered, Negro election assistants were permitted to help those who needed it. FDP lawyers praised Moorhead officials for setting "an example for the way race relations in the political arena should eventually be handled in Mississippi."

....The effect of the Sunflower election, while discouraging, was to make freedom movement groups across the state work harder toward the important November 7 elections -- and to make them even more aware of the tricks which will be used to keep them from winning....

THAT FILM on the Delta Ministry won't be available until June 1; the holdup is due to the probability that one of the major TV networks will use it in July. Sorry for the delay. Write Sue Geiger, PO Box 457, Greenville, Miss. 38701, for summer or fall use....

WE HAVE A "disappearing emergency" in the Delta, apparently. Department of Agriculture says one day that 100,000 people are off the plantations and hungry; another Ag official says the next day that current food programs are meeting all the needs....

....Senators Joseph Clark and Robert Kennedy toured the delta with Miss Marian Wright, Jackson civil rights attorney (and a member of the DM commission); Mr. Amzie Moore of Cleveland, the Mississippi chairman of the DM commission, and Mrs. Thelma Barnes, Washington County DM project director. Senator Clark called conditions "savage and barbarous." Sen. Kennedy said the poverty he saw here was "as great as any in the country." Sen. George Murphy, after hearing testimony from poor people in Jackson, suggested "this committee notify the President there is an emergency situation and send help immediately"....

....The committee was especially concerned about the switch by many counties from free surplus commodities to food stamps, which require minimum payments for participation; many people the Senators met have no cash income and expect none this year....Within 48 hours, a Department of Agriculture team was in the delta, making public statements downgrading the emergency....

The Senators urged OEO to send more money to the delta, and OEO responded that this would take food from the mouths of other impoverished persons in other areas....Agriculture sent another team to "survey" the situation; they hired about 30 whites and 20 Negroes as canvassers (85% of the poor are Negro, and in light of delta history, are unlikely to discuss their situation frankly with any white man)....

....Meanwhile, OEO reversed itself and sent a million dollars to 20 southern counties, only four of which are in Mississippi. The money is for loans to buy food stamps, would help maybe 2,000 families for four months....The loans are to be paid back by Novebmer 1, 1967 -- the time when everybody on the plantations begins a five-month period of unemployment!....

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Scholarship,Education and
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This land is
our land...

FREEDOM CITY -- WHAT IT IS, AND HOW IT GOT STARTED

Freedom City was founded by former cotton-field workers who are no longer needed on the plantations because of mechanization, tighter acreage controls and new weed-killing chemicals.

Choosing to stay in Mississippi rather than emigrate to northern slums (as some half a million Mississippi Negroes have done since 1950), they are trying to start a new town based on small industry, open to anyone willing to work, and governed by all its residents.

The Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches helped the people acquire 400 acres, and provides staff and volunteers to assist the people in achieving their goals. This help includes literacy training, tutoring for school children, help in establishment of home industries, seeking larger industry for an economic base, and finding appropriate assistance from government and foundations.

Some of the families joined the Poor Peoples Conference -- the name by which Freedom City's people have banded together -- during the protest at the Greenville air force base in January, 1966. Others joined the group since, while they were living either in tents near Greenville or at the Mount Beulah Center near Edwards.

With considerable difficulty and after many disappointments, the 400 acres of Freedom City were obtained, a down payment was made, and the people moved into temporary prefabricated homes early in July.

FREEDOM CITY'S FUTURE

The people are trying just to build a place free of the oppressive restrictions put on Negroes elsewhere in Mississippi -- a place where they can earn a decent wage, educate their children, and build a home.

They also hope this project might lead other Mississippians to stay in the state and find solutions to their problems, in the areas where they live.

Much of the hope for Freedom City has hinged upon a self-help housing grant proposed by the federal government in February 1966. Still snarled in red tape and hostile political pressure, the grant would provide materials for 50 homes, plus the staff for a complete training program in the construction trades.

A major foundation is offering $125,000 in matching funds, and the grant, to be made through Delta Opportunities Corporation, is expected very soon. It would bring new families to Freedom City; they would build and own their own homes, and learn a trade while forming the nucleus of a growing town.

If the political forces opposing the grant are successful, Freedom City will continue, but the dream will be smaller. Private sources have already indicated interest in providing housing money and industrial capital.

In any event, the people plan to stay.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE BUILDING FREEDOM CITY

Mr. Casey Robinson, president of the PPC, was a skilled tractor driver -- at $6 a day, sunrise to sunset -- on a plantation in Sunflower county.

Mrs. Willie Jane Eaton and her children were asked to leave a plantation where she had worked 22 years because she was pregnant and couldn't work. The baby was 3 days old when they came to Mount Beulah.

Mrs. Savannah Williams had lived on a plantation in Bolivar county all her life. None of her children had ever gone to the school, a one-room shack, because it was too far away. Six of the children are now in school.

Mr. Arcola Butler had lived all his 35 years on one plantation. Now he's learning to read and write.

Mr. John Hoskins, 70, had to leave a plantation because the owner would not let him work any more and refused to let the children forage for fire wood. It was 18° when they left.

Mrs. Ora D. Wilson came from Indianola, where for 22 years she had done seasonal day labor in the fields. Her Aid to Dependent Children checks stopped after she demonstrated at the state capitol in 1965; she was in jail 20 days.

Mr. Clay Miller, with his wife and 4 children, joined the air base sit-in in January '66. When he went back a few weeks later to get his belongings the plantation owner had him jailed.

Mrs. Ida Mae Lawrence was a leader in the Freedom Movement in Rosedale. She joined the group just before the air base incident, and stayed on.

Mr. Walter Abney and his wife came to find "a house and a job."

"We gonna build us our own city. We doin' much better in the freedom movement than we was on that plantation...."

"I came here because I was poor and I didn't have nothing. I have 10 children and I couldn't make enough to get shoes for 'em to go to school...."

"You know, we ain't dumb, even if we are poor. The government don't care, so we're beginning a new future...."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Freedom City's people want to be self-supporting, and are working toward that goal. They have a shop which produces nativity sets and other wood products for sale. Some of the men are attending adult literacy classes in Greenville to qualify themselves for jobs. And all the people work together on the 300 acres of soybeans and winter wheat.

But until they are fully self-supporting, they will need financial help from those who share their dream.

Some of the costs involved in getting the project under way are described on the following pages. There is no money in the Delta Ministry budget for these costs, although DM helps raise additional money for the Poor Peoples Conference to meet these expenses:

-- Temporary housing: getting the families out of the barn

-- Subsistence: the cost of living

-- The farm program: getting the crop in the ground

-- Education: adult, pre-school and tutoring

Contributions should be sent to PO Box 457, Greenville, Miss. 38702. Checks can be made out either to the Delta Opportunities Corporation, which administers the funds, or to the Delta Ministry, designated for Freedom City. In the latter form, gifts are tax-deductible.

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT TEMPORARY HOUSING

The twenty laminated plastic homes in which the people lived during the summer were guaranteed for five years. But on November 10 a near-tornado made all of them unliveable; some were torn to pieces.

Several families, including 27 children, spent the next three months living in the barn. In early February, Freedom City was able to buy and move to the site three large old buildings, 26 by 50 feet. They are now partitioned into two apartments each, and the families moved out of the barn February 16.

Since it will be months before permanent homes are available, the $10,500 spent to move and renovate the buildings is considered a worth-while expense.

Money is needed immediately for:

-- The cost of buying and moving the buildings	$ 4,000
-- The cost of partitioning into apartments	2,000
-- Some furnishings, including gas ranges	1,500
-- Utilities and plumbing installation	3,500

WHAT YOU CAN DO IN THE FARM PROGRAM

The profits from winter wheat (to be harvested in early June) and soy beans (to be harvested next October) will make the payments on the land, and help meet monthly living costs.

Contributions are needed <u>immediately</u> to meet these costs of getting the crop started:

Fertilizer @ $75 a ton	$ 375
Soybean seed (350 bushels)	1,400
Weed-killing chemicals	1,800
Gas and oil for tractors	2,000
Parts for machinery	2,000

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT THE COST OF LIVING

Profits from the crops, and produce from a sizeable garden in which everybody works, will eventually trim down the food bill. But a decent diet and remedial health care for people who have never had these things are very expensive.

The Poor Peoples Conference must have your help in meeting these expenses each month:

Gas (cooking and heating)	$ 360
School supplies	10
Medical expenses	200
*Transportation	200
Vehicle maintenance	50
Food --staples	520
--milk, juice, eggs	250
--meats	320

*(Mostly the 20-mile round trips to the doctor's office)

WHAT YOU CAN DO IN THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

The people of Freedom City tend to see the state's educational system -- with its vastly inferior schools and 98% segregation -- as just another means of keeping them down. They feel this even more as their children experience difficulties in the formerly all-white school they are now attending.

As the people attempt to find new ways to create a community that reflects their needs and desires, they want to communicate a new set of values to their children. The Delta Ministry staff has tried to help them in this task of making education real for their lives.

The current program is limited to nightly tutoring for the children who are in school. Volunteers from Greenville join DM staff members in this program.

We need books by or about Negroes, school supplies, audio-visual equipment, new creative educational tools, money for subsistence workers, and long-term, professional direction. The current program costs about $250 a month. To do it right would cost about $500 a month.

Photos by Nash Basom and (page 2) Ken Thompson

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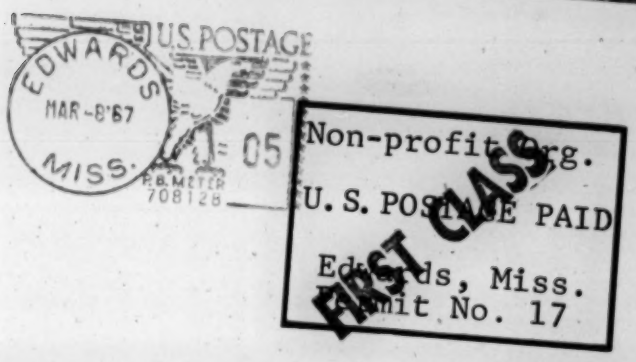

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PROPOSAL FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING

IN THE

MISSISSIPPI DELTA

January, 1967

PROPOSAL FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING

IN THE

MISSISSIPPI DELTA

January, 1967

LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN MISSISSIPPI

This is a proposal to develop a one-year pilot training program at the county level for Mississippi Negroes in public affaris, legislative and political processes and sodal problems. The project will be sponsored locally by the _____, a group of acknowledged leaders in the Mississippi Delta area. The program will be managed by this group who will bear full responsibility for the project.

THE NEED

1967 is a critical year in the Delta. It will be a year of great social and physical hardship for the very poor as they feel the impact of the National Minimum Wage Act of 1966. Thousands of families who have barely survived on the three dollars a day of the seasonal cotton chopper will be cut off from even this meager subsistence by the new minimum wage requirements for agricultural labor. Loss of employment on a plantation means loss of home, credit at the store and even marginal medical care. The smell of poverty will be in the air.

It is also a year of political opportunity. The impact of the years of struggle for voting rights is slowly being felt as the numbers of registered Negro voters climb in each of the Mississippi counties. It is the year of local elections for the key county positions, sheriff, tax assessor, boards of supervisors, boards of education and circuit clerks. It is the year that Negroes, for the first time since Reconstruction, can realistically aspire to political office.

It is the year for political and civic awareness, education and responsibility.

Through the years since Reconstruction there has been no opportunity and no need, for political awareness and civic responsibility and citizen education to support the drive for equility of opportunity. The time has arrived, and with it has come the necessity for education of thousands of new candidates, and new voters, in the basic essentials of government, political responsibility and social and civic effectiveness. In this year of great economic crisis, Mississippi Negroes face their greatest civic opportunity to share in local government.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

The proposal which follows outlines a program which would provide intensive training to 30 indigenous residents of the Delta over a 9-month period. After an initial 4-month intensive training epriod, these 30 trainees would be utilized as trainors to carry on a more extensive program on a county by county basis which would then reach many hundreds of persons in each of the target counties to be served.

After the actual nomination of candidates, beginning in July, special programs would be offered for all Negro candidates to train them specifically in the duties, requirements and effective administration of the office to which they are seeking election. Throughout the entire training period, special attention will be devoted to the intensive development of the level of civic and organizational sophistication of existing groups which are already organized in each of the target counties.

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

The proposed training program has been developed in response to expressed need of Delta leaders for education and information in specific areas where they feel a sense of inadequacy, which in turn hampers their effectiveness.

They want training in the following areas:

1. The social, historical and economic evolution of the Delta and its institutions.
2. The organization and administration of county government and its subdivisions including the responsibilities of office holders.
3. The organization of state government and its component branches, legislative, judicial and executive. Powers of state agencies and limitation.
4. Understanding social problems and social planning. An analysis of the nature of the employment, health, education, housing and welfare problems of the Delta. Resources available for providing solutions.
5. Basic Community Organization and Community Development Skills

   This unit would include basic training in the following areas:

   Collecting information on problems and services.

   Ascertaining attitudes and opinions of others.

   Analyzing facts, opinions, interpreting data.

   Recruiting people to join groups.

Interesting people in taking group action.

Identifying families in need of help.

Discussion and selection of goals.

Preparation of minutes, reports, agendas.

Writing and communication skills and public speaking.

Basic skills of program administration.

Supervision of others.

6. Political Organization and Action.

The development of effective and political organization.

Skill development in organization, voter education, and political action. Candidate training in effective campaigning and responsibilities of public office.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROGRAM

Policy Direction

The program and policies of the project will be determined by the Board of Directors. The Board is a ------ person group selected from among the outstanding indigenous leaders of the Delta. Responsibility for the employment of staff and broad general supervision of the program is vested in the Board of Directors. The Board will approve curricula and budget.

Program Supervision

Responsibility for the direct supervision of the program will be vested in the Executive Director. He is the chief administrative officer and chief educational director of the project.

Staffing

The Executive Director is to be assisted by two associates for the educational program and an assistant responsible for information services.

Use of Expert Consultation

The core staff will be assisted by a group of consultants who are each expert in the various subject areas of the curriculum. Because of the paucity of expetise available in the immediate Delta area it is expected that these consultants will be from outside the Delta. Every effort will be made to assure that consultants are familiar with Delta problems and cultural values as well as having the kinds of expertise which are relevant to this program goal. A further requisite will be the capacity to relate to students who have innate intelligence and leadership capacity but who lack the formal attributes of education and social sophistication. Consultants will also be asked to supply background program material. A special short training and orientation program is planned for the consultants. It is expected that most consultants will come from Southern States.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND PROGRAM MATERIALS

Materials especially prepared for working class leaders that deal with the subjects outlined above are either inappropriate, scarce or unavailable. Every effort will be made to utilize available materials but the project expects to have to rewrite or prepare new material. A library of resource material will be developed and an information program specialist will write new material assisted by the consultants and core staff. Such material will cover all aspects of the program. The project is also seen as having the capacity to test various types of educational media.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Substantial detail on the organization fo the educational program cannot be provided at this time. The following format appears to be a reasonable approximation of the program format:

Saturdays -- Six hours of lectures, workshop and discussion on two of the major program areas -- each program component to Be led by an outside consultant assisted by a core staff member and several students.

Tuesday evenings -- Three-hour session, one and a half hours devoted to review of one of the Saturday program discussions and one and a half hours on political organization.

Thursdays -- Similar to Tuesdays.

On alternate Saturdays the trainees would move to a specific county for a workshop with a larger group of residents of that county.

A possible model format for a month's program is attached.

(1) Outside Consultant
(2) Core Staff
(3) Trainees
(4) Trainees & Staff

MODEL PROGRAM FORMAT FOR ONE MONTH

Tuesdays	Thursdays	Saturdays Trainee Workshop
		(1) County Govt. 3 hrs. (1) Comm. Development 3 hrs.
(2) County Govt. 1 1/2 hrs. (2) Political Org. 1 ½ hrs.	(2) Comm. Development 1½ hrs. (4) County Workshop Planning 1½ hrs.	(4) County Workshop in Bolivar County 6
(2) County Govt. (2) Political Org.	(2) Social Problems (2) Comm. Devel.	Trainee Workshop (1) State Govet. 3 hrs. (1) History of Social Inst. of Delta 3 hrs.
(2) State Govt. (4) County Workshop Planning	(2) History & Social Inst. of the Delta (2) Political Org.	(4) County Workshop in Issaquena County
(2) Social Problems (3) Evaluation of County Workshop	(4) Social Problems (2) Political Org.	Trainee Workshop (1) Comm. Devel. (1) County Govt.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Because of the innovative and experimental nature of this program it is essential that an effective evaluation of the program be carried out. This involves the development of several elements which must be evaluated in terms of their separate and combined relationship to the success, partial success or potential failure of the program. Among these are its control by a group of indigenous leaders, the development of competent civic and political leadership from among lower class and working class persons in a predominantly rural area, the development of new educational materials and the effects of voter and candidate e education on a large scale basis.

LONG TERM IMPLICATIONS OF THIS PILOT PROGRAM

It may not be necessary to specify the long term implications of this pilot program to the concerned reader. The statement of the need has referred to the Delta but the situation is analgous in a number of areas in the rural south as well as in northern and western urban areas. Opportunities for minority group members to assume positions of leadership in political positions and other posts of civic responsibility are proliferating. Responsible leaders are asking for training and for assistance in assuming these responsibilities. Probably nowhere in the United States have minority group members paid more heavily in pain and suffering as the victims of violence for the opportunity to exercise their prerogatives as citizens than in the Mississippi Delta. Nowhere can the task of educating responsible leaders be tested more clearly in the face of both history on the one hand and opportunity on the other. The lessons learned from the project have profound implications for the entire country.

B U D G E T
(One Fiscal Year)

PERSONNEL		
Executive Director	10,000	
Associate Director	7,500	
Staff Assistant	6,000	
Information Services Asst.	5,500	15,000
Secretary	4,500	
Typist	3,500	
		37,000
Fringe benefits @ 10%	3,700	40,700
ADMINISTRATION		
Rent	1,200	
Office Supplies	2,000	
Office Equipment	2,000	6,000
Telephone	800	
		6,000
EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		
Chairs and Tables	2,000	
Blackboards	100	
Projector and Screen	400	
Library shelving	300	3,500
		2,800

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION MATERIALS AND WORKSHOP COSTS		
Books and Pamphlets	2,000	
Film	500	
Newsletter	500	
Other Materials	1,000	6,000
		4,000
CONSULTANTS AND EVALUATION		
Honoraria	4,000	
Travel and Subsistence	3,000	6,000
		7,000
TRAINEE SUBSISTENCE AND TRAVEL		
@ $40 per week p/trainee for 28 weeks of training (30 trainees) $1,120 p/t	33,600	
		33,600
STAFF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	3,000	
		3,000
CONTINGENCY	2,000	
		2,000
TOTAL BUDGET		99,100

LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE IN MISSISSIPPI

The Training of Candidates

The second stage of the training effort will be focused, in part, on the upgrading of the skills of the candidates selected to run for elective office. (A second part of the second stage program will be a continuation of the county workshops under the management of the trainees who completed the first stage of the program.

In the candidate-training program, candidates will be given intensive orientation in state and local government as well as training in the specific requirements and demands of the office they are seeking.

Expert assistance will be sought to support training in the technical positions such as those of sheriff and tax assessor. Persons with appropriate skilled technical background will be brought into do this training. In some cases, as resources permit, candidates will be assisted to visit other areas to see and talk to office holders and learn about practical problems in the operation of these positions.

Contact will be established with the relevant national professional organizations in these fields to promote the linkage with other persons in the same field.

The candidates will be assisted in the definition of the critical election issues, helped to understand them and then assisted in using them effectively in their campaign.

They will be given resource material and contacts to help further their development when they are elected.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE IN MISSISSIPPI

Qualifications of Executive Directors

The Executive Director should be an experienced professional with a background of work in the South with low income persons, He should have had specific background of training and experience in community organization and developments in small communities. Experience in political organization would be extremely helpful. It is important that the Executive Director not have any current or relatively recent affiliations with any partisan political organization.

While no formal degrees are established as a prerequisite for this experience, a background in community development or related organizational efforts is seen as the most signigicant. The Executive Director should have a demonstrated capability of helping to prepare low-income people for leadership positions.

The Secection of Trainees

The trainees will be selected from a group which has been nominated by the leaders of each county and then screened and selected by the area-wide Board of Directors with the advice of the staff.

Among the criteria to be used in the nomination and selection process are:

Ability to read and understand simple educational materials.

Demonstrated capacity for leadership as evidenced by experience in community activities.

Willingness to undertake the training program including the giving up of two evenings per week and one whole day (Saturday) for a number of months.

Evidence of the trainees acceptance by his neigbors.

Evidence of capacity to become a trainee and leader of others.

Literacy ability shall not be foremost, as the capacity to lead and influence one's peers seems to be the key prerequisite to selection. Trainees who rank in leadership and low in literacy should be helped to advance their literacy skills.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE IN MISSISSIPPI

The County Workshops

The purpose of the County Workshops is threefold. The first is to begin disseminating the same information this being given to the trainees to a series of larger publics in a much less intense form. While not as intensive, it will serve to at least expose residents of the counties to basic information about county and state government and the responsibilities of the various elective offices.

A second reason for the workshops is to provide a supervised field experience for the trainees in education and organizations. It will serve to reinforce the educational experience of the trainees.

A third reason is to develop the beginning basis for a non-partisan political organization in each county.

It is to be expected that from the county workshops, a stronger more rational and more effective county organization will evoles.

Another expected goal of the workshops is to identify the succeeding cadres of trainors from the abler participants in the county workshops.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
AREA CODE 212 • SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MAYOR JOHN V. LINDSAY
Chairman, Sponsors Committee
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Chairman, Sponsors Committee, 1946-1962
MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors
ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director
WILLIAM E. HALLISSEY
Assistant Director

Sent 6/12/69

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1969
SEDF

June 11, 1969.

SEDFRE
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Sirs:

The Encampment for Citizenship, a non-partisan, non-sectarian summer leadership training program for 15 through 21 year-olds, is presently in the process of ordering educational materials for this year's program. We have noted with interest your pamphlet entitled "Public Relations: How to Use It." This pamphlet would be useful to our workshops in communications.

Could you send 12 copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets to <u>each</u> of these persons:

Miss Joyce Fast
Route #2
Orville, Ohio 44667

<u>and</u>

Mrs. Joanne Yelenik
110 E. 36th Street
New York, NY 10016

Thank you in advance for your prompt attention; our program begins very shortly and the above-mentioned individuals need the material quickly.

Sincerely,

Susan A. Ward

Susan A. Ward
Administrative Assistant

P.S.- Enclosed is a check for $3.60 which covers the cost of 24 pamphlets at 15¢ each.

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —President Lyndon B. Johnson

"The Encampment for Citizenship . . . has established in the hearts and minds of thousands of young people enduring adherence to fundamental democratic principles.

"The Encampments have done much to build citizens, not only of this country, but of other countries of the world, and this achievement cannot be underestimated. They have been a distillation of democracy, and their work in carrying the cause of freedom to the young will gain increasing numbers of friends as time passes." —Mayor John V. Lindsay

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Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

FOUR EVALUATIONS OF THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

The following pages summarize the findings of two very thorough evaluations of the Encampment for Citizenship conducted by Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research, a 1968 evaluation by the New York City Board of Education's Office of Educational Research, and the evaluations written by Encampment Summer '68 staff members and campers. This information is presented so that Encampment applicants and their parents, educators and others interested may have independent appraisals of the value of the program offered in a six-week summer Encampment for Citizenship.

The first evaluation by Columbia University was a $30,000 study made possible by the Ford and Schwarzhaupt foundations and the Columbia Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Its findings were published in 1962 by the University of California Press, in a 393-page volume which is still available ($6.50).

The second Columbia University evaluation was a $10,000 study funded in 1966 by the Community Action Program of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, which provided a total of 140 Encampment scholarships in 1966 and 1967.

The third evaluation was conducted by the Bureau of Educational Research of the Board of Education, City of New York, during the summer of 1968, in connection with the participation in four Encampments of a total of 56 students from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. Their scholarships were made possible by U. S. Office of Education ESEA Title I funds and a contribution from the College Entrance Examination Board.

The fourth evaluation summarized here is of the type conducted each year. Evaluation questionnaires are completed by summer staff members before leaving the Encampment sites, and similar forms are mailed to campers at their homes in the fall.

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—Mayor John V. Lindsay

I. AN EVALUATION OF THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

by Dr. Herbert Hyman*

It required much courage from the staff of the Encampment for Citizenship to trust the fate of a venture they held dear and worked hard over for years to the results of an independent, scientific evaluation. Such courage is rare -- many agencies prefer to go about their activities with little knowledge of their efficacy. But such courage can be very rewarding, for the results of careful inquiry can truly establish the effects of an endeavor in democratic education such as the Encampment for Citizenship and provide sound, if not always reassuring, guidance for the future.

In turn, a heavy burden of responsibility is placed on the Evaluators themselves. They must be sympathetic, but they must do their level best to be objective and rigorous, for that is the whole point of an evaluation. We did everything in our power to make it hard for the Encampment to prove itself. For only then would we feel that whatever measure of success was demonstrated would be compelling proof.

Now, Dr. Wright and I and the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia are glad that we undertook the inquiry. We feel that we have participated in something worthwhile, and I say worthwhile with full knowledge. For the complete report documents in rich detail the many ways in which the youth of the Encampment change for the better, and I would assert that the evidence is unassailable that these effects are produced by the Encampment itself. Let me read to you some of the measures of success. I quote only a few of the positive findings:

> Compared to most American youth, the campers in the 1955 Encampment were an unusually democratic group upon arrival. After six weeks, many changes occurred -- making them an even more democratically oriented and effectively committed group of campers:
>
> They
> -- became more appreciative of our traditional civil liberties.
> -- became more tolerant of freedom for non-conformists.
> -- became stronger in defense of civil rights for minorities.
> -- became more optimistic about solving pressing social problems.
> -- felt less sense of social isolation.
> -- showed a small increase in tendency toward political action through accepted social channels.
> -- exemplified the philosophy of the dignity of man in the friendships they formed irrespective of race during the summer.

Now the problem of evaluation is complicated by one additional fact. Once change is initiated it may know no bounds -- and good and bad consequences may run side-by-side. The side effects, the undesirable outcomes had to be checked. I quote from the report to show how much the

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*This article is a condensation of Dr. Hyman's oral presentation of the findings of the first Columbia University evaluation of the Encampment, which he made at a conference held in 1956. Dr. Hyman, of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research, was the principal evaluator, and co-author of the report cited on page 1.

balance was swung all to the good.

These youth did NOT
-- become unrealistic in views as to the ease of solving problems.
-- become more provincial in their conceptions of a democratic society.
-- become prejudiced in reverse. Friendships were formed proportionately toward whites and Negroes.
-- become more "radical" in their political ideology.
-- become alienated from the common man, nor harshened in their view of the "average American," nor show any increased tendency to see Americans as unbound by moral imperatives.

But you may say that these changes were transient -- they would be dissipated upon return home. Within the Encampment, the experience is still being lived and the host of forces that are the ethos of the Encampment nourish the democratic spirit. At home, by contrast, the campers confront many new forces which run counter to the principles learned. An apt image is the white camper learning the spirit of racial equality in the Encampment and returning to the deep South. What erosion of values occurs under such conditions? This was examined by us through a follow-up study of the campers six weeks after return to their homes. For some of the findings, again I read from the report:

Campers as a group
-- showed no weakening of their resolve or reversion in ideology.
-- do not decline in their faith in the possibility of group action within the home setting.
-- do not show any decline in tolerance.
-- do not lose their optimism about the solution of social problems although more realism tinges their perspectives.
-- do not lose their orientation toward action.
-- do not lose their sentiments on behalf of civil liberties and civil rights.

What about the long run picture -- the possible slow erosion of values and interests under the pressure of adult responsibilities. To determine this, a sample of alumni of previous Encampments were studied by mail questionnaires.

The alumni of past Encampments, removed from its influence for periods of one to nine years, show generally a parallel profile of attitudes. Despite the passage of time, the alumni furthest removed show no marked lessening of sentiments on behalf of tolerance and civil liberties.

It should be clear that our general conclusion is predicated upon the most conservative evidence. The evaluation was done by a disinterested agency, unhindered in its activities. The design of the study involved repeated measurements using standard instruments. The total change observed at the end of six weeks of Encampment was appraised in the light of uncontrolled factors which might also have operated to change the campers. The measures we employed were comprehensive and included tests of possible undesirable consequences of Encampment. The study was not limited to change demonstrated within the

congenial setting of the Encampment but extended to include measurements in the less congenial, perhaps even hostile, environments of the home communities. Finally, the long run effects were traced by inference from a study of the alumni of past years. All these features make our conclusions conservative, they handicap any findings of changes as a result of the Encampment.

On this basis I can inform you with full confidence that the Encampment for Citizenship is a rare and successful experiment in democratic education. There could be no higher compliment for its staff.

II. AN EVALUATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CENTERS FOR EDUCATION IN DEMOCRACY

by Dr. Anna Lee Hopson*

During the summer of 1966 the Office of Economic Opportunity through the Community Action Program contributed to the support of two training centers for teenagers of widely different social and economic backgrounds. These training projects addressed themselves to five specific problems:

1 The great majority of young people in the United States is not involved in any effort toward the elimination of poverty in America;

2. Most teenagers in the United States are unaware of the possibility of fruitful personal involvement in the political process;

3. Most young people (especially those from poverty-level families) have few opportunities to form meaningful friendships with teenagers of other economic, racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds -- friendships which might stimulate involvement in efforts to eliminate poverty;

4. Among the youth of the nation there is a reservoir of idealism and potentially enthusiastic volunteerism. This reservoir must be tapped in order to develop constructive community action programs; and

5. Selected teenagers can profitably use several weeks during the summer to attend an intensive training program designed to maximize their involvement in teenage community action programs.

With these problems in mind the decision was made to conduct two training centers -- one in or near a depressed rural area and the other

---

*These are excerpts from a 107-page report of the same title published in 1966 by the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. ("Center for Education in Democracy," the term used to distinguish the first high school-age Encampments for Citizenship, in 1964-'66, from college-age Encampments, has been dropped inasmuch as all Encampments except the one in Puerto Rico are now for 15-18 year-olds.)

in or near a depressed urban area. The sites chosen were the campus of Union College, which is in Barbourville in the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky, and the campus of the Fieldston School, which is in Riverdale in New York City.

There were 107 trainees at the Fieldston Center and 84 at the Barbourville Center. Altogether, 75 boys and girls (39 in Fieldston and 36 in Barbourville) were on the poverty level and on OEO scholarship; 73 were on private scholarship (47 in Fieldston and 26 in Barbourville); and 43 paid all of their own expenses (21 in Fieldston and 22 in Barbourville).

Each Center was to have about twelve educational staff members who were themselves young (no more than 35 years old). (Only two of the staff members -- the Director and the resident nurse in New York -- were over 35.) All of the staff members were to have had college training in the social sciences. (Six of the educational staff members in Kentucky and ten in New York had done graduate work in the social sciences.) All of the staff members had relevant experience in working with young people. All, moreover, had enthusiasm for active participation in the democratic process: eight had served in the Peace Corps; nearly all had been active in civil rights and civil liberties movements; most had been active in community action programs of one kind or another.

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The present evaluation study is based upon questionnaires filled out by trainees at the Centers at two points in time -- upon the day of their arrival at the Center and six weeks later, two days before their departure from the Center. Thus, the "before-and-after" model is retained.

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From the beginning in 1946, it has been the policy of the Encampment for Citizenship to gather together in each of its Centers young people who represent a diversity of backgrounds -- people of different races, from different regions of the United States, of different religions, and from different socio-cultural and economic walks of life. The desire for heterogeneity of economic background has always motivated private individuals and organizations to provide scholarships for campers who were unable to pay any or all of their own tuition and transportation costs. Many of the beneficiaries of private scholarships in the past were from the lower economic strata in the United States. The present year, however, was the first in which a systematic effort was made to guarantee that a large proportion of campers were on the poverty-level, and were eligible for aid according to official standards set by the OEO in the War on Poverty. As a result, a larger proportion of 1966 trainees are truly representative of the "culture of poverty" than has been true of campers in preceding years. The different sources of financial support guaranteed diversity of economic background.

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Chosen to represent a diversity of economic, ethnic and racial groups, the trainees were selected because of a common leadership potential and a common interest in the problems of our times. Each teenager selected

for participation belonged, on an average, to two or three local organizations: they were likely to participate actively in student government, in church work, in the publication of the school newspaper or yearbook, in an athletic organization, in a Community Center, or in an organization connected with the performing arts.

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The training program was planned to include community service activity as well as the more traditional lectures, discussions and field trips. One day each week the trainees in Kentucky and in New York devoted to field trips, to visits -- for the Kentucky campers -- to the Tennessee Valley Authority installations in East Tennessee, to Berea College, to an abandoned and a functioning coal mine, and to Pine Mountain State Park (where they saw the outdoor drama "The Book of Job") and -- for the New York trainees -- to the United Nations; to Staten Island, the New York Stock Exchange and City Hall; to Rockefeller Center and the Museum of Modern Art; and to the Cloisters. The trainees, divided into "workshops" of from seven to fifteen people each, spent another day each week in volunteer community service in a poverty area less than an hour away from the Center. One workshop in each Center took as its subject matter:

-- poverty and education (volunteer tutoring of disadvantaged children and adult literacy work),

-- publicity, newsletter editing and production, and communication with the poor,

-- political action and citizenship participation,

-- recreation leadership, and

-- cooperative organization.

Three additional workshops were offered only in the Southern Appalachian Center:

-- community development,

-- civil rights in Southern and border states, and

-- economic and political change in developing areas.

Three workshops were held only in the New York Center:

-- urban youth problems (preventive and treatment programs dealing with delinquency, alcoholism and drug addiction),

-- housing and school integration, and

-- the United Nations and developing nations.

The other three weekdays, and Saturday mornings, were spent primarily on campus. The mornings were divided into a formal lecture for the entire student body (which began at 9:00 a.m.) and two one-hour discussions (one

with the full group, one in small discussion groups) of the material covered in the lecture. The hours between 1:00 and 5:00 were spent in workshop meetings and in organized recreation. Altogether, during each of the first four weeks, each camper spent about 50 hours in organized educational and recreational activity.

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On the first weekend in July the trainees suddenly found themselves away from home in strange surroundings and virtually forced into close, diffuse interaction with other teenagers, many of whom were from backgrounds vastly different from their own. White and Negro, rich and poor, devout and agnostic, worldly and naive, they were required to room together, eat together and participate in activities with each other during most of their waking hours. Violent emotional reactions were inevitable as a result both of the "culture shock" and of what was for many their first prolonged contact under permissive supervision with members of the opposite sex. The normal adolescent experience of self-discovery was accelerated in the process of discovering other adolescents different from themselves.

Reading through an entire second-wave interview -- from page 1 through page 31, including all of the answers to the open-ended questions, all the unsolicited comments upon the questions, and all the free associations to the questions -- often suggests that some sort of alchemy produced changes in the camper which are both real and deep. The richness and vividness of the camper's personal experiences are inescapable.

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A 15-year-old Roman Catholic girl who was on private scholarship in New York wrote that she was most favorably impressed with

> the way the people were able to live with each other ... the ideas I got from other kids. I really feel I have changed since the Encampment began ... It's hard to explain on paper how wonderful this Encampment is. Things that could not possibly happen in the world of reality actually happen here.

A boy on OEO scholarship in Kentucky said:

> I think this was a very good way to learn about people whom you never had a meeting with.

A boy in New York, a devout member of the Church of God in Christ, explained very simply:

> We became a family.

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Over-all satisfaction is indicated by the willingness of five campers out of six to recommend the Encampment to someone like themselves, and by the belief of almost all of the campers that six weeks was either "just about right" or "not long enough" for this kind of a summer Encampment. The adolescents are in agreement -- regardless of their sex, regardless

of their race, regardless of the source of their financial support, and regardless of the Encampment which they attended -- that the Encampments, so far as they are concerned, are a "good thing."

Both at the beginning and at the end of the six week period "volunteer community service work" and "informal conversation" were regarded as the most attractive activities. As one boy on private scholarship in Kentucky expressed it, "It was through the night bull sessions that I learned more about myself and others."

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Enjoying informal interaction with each other as much as they did, what did the campers think of each other after having lived together for a period of six weeks? Initially, they expected each other to be "willing to help," "enthusiastic," "involved in community activities" and "democratic." The campers continued to have an overwhelmingly favorable image of each other. After six weeks together they were slightly more likely to see each other as active both in the community and in high school than they had been six weeks earlier. They were, however, less likely to see each other as "willing to help" and as "hardworking" (rather than lazy) than they had been early in July.

They found their fellow campers public-spirited, liberal, enthusiastic and intelligent. Naturally enough, under these circumstances nearly everyone (97% of the trainees) believed that he had made some "real friends" at the Encampment. Half of the campers felt that they had made as many as ten "real friends" who would go to the trouble to keep in touch with them after the summer's end. The value placed upon the friendships made is indicated by the fact that not a single adolescent wanted to lose touch altogether, after he returned home, with the other alumni of the Encampment: one fourth of the campers said that they want to be in touch with other campers "once in a while;" almost three-fourths of the trainees said that they want to be in touch with other campers "frequently."

The majority of the campers felt that they were not under undue pressure, that they were able to live from day to day more or less at their own pace and without inappropriate external restriction. The staff, too, was always present to play a supportive role if an individual teenager felt threatened. Members of the staff lived in residence halls with the campers during the entire six weeks. For this reason alone, intimate interaction between the staff and the campers was unavoidable. Teachers as well as participants in community life, staff members were central figures in the Encampments. Often they became "reference individuals" as well as "role models" for the campers.

Hyman has noticed in three previous Encampments a positive relationship between the campers' attribution of altruistic motives to the staff and an increase in the campers' own interest in service-oriented careers.

The campers had the highest regard for staff members for the most part. Ninety-three percent of the campers expressed the belief that the staff members were sincerely interested in them. More than half of the campers spontaneously expressed a belief that the "main reason that most of the staff members had for being at the Encampment" was an "altruistic" reason.

Studying and working and living together, the teenagers -- Negroes, whites, and Indians; Christians and Jews; believers and non-believers; young people from farms, from city slums, from manicured suburbs; students from boarding schools and students from one room schoolhouses -- had intense reactions to their six weeks at the Encampments. Never bored, often excited, sometimes disturbed, the trainees themselves believed that their experience had been of great value, though perhaps "not long enough."

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Friendships to an extraordinary extent crosscut class lines. To a lesser, but still marked extent, friendships crosscut race lines, too.

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Changes in the scores on the Tolerance Scale do follow a pattern which will become familiar: the OEO campers have a lower starting point (score) than do the other campers; they improve as much as or slightly more than do the other campers; the difference between the positions of the OEO trainees and of the self-paying trainees is smaller at the end than at the beginning of their six weeks together.

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The greatest improvement in the campers' specific social attitudes was registered in their scores on the Egalitarianism Scale -- in their attitudes toward poverty. Early in July the teenagers' average score on the ten-point scale was 5.7. In the middle of August their average score on the Egalitarianism Scale was 6.5. Having walked and worked in the slums of New York City or in the hollows of Appalachia, the Teenagers were less willing than before to ascribe poverty to the motivation of the poor, were more willing to look for both the causes and the consequences of poverty in social structure and in character structure.

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At the beginning of the summer the trainees from a background of privilege were much more likely than the trainees from the culture of poverty to be willing to take personal action in a worthy cause. At the end of the six week training period /there is a striking/ increase among the disadvantaged in their willingness to take action toward the goal of "integrated housing." Commitment to the cause of desegregation in housing increased among all three groups of trainees: integrated living at the Center seems to have reinforced the belief of all the trainees in integrated housing. The improvement is most conspicuous, however, in the most disadvantaged of the three groups.

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The consensus of the campers that they had been changed by the summer's experience was too great to be ignored. Four out of five of the trainees believed that he or she is a "changed person" -- changed, often, in ways the measurement of which has not been attempted in the present study.

The changes which the trainees most frequently saw in themselves were increases in tolerance and understanding (29%), in maturity (23%), in

independence (10%), and in activism (8%). A Roman Catholic girl who was on private scholarship in Fieldston thought that her understanding of other people had increased: she wrote:

> I feel that now I can listen to people and know what they're trying to tell me.

A self-paying trainee, whose acceptance of others had increased, wrote:

> I became very close to a few people . . . it helped me to understand myself and my beliefs. I learned to be far less critical of individuals if they did not hold the same basic beliefs. For a so-called "liberal" before this Encampment I was really not very tolerant of people different than myself.

A Negro boy on private scholarship in Fieldston who thought that he had matured during the last six weeks said, "I've grown up mentally. I'll act different. I won't be the same stupid kid when I get home." A self-paying teenager, also in Fieldston, who felt that his independence had increased, wrote:

> I feel very good about myself, willing now to really get moving . . . now I really don't care what people think about how I feel or what I do . . . I feel I will be more willing to lay my ideas on the line.

A Negro girl on OEO scholarship in Fieldston simply said: "I think that my activities will be more active."

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Many of the teenagers spontaneously mention the urge which they feel to go out and do something active for the welfare of the community. A Negro on OEO scholarship in New York wrote:

> Before I came here I was aware of concepts I neither understood nor was able to express. Now I understand a little bit more and am now more able to express myself. I feel it's my duty to do or say the things which I believe regardless of the effect on me. Now I'll be more active than I was before and not as passive as before . . . community activities; school activities. I had the ideas before I came here; now I have the faith, strength, and courage to undertake the challenge.

A white teenager, also on OEO scholarship in New York, wrote:

> I now realize that just thinking that something is wrong won't help. I've got to do something about it.

Forty-one percent of the campers say that they have <u>specific</u> plans for applying what they have gotten from the Encampment in their home community.

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The trainees saw at first hand the living conditions of the unemployed and undernourished residents of the Appalachian hollows or of the tenement dwellers in New York's slums: their interest shifted away from the inter-

national scene and toward the social problems of the home front.

The trainees saw the six weeks at the Center as one of the most intense and one of the most formative experiences in their young lives. Each teenager had been exposed not just to one but to many perspectives on life extremely different from his own. At the end of the six weeks the trainees knew that they were growing, knew that they were having growing pains, and -- in many cases -- articulated the belief that they themselves could not yet assess the full impact of their experiences upon the course of their development. The teenagers believed that the effects of the Encampment were desirable, albeit sometimes painful: they felt that they had increased both in empathy with others and in independence of others.

WHAT DID THE ENCAMPMENT EXPERIENCE MEAN TO THE CAMPERS?*

"I learned to appreciate differences rather than be afraid of them."
-- Montana EFC camper

"I have learned not only that you must care for others but that it's your responsibility to get involved in every sense of the word, to help better this world."
-- Puerto Rico EFC camper from New York

"I gained more faith in what I could do to help my community."
-- White Plains EFC camper from Brooklyn

"The Encampment gave me a sense of cultural empathy toward the Mexican and a new awareness of young people my own age. I'm more eager to become involved in things that concern both my community and the world. I have lost a large measure of immature selfishness. Most importantly, I am now proud of who I am."
-- Mexico EFC camper from California

"I learned that people from all races can be real nice and in a crowd of these kids the color of your skin does not matter."
-- Montana EFC camper from Alabama

"I learned one of the most important things a person could learn -- how little he really knows about people and the necessity to increase that knowledge."
-- Montana EFC camper from Alaska

"I gained a better understanding of other people and their problems, and of community activities; my eyes have been opened."
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"The program was so fantastic that I believe it should be compulsory and done on a wider scale. The results couldn't yield anything less than a better world!
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"I found out what's going on. It made me change many of my views; it made me look outwards." -- West Virginia EFC camper

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*Quotations are typical of many from evaluation questionnaires voluntarily mailed to the Encampment office in November, by some 160 of the 1968 campers.

III. A SURVEY STUDY OF THE SUMMER ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

by Thomas Capone and George Forlano*

There is a growing awareness of the need for education to help the poor to help themselves. Most young people in the United States, including those from poverty areas, are not involved in any community or political effort toward the alleviation of poverty. Such teenagers are most often unaware of the possibilities for this type of involvement. Many, especially those from poverty areas, have had limited exposure to others of varied economic, racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds. In this they are deprived of experiences which presumably would foster constructive involvement in political and community action programs.

The Encampment for Citizenship, Inc., founded in 1946 by the Ethical Culture Society, is an organization which has for twenty years sponsored summer programs for the purpose of training young men and women for democratic leadership in public affairs. The participation of the New York City Board of Education with the Encampment for Citizenship, Inc., in providing a summer camping experience for selected New York City youngsters from disadvantaged areas, represents a joint attempt at facilitating the development of effective and constructive grass-roots leadership from within the community.

The Encampment for Citizenship Program operated five camping sites. The purposes of the program were to provide intensive training to foster attitudes and abilities compatible witn enhanced leadership potential and community participation and to effect a smooth integration of New York City youngsters into the programs of the total groups at each of the centers. Participating in the program at four of the five camps were a total of 56 Puerto Rican and Negro boys and girls from the New York City public schools. The study focuses attention on these 56 youngsters who constituted a minority in four of the five camps.

Campers perceived themselves to be spending approximately one-third of their time listening to lectures and attending discussion groups. This activity was rated very highly in terms of its appeal. Volunteer community work was the second most frequently engaged in activity and was rated as first in terms of appeal.

While only 10 per cent of camper time was spent in informal conversations this activity was very highly rated in appeal. Relatively little time was spent in sports and recreation but campers did not express any real dissatisfaction with this allocation of time.

The evidence of the present study has suggested that campers sent from New York City deprived areas made positive change in predispo-

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*These are excerpts from an 11 page report of the same title published by the Bureau of Educational Research of the Board of Education, City of New York, in September, 1968. Mr. Capone is Research Assistant and Mr. Forlano Assistant Administrative Director for the Bureau.

sition to participate in political action programs. Some positive change was also suggested on the dimension of egalitarianism. When change occurred in the assurance dimension it was more often positive than negative.

Reports from professional staff members at several camps reaffirmed the interviews and observations of Board of Education researchers that the campers from New York City were effectively integrated into the total program. Despite several suggestions for program change, campers and staff members generally expressed the feeling that program goals had been adequately achieved.

IV. CAMPER AND STAFF EVALUATIONS OF FIVE 1968 ENCAMPMENTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Compiled by Cynthia G. Kelley*

1. Compared with what you expected and what you knew of past Encampments did you feel your Encampment was

	Puerto Rico		Mexico		West Va.		N. Y.		Montana	
	Staff	Campers	Staff	Campers	Staff	Campers	Staff	Campers	Staff	Campers
a) an outstanding success	1	10	0	1	0	5	3	18	1	13
b) highly successful	2½	10	1	7	1	15	9	11	9	27
c) moderately successful	7½	4	2	11	3	3	0	1	8	9
d) only partially successful	2	1	2	4	6	3	0	1	1	1
e) quite disappointing	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
f) a failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. (Asked of campers only) Would you recommend the Encampment to a friend, someone like yourself?

	Puerto Rico	Mexico	West Va.	N.Y.	Montana
yes	24	22	23	27	46
no	1	0	0	0	2
maybe	0	2	1	3	3

*A summary of major points covered in 61 evaluation questionnaires completed by staff members in the five Encampments before leaving the sites at the close of the Encampments, and 158 similar forms completed and mailed to the Encampment office by campers following their return to their homes.

3. The question was asked both staff and campers, "What do you feel you gained from the Encampment experience?" The majority of campers felt they gained a better understanding of and close relationships with others whose backgrounds (racial, religious, economic) differed from their own. Second in importance to campers was an increased self-insight, self-confidence and growth in maturity. A deeper understanding of social problems in the U. S. and/or Puerto Rico, or Mexico, and a desire to be involved in effecting social change ranked third among camper gains.

   Staff members responding to the same question felt they gained an increased understanding and enjoyment of today's youth, a deeper insight into current social problems, an unusual experience in group living, and in several cases, a firmer commitment to the Encampment.

4. Most effective speakers

   a) Puerto Rico Encampment: Campers and staff agreed that Encampment alumnus Edgar Cahn (former Special Asst. to OEO Director Sargent Shriver) and American Civil Liberties Union founder Roger Baldwin were the best speakers.

   b) Mexico Encampment: Campers and staff agreed that Encampment Alumnus Charles Patterson (director of a federal task force for the development of black business in Oakland, Calif.) and Mr. Oscar Bitzer (UNESCO Fundamental Education Training Center, Patzcuaro) were their best speakers.

   c) West Virginia Encampment: Campers and staff were agreed on Edgar Cahn (see above) and sensitivity Trainer Dr. Betty Ellis.

   d) New York Encampment: Campers and staff were most enthusiastic about Columbia University social work Prof. Preston Wilcox, and about Encampment alumnus Dave Rothenberg and a panel of Fortune Society speakers on prison conditions and needed reforms.

   e) Montana Encampment: Campers and staff agreed upon African-American Institute Vice President James T. Harris (now Exec. Dir., National Catholic Conference for Inter-Racial Justice) for first place. As next best campers preferred Oregon State Senator Don Willner; among staff, recreation leadership specialists Warren & Mary Lea Bailey had the edge.

5. Campers were asked: Did you feel 3 morning speakers per week were

	Puerto Rico	Mexico	West Va.	N.Y.	Montana
a) about the right number?	23	10	18	14	34
b) too many	2	8	8	6	14
c) too few	0	2	0	1	2

6. Campers were asked "what subjects should be discussed more, in Encampments?" Older campers (Puerto Rico) felt that more time should be devoted to discussion of government, politics, world affairs, civil rights and race relations. Campers in Mexico and West Virginia saw a need to discuss the internal problems of the Encampment itself

as a way of improving the group living experience. Civil rights, "Black Power" and race relations in general were cited by many campers in Montana, New York and W. Virginia, as well as sex, drugs, and other problems of youth. Some Montana campers wanted discussion of religion and philosophy.

7. Campers were asked to rate the staff. Would you say most of the staff were:

	Puerto Rico	Mexico	W. Virginia	New York	Montana
terrific	8	3	9	19	24
very good	9	10	8	9	25
good	4	8	5	1	2
fairly good	5	4	1	1	2
not so good	0	0	2	0	0
poor	0	0	0	0	0

(Note: some campers checked two)

8. Campers and staff were asked How should rules and discipline be changed? Most campers in New York and Montana did not want any change. Campers in general felt that rules and discipline should be enforced by campers themselves, either through a disciplinary committee or through the camper government. Some campers felt that rules such as curfew time or overnight weekend visits to relatives should be flexible, and altered to suit conditions at each Encampment.

Staff in general felt that rules should be more explicitly stated to campers at the outset, and consistently enforced throughout the six weeks. Some felt staff should have freedom to change rules for a particular site, and that campers should have a part in this process.

There was no prevalent sentiment among either staff or campers in favor of either more liberal or less liberal regulations or handling of discipline.

9. Campers were asked what number of campers an ideal Encampment would have. They could check 50, 75, 100, or write in their own preferred number. There was a clear tendency to equate the ideal number with the size of their own Encampment. By strong majorities the West Virginia and White Plains, N. Y. Encampments (which enrolled 54 and 58, respectively, in 1968) preferred 50. The Montana Encampment participants (who had numbered 101, in 1968) preferred 100, and the Puerto Rico campers (71, in 1968) favored 75. Most of the Mexico campers (31, in 1968) preferred 50, but five of them wrote in smaller numbers close to 31.

A Report to Major Contributors
and Board Members of
The Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
on the five
SUMMER 1968 ENCAMPMENTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10023
December, 1968

What did the Encampment experience mean to the campers?*

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-- Montana EFC camper

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*Quotations are typical of many from evaluation questionnaires voluntarily mailed to the Encampment office in November, by some 160 of the 1968 campers.

"I learned the importance of trying to change things that need changing. I also learned there are differences between people and one should love those differences."

-- White Plains EFC camper from Massachusetts

"Thank you for the most wonderful experience of my life. I feel like a 'new me,' with so much more insight into social problems and human relationships. I only hope I will be able to make my life live up to the goals which the Encampment has helped instill in me."

-- Puerto Rico EFC camper

Introduction

During 1968 critics and observers of American youth could find abundant evidence to support any of several widely held points of view. They could emphasize studies showing that the great majority of U. S. high school and college age youth are still primarily concerned with traditional materialist goals, are little interested in politics or current social problems, and in practice conform to standards not unlike their parents'.

They could, on the other hand, point to widespread drug use, highly publicized and sometimes grotesque expressions of dissent from all established institutions, and a growing alienation from traditional American values -- an alienation which often appears to be unrelated to any preference for rational alternatives.

At least equally impressive, however, has been the number of young Americans who are taking orderly, constructive roles in a widespread though uncoordinated effort to promote social change in the direction of greater national conformity, in practice, to traditional American ideals of brotherhood and equality of opportunity.

Although only some 25,000 took part in full-time volunteer programs such as the Peace Corps, VISTA and the Teacher Corps, during 1968, hundreds of thousands of high school and college students were part-time volunteers in tutoring and other improvement programs in urban and rural slums. Thousands were engaged in reasonable, conscientious efforts to democratize their educational institutions, and no reader of the daily press has escaped awareness of the impact of youthful volunteers on Presidential politics in 1968 (One Encampment alumnus, widely credited by journalists with prime responsibility for the involvement of youth in the 1968 Presidential primary elections, was elected to Congress in November Two other Encampment alumni ran losing but "educational" campaigns as nominees of the Democratic Party for the U. S. Congress and of the Conservative Party for the Canadian Parliament.)

The efforts of the Board and staff of the Encampment for Citizenship during 1968, as in the past 22 years, have been aimed at strengthening the resolve and improving the leadership skills of young Americans who are neither complacently satisfied with the status quo nor despairingly

willing to "drop out" from constructive efforts to bring political and social-economic practices more nearly in line with democratic principles Some of the younger campers have only begun to think about social problems, but their applications are selected (from among twice as many applicants) on the basis of evidence of interest in public affairs, and of leadership promise.

During the summer of 1968, 35 states and 15 countries were represented by 315 campers and 72 staff members in six-week Encampments for Citizenship held at five widely scattered sites. Two days each week were devoted to volunteer anti-poverty work, three days to workshops, speakers and films, and at least one day to an all-day educational fieldtrip. Sports, dancing, music and endless discussions filled the free time

Although the Office of Economic Opportunity scholarships which during 1966 and 1967 had been granted to 70 Encampment students each year were not available during 1968, similar anti-poverty scholarships were obtained this year from Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I funds administered by the U. S. Office of Education. These scholarships, requested by the Board of Education of the City of New York, and supplemented by a $10,000 contribution from the College Entrance Examination Board, made it possible for 56 Negro and Puerto Rican young men and women from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to attend 1968 Encampments. (Twenty-three went to Montana, 14 to West Virginia, 11 to White Plains, N. Y., and 8 to Puerto Rico. Three others were granted full or partial privately-contributed scholarships in the Mexico Encampment after it was learned that Title I funds could not be used outside the United States.)

The Encampment for Citizenship had never previously undertaken to sponsor as many as five camps in one year. There had been a single Encampment during the summers of 1946 through 1957, two Encampments during 1958-'60, three Encampments during 1961-'65 and again in 1967, and four camps in 1966 The effort to increase the number of Encampments, combined with a board, room and tuition fee ($500, for six weeks) which it was known would not nearly cover per-camper costs (over $650), produced a deficit for the year of approximately $7,000. For contributions which made the five Encampments possible and prevented the deficit from reaching disastrous proportions the Encampment Board and staff are deeply grateful to hundreds of individual supporters and to the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the College Entrance Examination Board, the Danforth Foundation, Samuel Rubin Foundation, Marshall Field Foundation, Taconic Foundation, and the Readers Digest Foundation.

Campers, staff and sites

The 315 campers and 72 staff were highly diverse in racial, religious and economic backgrounds, as well as being from 35 states and 15 countries

The campers ranged in age from 15 through 18 in the Encampments in the continental U. S. and Mexico, and from 17 through 21 in the Inter-American Encampment in Puerto Rico. In terms of economic background, campers were in three categories, each accounting for about one third of

the total enrollment One group came from upper middle class families able to pay the full $500 board, room and tuition cost, plus round-trip transportation Most of this group came from East Coast states between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Members of a second group received scholarships provided for them by a government agency (U. S. Office of Education or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Education Department) or by another organization (Montana Farmers Union, Orange Community College, Horizons Unlimited, Alberta 4-H Clubs, Urban League, National Volunteers of Jamaica, et al.). The majority of this group were from low income families.

A third group, economically in between the first two, was made up of campers from -- in most cases -- lower middle income families, campers to whom the Encampment Admissions Committee awarded full or partial scholarships made possible by individual and foundation contributions.

Racial diversity was genuine, not token. Negro representation among campers and staff in the four Encampments in North America varied between 20% and 30%; in the Inter-American Encampment, where a majority of campers were Puerto Rican or Latin American, about 10% were North American Negroes. Each of the North American Encampments had one or more Mexican-Americans and two or more New York Puerto Ricans, and three of the Encampments included American Indians (The eight Indian campers and two Indian staff members were from the Blackfeet, Crow, Nez Perce, Northern Cheyenne, Papago, Passamaquoddy and Sioux tribes. Even though most Indian campers are more quiet than other campers, campers and staff agree they make an important contribution to Encampment life.)

Campers of Asian background were too few in number. A Sikh boy from India took part in the White Plains, New York Encampment, and two girls of partially Japanese-American background took part in the Montana and Mexico Encampments.

Although no religious affiliation statistics are compiled, there were about one third each of campers of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant backgrounds. Fewer than ten percent of the campers and staff had Ethical Culture Society, Unitarian or other liberal religious affiliations.

A gift from an anonymous donor made it possible for six outstanding Israeli youth to attend an Encampment, three in White Plains and three in Montana. Youth from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala and Guam took part in various Encampments, and in the Inter-American Encampment in Puerto Rico there were campers and/or staff members from Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala and Paraguay, as well as Puerto Rico and the U. S. mainland.

Four of the five Encampment Directors (and 15 other staff members) had served in the Peace Corps. In age the Directors ranged from 27 to 39. Four of the five held master's degrees (the fifth is completing his this year) and all have had college or university teaching or administrative experience. One is Negro, one is Puerto Rican, and the five are of varied religious affiliations (two Catholics, one Congregationalist, one Unitarian/Ethical Culture, one no affiliation).

The Encampment Directors:

Puerto Rico: Prof. Pedro Vales, 31, Asst. Prof. of Sociology, Univ. of Puerto Rico. M.A., Fordham University. Directed 1967 Inter-American Encampment.

Appalachia: Neil Riordan, 27. Sociology teacher, Leicester Jr. College, Leicester, Mass. M.A., Clark University. Was Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran. Led Youth Issues workshops, 1966-'67 Encampments in New York.

Mexico: Miss Virginia Price, 32, job training program staff member, Trans-Century Corp., N.Y. M.S. Yeshiva University. Was Peace Corps Volunteer in Colombia; taught psychology, Briarcliff College. Led Educational Problems workshop, 1966-'67 Encampments in Puerto Rico

White Plains, N.Y.: Warren Kinsman, 30, social studies teacher, Anacostia High School, Washington, D. C. Graduate study, Syracuse & Howard Universities. Was Peace Corps Volunteer in Turkey; had been Asst. to Dean of Men, Syracuse Univ.

Montana: Douglas Kelley, 39, year-'round Exec. Dir., Encampment for Citizenship, Inc. M.A., Michigan State Univ.; M.P.A., Harvard Univ. Was Peace Corps Volunteer Leader, West Cameroon, and Community Relations Director, Washington, D.C.; had been Asst. Prof., Michigan State Univ. Directed 1967 Appalachian Encampment.

In addition to the Directors, two of the Encampments had staff members designated as Educational Director. In Montana Miss Geraldine Fenn, former 4-H Club leader for the State's extension service, served in that role, handling advance preparations and program planning for the largest (101 campers) Encampment. In Mexico the volunteer services of Dr. Harvey Baty, then Coordinator of International Programs at Purdue University, were also invaluable, inasmuch as he like Miss Fenn thoroughly knew the local area.

Of a total of 72, 19 staff members had served in the Peace Corps. Twenty-one were Encampment alumni, and 15 had previously served on an Encampment staff. Of the 33 staff members who led workshops -- the Encampment equivalent of "classes" -- one (Dr. Baty) had his Ph.D., 15 had M.A. degrees, two were law school students, one was a registered nurse, and all but three of the balance of 14 had completed a B.A. (The three who lacked college degrees had varied experience in youth and development work on which to draw -- one came from an urban inner city background, one from an Indian reservation and one from a Latin American village.) Campers, however, considered the staff members' practical experience, their ability to live their ideals, and their ability to relate to youth far more important than their academic qualifications. As reported in another document summarizing several evaluations of the Encampments, campers have a high regard for Encampment staff members.

All five of the 1968 Encampment sites were being used for this purpose for the first time. The sites:

Puerto Rico: several buildings of the rural public school at Barrio Sabana, Luquillo District (five miles from one of the island's most

attractive beaches, at Luquillo). This is regarded as the best of the three sites the Encampment has used in Puerto Rico, and plans have been made to use it again at least for 1969 and 1970. Classrooms are converted to dorms by installing double-deck bunks.

Appalachia: two farmhouses, two new pre-fab dorm units and a dining hall on a farm near Pipestem, West Virginia. The farm is owned by the Appalachian Folklife Center, a non-profit community service and cultural agency Due to space limitations there, it is expected that future Appalachian Encampments will be held on college campuses, as were the first, in 1966-'67.

Mexico: several cottages and a main house on a rural estate on Lake Patzcuaro, in the mountains some 200 miles west of Mexico City The staff found the location excellent, if funds should again be available for a small Encampment in Mexico.

White Plains, N.Y.: the modern building of the Westchester Ethical Society, located next to a forest preserve and a county-owned outdoor swimming pool at the southern edge of White Plains, some 15 miles north of New York City. White Plains and nearby Mamaroneck have community action programs and a variety of urban problems, and the staff found the site an excellent one. Arrangements have been made for its use in 1969 Sunday school classrooms are converted to dorms by installing double-deck bunks, and shower units are added to the building's rest-room facilities

Montana: apartments, meeting rooms, dining hall and recreational facilities of the College of Great Falls This was the first time an Encampment had been held at a Roman Catholic institution. The staff found the site excellent, recommending only a few changes in physical arrangements. Campers and staff occupied most of a city block of two-bedroom apartments (usually five campers and one staff member per apartment)

Educational program

The weekly schedule usually followed in 1968 Encampments provided for three mornings each week devoted to a lecture or other educational presentation ("Discovery Sessions," they were called in the Montana Encampment) and follow-up discussion, first in the full Encampment group and then (usually, for 45 minutes to an hour) in small discussion groups (pre-planned to assure racial/religious/economic/geographic diversity of membership).

Normally two of the week's three morning presentations were made by the "guest staff member" for that week Guest staff members, whose services were made possible by a grant from the Danforth Foundation, contributed far more than visiting speakers who could stay only for an hour or two, by taking part in innumerable informal discussions with campers and staff and by joining in the whole round of Encampment activities.

Guest staff members and their Encampment topics:

Puerto Rico:

Prof. Luis Soler Baez (political scientist, Univ. of Puerto Rico): comparative political systems.
Roger Baldwin (internationally known civil libertarian, founder of the American Civil Liberties Union): human rights, and the work of the U. N. and other international agencies.
Dr. Edgar Cahn (former Special Assistant to Office of Economic Opportunity Director Sargent Shriver; Encampment alumnus) and Mrs. Jean Cahn (civil rights attorney): riots and race relations in the U. S. They also presented and discussed a television film on Hunger in the U. S. for which Edgar Cahn had done much of the research, and they led camper experimentation with socio-drama.
Prof Rafael Ramirez (anthropologist, Univ. of Puerto Rico Medical School): social change and community development.
Prof. Miguel Riestra (educator, sociologist, consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity): poverty, culture, and anti-poverty programs.

Appalachia:

Darwin Bolden (National Executive Director, Interracial Council for Business Opportunity): white myths and black realities.
Dr. Edgar Cahn (see above, P. Rico): poverty in America; citizen participation and new forms of democracy. Also led discussion of Hunger in America film.
Dr. Betty Ellis (Gainesville, Florida; National Training Laboratory sensitivity trainer): introduction to sensitivity training.
Frank George (Bluefield, West Va.; traditional Appalachian musician who has performed throughout the U. S.): traditional culture of Appalachia.
Dr. Melvin Miller (Political Science Dept., Marshall University, Huntington, West Va.; had taught in India): the United States and the developing nations.

Mexico:

David Kaplan (former Research Director, International Assn. of Machinists; former Mexico Director, American Institute for Free Labor Development): the labor movement and democracy.
Charles Patterson (Special Asst. to the Asst. Secy of Commerce, and director of a federal government task force for the development of black business in Oakland, Calif.; former Acting Assoc. Dir., Peace Corps; Encampment alumnus): ghetto power and U. S. race relations.
(Individual speakers substituted for additional guest staff members.)

White Plains, New York:

James Jonah (Political affairs officer, Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations; a Sierra Leonean with the U. N. since 1963): the role of the United Nations in international peace-keeping, and in combatting apartheid.
Prof. John Marcum (Political Science Dept., Lincoln University, Pa.; widely travelled specialist in African affairs): the United States and Southern Africa.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt III (instructor in history, Columbia University; Encampment Board member): liberalism, conservatism & economic change in 20th Century America.
Frank Smith (Director, Neighborhood Developers, Greenville, Mississippi; civil rights activist): civil rights efforts in Mississippi and in urban areas.
Prof. Preston Wilcox (formerly Asst. Prof., Columbia Univ. School of Social Work; now engaged in developing a community college in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn): community organization (Harlem and elsewhere), and inter-group communication.

Montana:

Robert P. Crosby (National Training Laboratory sensitivity trainer; Methodist Church consultant): introduction to sensitivity training.
Warren & Mary Lea Bailey (Worldwide Games, Delaware, Ohio; widely experienced recreation leadership specialists): recreation leadership.
James T. Harris (Exec. Director, National Catholic Conference for Inter-Racial Justice; then a Vice-President, African-American Institute): Africa and Afro-Americans.
Charles Patterson (see above, Mexico guest staff members).
Senator Don Willner (Portland, Oregon, attorney; asst. majority leader, Oregon State Senate): the plight of migrant labor, and an introduction to political action.

In addition to the guest staff members' presentations, each Encampment heard at least half a dozen additional speakers, plus debates and panel discussions often presented or arranged for by campers themselves. There was frequently a presentation of opposing views on a controversial subject: in the Montana Encampment a gun control debate between able and informed local professional men, and an optional visit to a John Birch Society public meeting followed in a few days by a lecture on extremism in American politics; in the White Plains Encampment, talks by a Negro Green Beret defender of U. S. policy in Viet Nam, a South Vietnamese diplomat, and a critic of U. S. Viet Nam policy, who had visited North Viet Nam, and talks by a well-informed local draft board member and a militant young critic of selective service.

Campers organized panels in which spokesmen for various ethnic and religious groups spoke about "what it means to be a . . . " In the Appalachian Encampment two county community action program directors gave the campers an insider's view of courthouse politics, and in Montana campers heard a comparable talk by an Indian reservation community action program director. In White Plains a panel of community leaders (ranging from Conservative Party of New York to New Left) discussed the problems of their community, and another panel made up largely of former prison inmates, organized by an Encampment alumnus, discussed prison reform. In all Encampments campers were encouraged to plan at least some of the evening educational programs, as well as to shape the camp government and the recreational program, and to express preferences as to subject matter to be emphasized in the various workshops.

Films shown -- about two per week -- included a number of National Educational Television films, and others obtained from local film libraries

and government agencies. Poverty, racial, and youth issues and community development were the most frequent topics.

The workshops are for many campers the most vital part of the Encampment experience. Campers express a first, second and third choice of workshops during a session held on the opening day of the Encampment, and as many campers as possible are given their first choice. Workshops vary in size from 8 to 14 Each is led by a staff member with relevant academic and practical experience qualifications, and the emphasis throughout is on teaching practical skills which campers can utilize in their own communities in volunteer social action/social service activities Workshops meet for two two-hour afternoon "on-campus" sessions each week, and devote two days per week to volunteer work in nearby communities -- insofar as possible, work closely related to workshop subject matter, and carried on in low-income areas

This table indicates the workshop topics in the five 1968 Encampments:

	N.Y. (58 campers)	APPALACHIA (54)	MONTANA (101)	PUERTO RICO (71)	MEXICO (31)
Youth issues	x	x	x	x	x
World affairs	x	x	x (a)	x	x
Community development & Co-ops	x	x	x	xx (b)	x (c)
Tutoring & Head Start volunteer work	x	x	x	x (d)	
Economic development				x	
Public health problems					x
Practical politics	x	x	x		
Human rights	x				
Black heritage	x		x		
Understanding American Indians			x		
Resources & people (conservation & related issues)			x		
Tutoring of arts & crafts			x		
Recreation leadership			x	x	
	7	5	10	7	4

(a) In Mexico this was a more general "politics" workshop, dealing with U. S., Latin American, and world politics.
(b) In Puerto Rico, Community development and Cooperatives were separate workshops.
(c) In Mexico this was a Rural Development workshop
(d) In Puerto Rico this was an Educational Problems workshop, dealing with problems of higher education as well as tutoring of disadvantaged children & adults.

Community service work and fieldtrips

Involvement in the local community -- both study of its institutions and problems, and volunteer community service work related to the themes of the Encampment workshops -- is essential if an artificial, ivory tower atmosphere is to be avoided. Encampment sites are chosen with an eye to offering Encampment applicants a variety of urban and rural social problems with which they may become familiar.

Arrangements for the two days per week of community service work are generally made by the leader of each workshop during the week of on-site staff preparations preceding the arrival of campers Workshops concerned with Tutoring and Head Start Volunteer Work, and with Recreation Leadership, generally work out clear-cut volunteer assignments without much preliminary discussion. Community work of other workshops varies considerably from one Encampment to another, and is sometimes decided on by campers after their arrival

A brief review of the twelve days of community service work by each of 33 1968 Encampment workshops can give an idea of the variety of activities, but little appreciation of the human value of the relationships established by many of the campers involved.

In the Puerto Rico Encampment members of various workshops formed three groups on community service days. One group led by the Community Development and the Economic Development workshop staff members helped 20 local men to complete three self-help concrete houses, and to start several others. Other campers working in the same area organized recreational programs for local children and helped spread enthusiasm for community self-help.

A second Puerto Rico Encampment group did adult literacy tutoring and small group discussion leadership work in Punta Lima Prison Camp, and won high praise from the Warden and the Director of Corrections. (An 80 year-old prisoner who learned to read and write showed his first letter to everyone in the prison) A third group did Head Start and recreation leadership work in the village in which the Encampment site is located.

Youth Issues workshop members in New York, West Virginia and Montana assisted local Community Action Program and other youth-serving programs, in recreational and arts & crafts work. In Montana the Reacreation Leadership and Tutoring of Arts & Crafts workshops did likewise, helping programs of the Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center, the Great Falls playgrounds, the Malmstrom Air Force Base Youth Center and the Day Camp of the Community Action Program.

The People & Resources (conservation) workshop in Montana surveyed pollution of the Missouri River and littering of its banks, planted willow shoots on stream banks to provide shady cover for trout, and cut and brought in poles for climbing bars in a community action playground The Understanding American Indians workshop, also in Montana, worked on a sawmill with Cree Indian youth on the Rocky Boy Reservation, organized recreational activities for Indian youth in Great Falls, and learned Indian ceremonies and dances for presentation to the entire Encampment.

World Affairs workshop projects varied; in New York, campers divided up to do volunteer work for UNICEF, the United Nations Association, the African-American Institute and CIRUNA (Council of International Relations & U. N. Associations, a student organization) In Montana the workshop prepared and administered public opinion polls on foreign policy issues, interviewing nearly a thousand Great Falls residents, and had the lengthy results published in a local newspaper.

Community Development & Co-ops workshop members did Urban League voter registration work in New York; organized an Encampment co-op shop and assisted local public health, model cities program, and Neighborhood Youth Corps work in Montana; and in West Virginia helped in Head Start parents' organizing, the mental health program and other work of the local Community Action Program (Campers and staff in Montana voted to use the patronage dividends of their co-op shop for eight Indian scholarships to a Montana Farmers Union Youth camp next summer.)

The Black Heritage workshop in Montana presented two programs on Africa (songs, games, slides, talks) to local summer camp audiences, prepared an exhibit on Africa for the local public library, and rehearsed two scenes from Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun" and twelve scenes from Martin Duberman's "In White America" for presentation to the entire Encampment. In New York the Black Heritage workshop joined members of the Human Rights and Practical Politics workshops to do Urban League voter registration work in three cities. The Practical Politics workshop in Montana consulted local Republican and Democratic precinct leaders, prepared voter registration materials, and while canvassing for voter registration also sought volunteer workers for the Republican and Democratic parties. Results of the effort were published in a local newspaper. In West Virginia, Practical Politics workshop members did recreation leadership work at a Mt. Calvary Baptist Church Freedom School in Princeton.

Tutoring & Head Start workshop members assisted Head Start teachers in 11 classes in 6 schools in West Virginia, and in 10 classes in 3 schools in Montana. In Montana they also did individual tutoring of 15 elementary school-aged children. In Mexico they taught English to students and the principal in a local elementary school; in New York they tutored at the East Harlem Protestant Parish and the Mamaroneck Neighborhood Opportunity Center.

Encampment fieldtrips generally take up most of the day, one day per week. Campers and staff usually travel by bus (carrying sack lunches inevitably the butt of camper complaints and debate) Examples of 1968 fieldtrips: the New York Encampment visited the United Nations; Harlem (schools, cultural institutions, and the Apollo Theater); the Federal Reserve Bank, the Stock Exchange and Chinatown; City Hall and the Staten Island ferry trip past the Statue of Liberty; Jones Beach; and saw three plays ("The Concept," concerned with drug addiction, "The Believers," which presents American Negro history, and the musical "George M!").

Montana Encampment fieldtrips took campers and staff to Great Falls parks and cultural institutions; local farms and ranches to see beef & dairy operations, hay baling, irrigation systems, etc.; the annual North American Indian Days celebrations on the Blackfeet Reservation; Glacier National Park, Hungry Horse Dam, an Anaconda Aluminum plant, and a Farmers

Union camp on Echo Lake; the North Montana State Fair; the State Capitol and historical museum in Helena, and the Gates to the Mountains boat trip on the Missouri River; and Hutterite agricultural communities which have a unique religious cooperative system Campers had a choice between a "wilderness weekend" organized by the Montana Search and Rescue groups (1946 Encampment alumnus Tom Floerchinger heads this state-wide organization of volunteers with jeeps who search for lost hunters, climbers, et al.) and a weekend homestay on a Montana farm or ranch as guests of Montana alumni or friends of the Encampment. (Nine campers spent two weeks on farms and ranches, following the Encampment, as guests. All nine were from low-income families in New York or Chicago.)

Inter-group relations and camper government

No group of students as racially and culturally diverse as are Encampment participants could hope to wholly escape the inter-group prejudices and tensions which plague American society (and virtually every other segment of mankind). The potential for conflict, some predicted, was greater in Summer '68 Encampments due to the participation of a larger group of inner-city low-income Negro and Puerto Rican youth from a single area (the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn) than had attended any previous Encampment. The Bedford-Stuyvesant youth, from 8 to 23 of them in each of four Encampments, might have set themselves apart in hostile isolation from other campers.

The pessimistic predictions did not prove accurate. Only two of 59 Bedford-Stuyvesant campers left before the end of their six-week Encampment, and the enthusiasm for the Encampment experience of virtually all 59 has been warmly satisfying to staff members whose 18-hour days were often devoted to efforts to promote inter-group understanding and integration. The New York City Board of Education's 11-page evaluation report on the Bedford-Stuyvesant campers' experience concluded that "reports from professional staff members at several camps reaffirmed the interviews and observations of Board of Education researchers that the campers from New York City were effectively integrated into the total program." (The Board of Education evaluation also found that "campers from New York City deprived areas made positive change in predisposition to participate in political action programs. Some positive change was also suggested on the dimension of egalitarianism. When change occurred in the assurance dimension it was more often positive than negative.")

Encampment participants' experience in establishing and operating a system of self-government is almost never smooth, efficient, or satisfactory to all campers. Camper frustrations with such problems as uncertainty as to the extent of their authority, differing opinions as to desirable rules, misunderstanding of and sometimes hostility to parliamentary procedure, and the complexity of working out representation for a variety of groups within the Encampment -- these are grist for the weekly "town meeting" mill.

The Puerto Rico Encampment Director reported that ethnic group cliques formed quickly and were a problem for the first two or three weeks. "By the end of the third week, tensions were mostly released," he reported, and there was much more genuine interaction. At the end of the Encampment inter-group relations were so good there was "a feeling of achievement and a sentiment

of brotherhood." A judiciary committee had been established, consisting of five members: an American Negro, an American white, a Puerto Rican from the island and one from New York, and a Latin American. The Puerto Rico Encampment Director felt the establishment by the campers of such a group represented a significant recognition of differences and an expression of respect for those differences.

The New York and Mexico Encampments (58 and 31 campers, respectively) decided against establishing an elected council, preferring to hold open town meeting discussions of all proposals and problems. In the New York Encampment several voluntary committees were formed to carry out the consensus of the town meetings, by inviting speakers, ordering films, and arranging for recreation and clean-up. Three "caucus" groups were formed and disbanded in one exciting evening in the New York Encampment -- formation of a Black Caucus led to a Jewish Caucus and an everyone-else "Young Turk" caucus. The Black Caucus, prompted by demands for "soul food" on the menu, also discussed the need for group identity within the Encampment. The brief interest in these three groupings did not produce serious ill feeling, and stimulated discussion of the need of all campers to feel pride in themselves and their backgrounds.

In the Montana Encampment, a camp council elected during the second week did not include any of the 23 Bedford-Stuyvesant campers; the two Negro campers elected were middle class suburbanites, and the Spanish-speaker elected was a California Mexican-American rather than a Brooklyn Puerto Rican. In the Appalachian Encampment, too, there was a feeling on the part of the 14 Bedford-Stuyvesant (and other black) campers that they were inadequately represented in the town meeting system which had been agreed upon there during the first week. In the Montana Encampment the remedial action agreed upon in a town meeting was the election of a new Council -- in which, as a result of an election in which dozens of campers were nominated, black council members were in the majority. In the Appalachian Encampment campers and staff did not oppose a black power "coup" during the second week. The camper government which resulted gave Negro campers experience with problems of administrative detail, and white campers an understanding of the powerlessness of black Americans when they feel they are "outside" the political process. As in past Encampments, dozens of close friendships were formed across all racial and economic lines.

Plans for 1969

The enthusiasm of Summer '68 Encampment staff members, and the availability of many of them for additional summers with the Encampment, indicates that the Summer '69 staff will include a higher percentage than usual of experienced staff. Three of the five 1968 Directors are available to direct 1969 Encampments.

The Encampment Board's Educational Policy Committee has decided that 15 year-olds accepted in the 15 through 18 Encampments should have at least completed the ninth grade. With this modification, it is expected that most Encampments will for the foreseeable future be for the high school age group, with only the Inter-American Encampment in Puerto Rico for high school graduates ages 17 through 21.

Although the Mexican site was found to be ideal for a small Encampment, it is not expected that funds will be available for the continuation of that experiment It is hoped that funds will be forthcoming during the winter and spring to assure holding of Encampments in Puerto Rico, Montana, Appalachia, and White Plains, New York.

More than 150 Encampment alumni attended an all-day alumni reunion in New York on December 28, 1968. Alumni accounts of constructive involvement in school and community affairs, and letters of appreciation from many of their parents, are perennial sources of encouragement to the Encampment's seventy Board members and seven year-'round staff. Typical camper comments are quoted in the opening pages of this report Representative of letters from parents are these lines from the mother of a '68 camper from Minnesota:

> "I am writing to express appreciation for the $250 scholarship which made it possible for our daughter to have a marvelous and very meaningful experience at the Encampment for Citizenship The deep and close friendships she developed among her fellow campers made it very difficult for her to leave them, and I feel sure that many of these friends will be life-long friends She has come home a much more sensitive, tolerant, and mature person than when she left. I think it was an extremely valuable experience for her, and I am very grateful that she had this opportunity "

Encampment Board and staff members add their thanks to those of campers and parents, for the individual and foundation contributions which make possible the continuation and expansion of the Encampment's work

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SUMMER PROJECTS '69

Winter, 1969 Encampment For Citizenship, Inc., 2 West 64th St., New York City 10023 182

Camps Set For Puerto Rico, Montana, Kentucky, & N. Y.

PUERTO RICO ENCAMPMENT camper Betsy Kline plays cat's cradle with a daughter of a family she's visiting. Community service activities by most Encampment for Citizenship workshops offer opportunities to become acquainted with local people. Workshops being planned for 1969 Encampments are concerned with Tutoring & Head Start volunteer work, Youth issues, World affairs, Afro-American heritage, Recreation leadership, Community development & co-ops, American Indians (Montana Encampment), Tutoring of arts & crafts (Kentucky), Conservation (Montana & Kentucky), and Economic development (Puerto Rico).

Since 1946 the 45 summer training programs of the Encampment for Citizenship have helped more than 4,000 outstanding young men and women of all backgrounds and over 25 nationalities prepare for leadership in public affairs. The Encampment's method emphasizes learning by participation — by seeing, doing, and discussion — as well as through lectures and films. Non-profit, non-partisan and non-sectarian, the Encampment's program has drawn high praise from Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as well as from educators and community leaders.

Founded by Algernon D. Black and the American Ethical Union, the Encampment had the warm support of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for 17 years Chairman of the Encampment Sponsors Committee. New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay is now Sponsors Committee Chairman.

Camper Age Ranges Are 17-21 And 15-18

Three hundred young men and women who want to make a difference in public affairs will gather in four non-partisan, non-sectarian Encampments for Citizenship this summer. All racial, religious and economic groups and most states will be represented.

Sites will include a village school near the mountain 'El Yunque' in Puerto Rico, a New York City suburban setting near White Plains, and college campuses in Montana and Kentucky.

Three of the six-week Encampments — in New York, Montana and Kentucky — will be for the 15 through 18 age group. The Inter-American Encampment in Puerto Rico will, for the ninth year, draw 17 through 21 year-old participants from throughout the Americas.

Each site will offer the Encampment's unique mix of speakers, films, discussions, how-to-do-it workshops, part-time volunteer community service work in nearby low-income areas, and recreational and cultural activities. The format has evolved through 45 Encampments since the first one in 1946. Campers help shape the program to fit their own interests and needs.

Four areas of concern emphasized in Encampments are poverty and human rights issues, youth problems, and world affairs. Staff members are usually under 30. Of 72 staff in five '68 Encampments, 19 were returned Peace Corps Volunteers, and 21 were Encampment alumni. Half the 33 workshop leaders had master's degrees, and all had relevant practical experience in public affairs and social service.

'Guest staff members,' who spend several days in an Encampment, address the entire group and are available for countless informal discussions. Guest staff in 1968 included American Civil Liberties Union founder Roger Baldwin; Oregon State Senator Don Willner, a leader in efforts to improve migrant labor conditions; outstanding social scientists from five

(see ENCAMPMENTS, page 4)

WHAT HAPPENS IN A WEEK AT AN ENC

1. TWO DAYS EACH WEEK are devoted to volunteer community service work, as closely related as possible to the thémes of the various workshops. Ten campers and a staff member make up a workshop. Here Community Development Workshop members help build a Kentucky corn-crib. They're Perry Jackson, a Pima Indian from Arizona, and Mike Miller of Cowen, West Va.

2. REHEARSING A SONG for use in volunteer work with elementary school-age children, this group in a New York Encampment dorm happens to represent five major ethnic groups.

5. THREE MORNINGS EACH WEEK there are guest speakers. They often stay 3 or 4 days, as did Columbia Univ. Prof. Preston Wilcox, above, and American Civil Liberties Union founder Roger Baldwin.

7. WEEKLY ONE-DAY FIELDTRIPS can be to development projects, youth or governmental agencies, cultural centers or recreation areas. Here a New York Encampment group visits the United Nations.

8. MANY ENCAMPMENT ALUMNI IN MONTANA provide hospitality to the Encampment. Alumnus Tom Floerchinger mobilized trucks to take campers up to the Continental Divide on a 'wilderness weekend.'

PLEASE POST

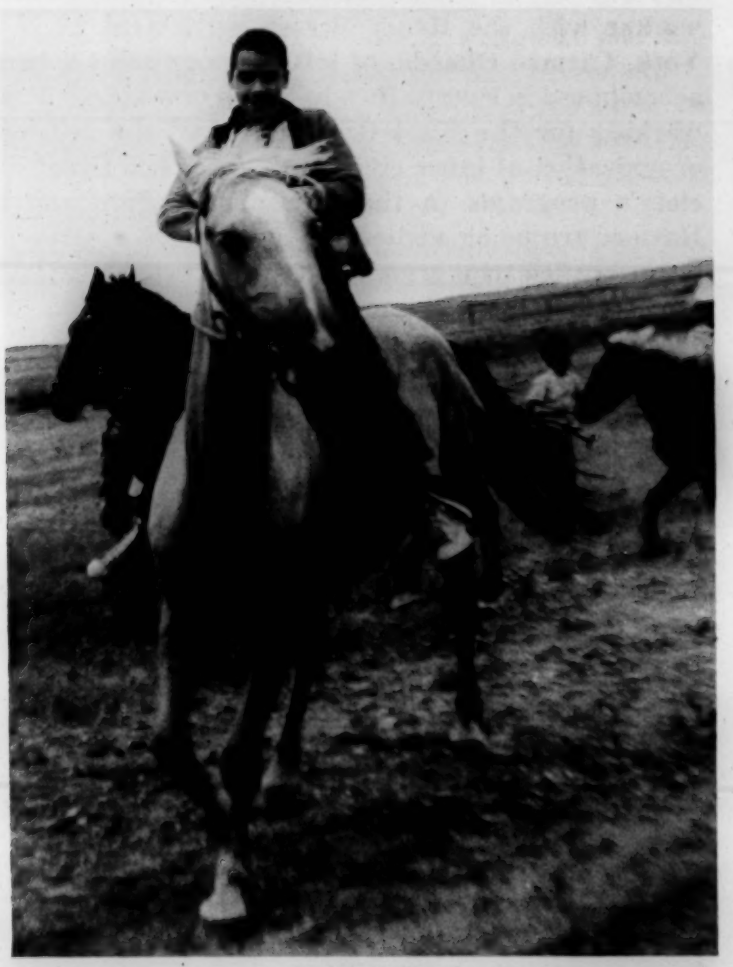
CAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP?

3. AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE WORKSHOP members sometimes prepare programs on African culture for local school and adult audiences. These are campers from Kentucky and Connecticut.

4. PUERTO RICO ENCAMPMENT members of two workshops, led by a young Bolivian village leader and a returned Peace Corpsman, helped low-income families build three self-help houses.

6. AFTER NO-HOLDS-BARRED DISCUSSION in the large group, campers and staff break into small discussion groups, like this one in Puerto Rico headed by a young teacher from Chile.

9. JONES BEACH in New York, Luquillo Beach in Puerto Rico, and pools in Montana and Kentucky are popular with campers, as are sports, music, and dancing, during free time.



10. CAMPER ALEX CORTES of Brooklyn was one of several urban campers who accepted invitations to spend two weeks on Montana ranches after the '68 Montana Encampment. All campers had the opportunity to spend a weekend on a farm or ranch, as guests of Montana alumni and friends of the Encampment. In 1968 evaluations, more than 92% of campers said they would recommend an Encampment for Citizenship to someone like themselves.

CAMPER TO BOARD MEMBER: Digna Sanchez, right, who was a camper in the 1966 Puerto Rico Encampment, is now one of 15 Encampment alumni serving on the Encampment Board of Directors, which meets monthly in New York. Digna is now a social worker with the Henry Street Settlement in New York. Carmen Olmedo, at left, helping paint a rural schoolhouse in Puerto Rico in '66, is now married and working for the 'Real Great Society,' the self-help organization of inner city youth. The Real Great Society's programs in the Lower East Side and in Harlem are being visited on the first of a series of Saturday fieldtrips organized for interested New York area Encampment alumni.

MAIL THIS FORM FOR AN APPLICATION

To: Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th St., New York City 10023

Please send me ..... '69 applications and ..... additional announcements. I'm interested in these Encampments:

- ☐ **Puerto Rico (ages 17-21)**
- ☐ **Montana (ages 15-18)**
- ☐ **Kentucky (ages 15-18)**
- ☐ **White Plains, N. Y. (ages 15-18)**

Name .....

Address .....

.....

☐ **Am interested myself** ☐ **I want to inform others**

Encampment Directors, Staff Are Announced

Prof. Pedro Vales, 32, of the Sociology Department, University of Puerto Rico, will direct the Inter-American Encampment for the third year. Formerly a Puerto Rico Planning Board staff member, he is now completing a Ph.D. at University of Pennsylvania.

Douglas Kelley, 39, year-'round Encampment Executive Director, will direct the Appalachian Encampment in Kentucky. He directed '67 and '68 Encampments in Kentucky and Montana. An alumnus of the first (1946) Encampment, he has been an Asst. Professor at Michigan State and served with Peace Corps in Africa and in Washington, D.C.

Newly-appointed year-'round Assistant Director of the Encampment for Citizenship is William Hallissey, 26, a Job Corps staff member since his return from Peace Corps service in Chad, central Africa. A graduate of the New School for Social Research in New York, he was active in student U.N., political and social service workcamp projects. He will coordinate Encampment camper recruiting, and work with a New York area alumni committee in planning a year-'round program of Saturday activities for interested alumni.

New Administrative Assistant in the Encampment's year-'round office is Miss Susan Ward, of Omak, Washington, who led the World Affairs Workshop in the '68 New York Encampment, after Peace Corps service in Peru. Staff assistant is James Elam, of Richmond, Virginia, former state Youth Chairman for the Virginia NAACP, who has served on two Encampment summer staffs. New bi-lingual secretary: Miss Evelyn Perez, of New York.

ENCAMPMENTS, from page 1

university faculties; a former Special Assistant to anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver; the director of a federal pilot program in California for the development of urban black business; two National Training Laboratory sensitivity trainers; the national directors of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; and a United Nations political affairs officer from West Africa.

Non-profit board, room and tuition cost for each participant is $700, for six weeks. Applicants may request full (up to $670) or partial scholarship aid on the basis of economic need and interest in public affairs. Applications may be requested on the form on this page.

Speaking knowledge of both Spanish and (for Latin Americans) English is desirable but not required in the Inter-American Encampment in Puerto Rico. Campers in that Encampment must have finished high school by June '69; campers in the 15-18 Encampments must have completed at least 9th grade.

"Studying and working and living together, the campers — Negroes, whites, and Indians; Christians and Jews; believers and non-believers; young people from farms, from city slums, from manicured suburbs; students from boarding schools and students from one-room schoolhouses — had intense reactions to their six weeks at the Encampments. Never bored, often excited, sometimes disturbed, they believed their experience had been of great value, though perhaps 'not long enough.' "

—from Columbia University's 1966 evaluation of New York and Kentucky Encampments

THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
A UNIQUE LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGAM

Nothing is more important in this troubled period than the development of constructive leadership among American youth. The Encampment for Citizenship has been effectively serving this need for twenty-three years. Four thousand Encampment alumni are *making a difference* in politics, human rights and anti-poverty activities, the Peace Corps and other international programs.

No other agency or program duplicates the Encampment's six-week youth leadership training programs, to be located in Summer '69 in New York, Puerto Rico, Kentucky and Montana. What makes them so different?

★ The varied racial, religious, economic and geographic backgrounds of Encampment participants help each of them acquire a life-long appreciation of diversity, and a personal commitment to civil liberties for all.

★ Many media and methods — speakers and films, discussion groups, practical workshop sessions and community service work, fieldtrips, dorm life and recreational and cultural programs — contribute to an educational program with proven impact.

★ Campers are drawn into the shaping of the program, through student governments of their own making and the responsiveness of the staff to camper interests.

★ The Encampment's non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-axe-grinding educational program seeks to arouse interest, raise questions, and deepen concern, rather than to promote pat answers or doctrinaire formulas.

★ Encampment staff members serve as personal examples of constructive involvement in public affairs, not just as social science instructors. A fourth of the summer staff members are returned Peace Corpsmen, more than a fourth are Encampment alumni, and *all* are personally active in public affairs.

8 ENCAMPMENTS . . .

e states and 15 coun-
presented by 315 camp-
aff in the five Summer
nents. Two days each
devoted to volunteer
work, three days to
peakers and films, and
fieldtrip; sports, danc-
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npment in Puerto Rico
7-21 age-group; other
s were for campers 15

PUERTO RICO A rural school at Sabana, five miles from Luquillo beach, was the Encampment's new home in Puerto Rico, and will be the site of 1969 and '70 Encampments there. American Civil Liberties Union founder Roger Baldwin and anti-poverty leader Edgar Cahn were among one-week "guest staff members."

Sociology Professor Pedro Vales of the University of Puerto Rico was Director for the second year.

MONTANA This Encampment was based on the campus of the College of Great Falls, within weekend fieldtrip distance of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and Glacier National Park. Campers included Montana Indians and farm youth.

Director was Douglas Kelley, year-'round Encampment Executive Director, formerly with Peace Corps in West Cameroon and Washington, D.C. Education Director: Miss Geraldine Fenn, former 4-H Club leader for Montana.

NEW YORK After 22 summers at the Fieldston School in Riverdale, this Encampment shifted to new quarters adjoining a forest preserve outside White Plains, N. Y. Volunteer work was in White Plains; fieldtrips were to New York City.

Director was Warren Kinsman, social studies teacher in a Washington, D.C. inner city high school, former Peace Corpsman in Turkey, and former assistant to Syracuse University's Dean of Men.

WEST VIRGINIA The Appalachian Encampment was held for the first time in West Virginia, on a farm near Pipestem. A weekend folk festival of Appalachian musicians and dancers, organized by campers and staff, was one of the highlights.

Directing this Encampment was Neil Riordan, sociology teacher in a Massachusetts junior college and former Peace Corpsman in Iran.

MEXICO An experimental Encampment was held in Mexico, at a center for rural development and cultural exchange at Patzcuaro, in the mountains west of Mexico City. Campers and staff traveled to and from Mexico in minibuses.

Director: Miss Virginia Price, college psychology teacher and former Peace Corps Volunteer in Colombia. Education Director: Dr. Harvey Baty, then Coordinator of International Programs at Purdue University.

AT THEY SAY ABOUT THE ENCAMPMENT . . .

CAMPERS:

IEMBERS "GET ACROSS"?

ryone in the Encampment to
e best six weeks of my life. We
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all got along. The relationship
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nd not easily forgotten."

hield, American Indian
eenwich, Conn.

YOUTH RESPOND?

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It aroused my interest in find-
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nment to think Negroes were of
. Because of my experiences I
inced that their ideas are very
pe I can convert others with

, Haddix, Kentucky

CAN INVOLVEMENT BE "LEARNED"?

"I've gained a better understanding of rural poverty, race relations, and just how to get along with people. I have lost many of my stereotypes and have learned to accept people as individuals. I have learned that to get anything done, one has to get out and work for it and not just talk about it. I have learned that it isn't bad to be 'square' because it's the 'squares' that get things done."

Neal Crandall, Yellow Springs, Ohio

ARE ATTITUDES REALLY CHANGED?

"In the Encampment for once I got to know people for what they really are, not as a group but as individuals. Today I tried two places for jobs. At one of them I found myself looking at the white people in the office, and saying things like 'She thinks she's something because she has the job, and I'm sitting here asking for one.' Then I thought about the Encampment, and how I learned to like the white people there, and suddenly I began to look at the girl in a different way. Instead of as white, just as another person sitting behind her desk doing a job.

"To me the Encampment was like a new life. . . ."

Pamela Guilford, New York City

mpment for Citizenship was the most unique, the most provocative and in
s the most rewarding experiment in living I can remember. It ended all too

—Howard Moffett, former chairman, Yale Daily

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY EVALUATORS:

"I can inform you with full confidence that the Encampment for Citizenship is a rare and successful experiment in democratic education."

—Prof. Herbert Hyman of Columbia University, in presenting results of a four-year evaluation of the Encampment published in 1962

From Columbia University's 1966 evaluation of New York and Kentucky Encampments:

"The richness and vividness of the camper's personal experiences are inescapable. . . . Over-all satisfaction is indicated by the willingness of five campers out of six to recommend the Encampment to someone like themselves."

"At the beginning of the summer the campers from a background of privilege were much more likely than those from the culture of poverty to be willing to take personal action in a worthy cause. At the end of the six-week training period" a striking change "is the increase among the disadvantaged in their willingness to take action toward the goal of 'integrated housing.' Commitment to the cause of desegregation in housing increased among all three groups of trainees, but the improvement is most conspicuous in the most disadvantaged of the three groups."

"Changes which trainees most frequently saw in themselves were increases in tolerance and understanding, in maturity, in independence, and in activism."

"Campers found their fellow campers public-spirited, liberal, enthusiastic and intelligent. Nearly everyone (97%) believed he had made some '*real* friends' at the Encampment. . . . Friendships to an extraordinary extent crosscut class lines. . . . Almost three-fourths of the campers said they want to be in touch with other campers 'frequently.' "

WHO STARTED THE ENCAMPMENT, AND WHY?

In 1946 Algernon D. Black, Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer and others in education and social welfare were concerned that American youth had little knowledge or appreciation of the experiences and aspirations of people of differing racial, religious and economic backgrounds. There was an alarming lack of clarity among young people about the meaning of democracy, and there was little understanding of how young men and women might help bring solutions for pressing social-economic problems.

The sponsorship of the American Ethical Union and its affiliated societies was secured, and the Encampment for Citizenship was launched. The 128 young men and women who took part in the first Encampment for Citizenship, at the Fieldston School, New York, during the Summer of '46, were from every part of the United States and from several other countries. White and Negro, Indian, Japanese-American and Mexican-American, North and South, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, farmer, office worker, factory worker, miner, veteran, student — all were represented.

Five Encampments held during Summer '68 brought to 45 the number of such six-week summer training programs. Non-partisan and non-sectarian, they have in the course of 23 summers brought together over four thousand promising young men and women, to learn from each other, from outstanding speakers and from skilled staff members.

New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay is now chairman of the Encampment for Citizenship Sponsors Committee, a post held for 17 years by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. During 1968, many of the Encampment's alumni were intensely involved in politics. One was elected to Congress, and others were major party nominees for Congress and for the Canadian Parliament.

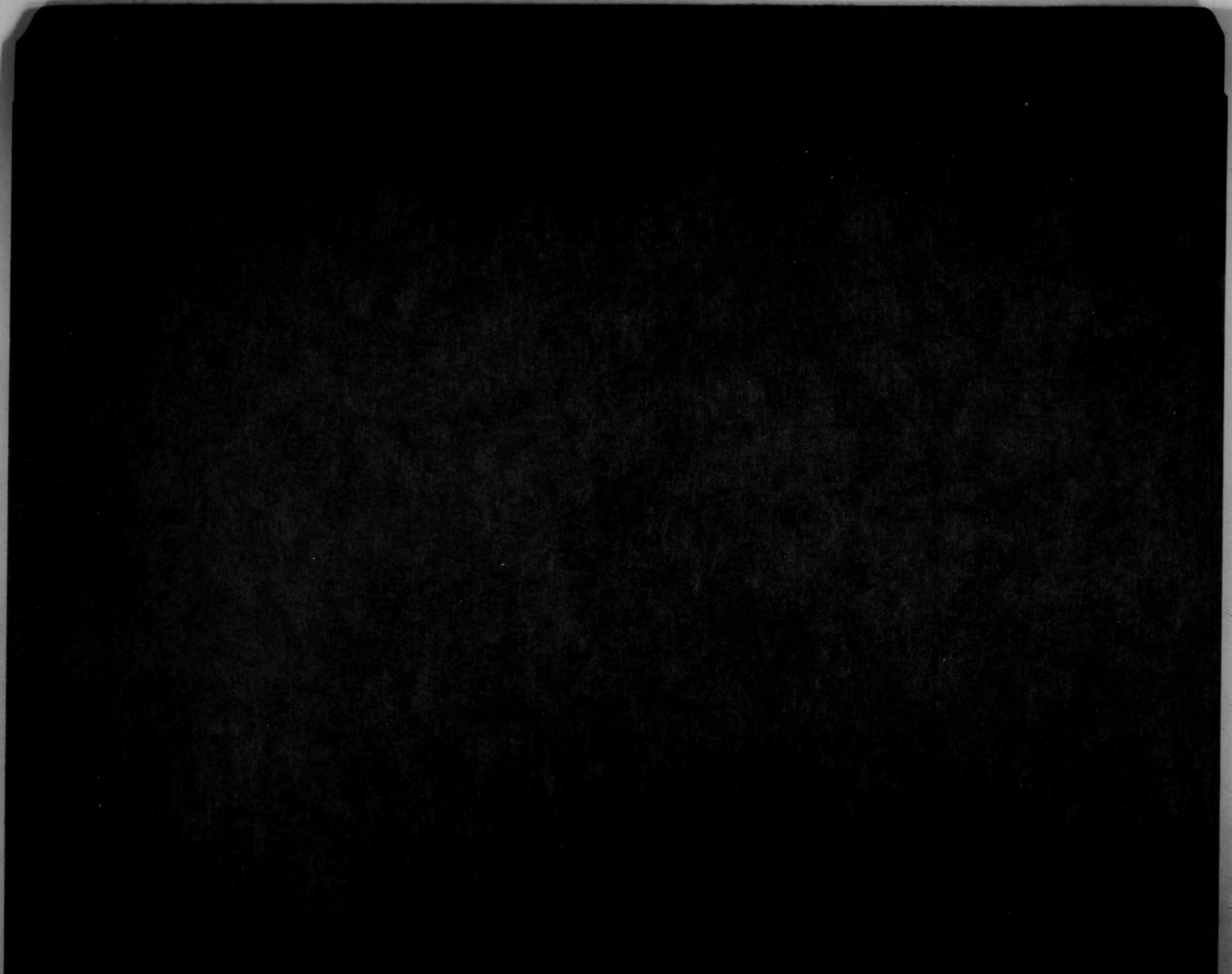
With all too many of America's talented youth turning away from constructive involvement in public affairs activities, the Encampment's inspiration and training are as vitally needed as ever.

ENCAMPMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

. . . without which the unique economic, racial and religious diversity of the Encampment would be lost — are made possible by individual contributions, the annual Encampment dinner and other benefits, and assistance from foundations, the Department of Education of Puerto Rico, and the federal Office of Education's ESEA Title I program. Individual contributions are a vitally important part of this varied support. Contributions are tax-deductible.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.

2 West 64th Street
New York, N. Y. 10023
SU 7-2714



August 8, 1967

Mr. Clifford L. Alexander
Chairman
Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Clifford:

I know you will do a bang up job in your new assignment. Vigor and imagination like yours are needed more than ever now.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

New U.S. Report Finds Few Negroes in White Collar Jobs

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1967

MAJORITY FILLING LOW-PAYING POSTS

Small Percentage Employed in the Transport Industry, 9-Area Survey Shows

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—In the Cleveland metropolitan area, Negroes make up 13 per cent of the population but hold only 3.2 per cent of the white collar jobs.

In Los Angeles, center of the growing aerospace industry, the white collar figure is 2.8 per cent.

In New York, 5.7 per cent of the white collar work force are Negroes, but the vast majority of them are low-paid clerical workers.

These are only a few of the findings contained in the first industry-by-industry, area-by-area study of minority group employment ever carried out in this country. Officials here who have seen the figures believe that the study will be of enormous value to Mayors who wish to find jobs for Negroes in their troubled cities and to Government agencies engaged in the fight against discrimination in employment.

Agency Set Up by Law

The survey was made by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a Government agency established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to help end job discrimination.

In the last few months, two-page reporting forms required by the 1964 act have been pouring in to the commission from nearly every employer in the country with 100 or more employes, and from every Government contractor and subcontractor with 50 or more employes—well over 60,000 companies in all.

About three-fourths of all the concerns required to submit forms did so before the March 31 deadline; the others are still coming in.

These reports have provided a staggering amount of new information on the jobs Negroes and other minority groups occupy. Accordingly, the commission does not expect to complete its final tabulations until the fall.

However, as a preliminary exercise, statisticians at the commission have recently completed an employment profile of nine major metropolitan areas where the commission has regional offices. They are New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Kansas City, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The profiles are expected to be released officially this week.

Associated Press

INSTITUTED JOB STUDY: Stephen M. Shulman, who retired last month as chairman of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

An analysis of the nine profiles yields the following general conclusions:

¶The job problems confronting Negroes know no geographical boundaries, although opportunities for Negroes still appear better in the North. In the Atlanta metropolitan area, for example, where Negroes make up 23 per cent of the population, they hold 2.3 per cent of the white collar jobs and 27.2 per cent of the blue collar jobs, including craftsmen. In Chicago, where Negroes make up 14 per cent of the population, they occupy 4.7 per cent of the white collar jobs and 20.6 per cent of the blue collar jobs.

¶Negro employment in white collar positions remains low. The percentage of Negroes employed in white collar jobs ranges from 8.4 per cent in the Washington metropolitan area—that is, the District of Columbia and contiguous counties—where Negroes make up one-fourth of the population, to 2.1 per cent in the Kansas City metropolitan area, where Negroes make up 11.2 per cent of the population. In New York, 5.7 per cent of the white collar jobs are held by Negroes.

¶Of those Negroes in white collar jobs, the great majority are in lower-paying clerical positions. In Chicago, for example, 79.6 per cent of the Negro white collar labor force are in lower paying sales and clerical jobs. In the other eight areas, a minimum of half the Negro white collar force is made up of clerical workers.

¶The heavy overrepresentation of Negroes in blue collar jobs remains equally pronounced. In all nine metropolitan areas, Negroes make up a significantly greater proportion of the blue collar work force than their percentage of the population would indicate, ranging from 41.3 per cent in the Washington area to 11.2 per cent in Los Angeles.

¶Certain industries appear consistently to employ a smaller percentage of Negroes than others. In nearly every metropolitan area covered by the nine-city survey, some segment of the transportation industry—either rail, air or manufacturers of transportation equipment—is at or near the bottom in terms of percentage of Negroes employed.

Little Representation

In Atlanta, for example, one-half of 1 per cent of the white collar employes in air travel are Negroes. The figure is nine-tenths of 1 per cent for the railroads. In Cleveland, the railroads employ the fewest Negroes in white collar jobs—32 among 4,657 workers, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

Also at or near the bottom as an employer of Negroes in white collar jobs is the electrical machinery equipment industry. In Los Angeles, it is the largest single employer. But only 5.1 per cent of its 152,897 employes are Negroes. Ten other industries in Los Angeles do better.

Some of the findings reinforce long-held assumptions about Negro employment as well as data turned up by previous surveys.

For example, the montly report on the labor force compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has consistently shown that Negroes are underrepresented in white collar jobs and overrepresented in blue collar jobs, at least in terms of their proportion of the population which is about 10 per cent nationwide.

However, there is already tentative evidence that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's survey may paint a bleaker picture of Negro employment than the monthly report furnished by the Labor Department.

Proprietors Counted

According to the 1966 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, Negroes occupied 5 per cent of all white collar jobs. The commission's area-by-area figures are Washington, 8.4 per cent; New York, 5.7 per cent; Chicago, 4.7 per cent; San Francisco, 3 per cent; New Orleans, 3 per cent; Cleveland, 3.2 per cent; Los Angeles, 2.8 per cent; Atlanta, 2.3 per cent, and Kansas City, 2.1 per cent.

A final comparison with the Labor Department data must await the completion of the commission's study. Moreover, some of the discrepancy between the Labor Department's 5 per cent figure and the commission's area totals may be due to a different method of reporting.

The Labor Department counts individual proprietors, such as store owners, as white collar workers, and includes in its

Negro Employment Statistics in Nine Major Areas

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Following is a table showing Negro employment statistics in nine major metropolitan areas, as compiled by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:

	Atlanta	Chicago	Cleveland	Kansas City	Los Angeles	New Orleans	New York	San Francisco	Washington
% of population.....	23.0	14.0	13.0	11.2	7.6	30.7	11.5	8.5	25.0
% of total employment....	15.2	13.5	11.2	8.9	6.9	20.1	10.0	8.0	22.0
Unemployment rate (Negro and white)	2.6	2.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.1
Negro ghetto unemployment rate	15.5	not given	15.5	not given	10.7	10.0	8.0	12.0	8 to 14
% of white collar jobs.....	2.3	4.7	3.2	2.1	2.8	3.0	5.7	3.0	8.4
% of blue collar jobs*.....	33.8	24.7	21.5	17.6	14.5	44.8	22.3	17.7	51.9
% of craftsmen's jobs.....	6.4	7.1	5.0	5.3	4.1	10.2	5.8	4.5	10.7

*Excluding craftsmen.

tabulations employers with fewer than 50 workers. The commission's survey does neither.

The fact that Negroes often own small businesses or occupy white collar positions in them may account for the Labor Department's higher figures.

However, the new survey is believed to be superior to the old data in two crucial respects.

First, it is much more comprehensive because it includes the great majority of American companies. The monthly Labor Department survey, which up to now has been the only reliable indicator of minority group employment, is merely a sample based on 52,500 households.

Second, because of its scope and reporting techniques, the commission's survey is the only one capable of providing information about minority group employment on an area-by-area and industry-by-industry basis. The Labor Department's nationwide sample of households cannot provide such information.

It is this aspect of the survey that has led officials here to the conclusion that the survey could have significant implications for public policy.

Worried by the possibilities of racial violence, several cities have already established job councils to help find employment for Negroes. The commission's figures will help them identify the industries that at present employ few Negroes and those that employ many.

Effort to Be Aided

The survey is also expected to give the commission substantial support in its effort to persuade industry to hire Negroes.

"None of these figures prove that there has been discrimination in employment," declared Stephen M. Shulman shortly before he retired as chairman of the commission last month.

"But their very existence gives you an opportunity to speak meaningfully about minority employment patterns. This is the stuff that helps you draw your road maps."

A leading beneficiary of the survey, started during Mr. Shulman's tenure, will be his successor, Clifford L. Alexander Jr., former special assistant to the President. Mr. Alexander was sworn in as chairman of the commission last week.

"One of our main weapons at the commission is conciliation and persuasion," Mr. Alexander said in an interview recently. "This data will help us go to a city, or to an industry, and say: 'Here's how many Negroes are employed here, and here are the kinds of jobs they occupy. What can we do to improve?'

"Maybe it's a matter of skills, or of training, or of promotion policies, or of testing procedures, or of discrimination itself. We're not going to try to beat anybody over the head with these figures. But at least we have them, and so do the cities and the industries and the Chambers of Commerce."

Each of the nine profiles drawn up by the commission is divided into two tables. One shows the "occupational mix" for minority group workers in a given metropolitan area—that is, how many Negroes are white collar workers and how many are blue collar workers.

This data is further refined by breaking down the white collar workers into five subcategories — office managers, professional workers, technical workers, sales workers and clerical workers—and the blue collar workers into four subcategories — craftsmen, operators, laborers and service workers.

The second table in the profile ranks the 15 largest employers in each metropolitan area and then shows how many Negroes they employ, and in what kinds of jobs.

The New York profile provides a representative illustration.

The occupational mix table shows that in the New York metropolitan area, which includes the five boroughs plus Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk and Rockland Counties, there are 1,465,732 jobs of all kinds in the industries that have filed their reports with the commission. Of these, 951,809 are white collar, and 513,923 are blue collar.

Negroes occupy 54,707 of the white collar jobs—2,571 office managers, 3,626 professional workers, 6,648 technicians, 4,345 sales workers and 37,517 clerical workers.

Negroes make up 11.5 per cent of the population of the New York metropolitan area. They occupy 10 per cent of the white collar jobs and 17.3 per cent of the blue collar jobs.

The second table in the New York profile shows that the top 15 industries employ two-thirds of all the workers reported by companies that return their forms to the commission. The largest single employer is the retail trade industry with 99,157 employes reported, of whom 12 per cent are Negro.

The largest employer of Negroes, however, both in number as well as in percentage, is the medical services industry. Of its 83,000 employes 23,899 are Negroes, or 28.8 per cent.

The medical services industry is also the largest employer of Negroes in all the other areas in which it appears in the top 15, both in blue and white collar categories. This is largely because many Negroes take such low-paying, low-skilled jobs as hospital orderlies and nurses aides.

Employing the lowest percentage of Negroes in the New York metropolitan area is the securities and brokerage business. Only 1,207 of its 35,819 employes are Negro, or 3.5 per cent.

The lowest in white collar employment of Negroes is the transportation equipment industry with 437 Negroes among 24,121 white collar employes, or 1.8 per cent. Close behind is the air travel business, with 492 Negroes among 23,458 white collar employes, or 2.1 per cent.

August 8, 1967

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate it very much if the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality could receive a copy of the survey done by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on minority group employment, part of which was published in the New York Times' issue of August 7, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10013

February 2, 1968

RECEIVED

FEB 7 1968

SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

My apologies, preliminarily, for transmitting the enclosed under cover of a form letter. This method, however, was the most expeditious available for forwarding a document which may be of some interest to you and to your fellow participants in the discussion sponsored by the American Jewish Committee.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is vitally concerned with the employment problems faced by New York City's minority groups. This concern motivated the recent White Collar Hearings with which you may be familiar. The enclosed is a preliminary report of findings by the Commission, and represents the groundwork for the hearings with respect to the communications industries of New York City.

This copy of the report is for your perusal. I hope you will find it informative.

Yours very truly,

Richard A. Gonzales

Richard A. Gonzales

NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE JANUARY 17, 1968

WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEW YORK CITY COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES

(Summary of Report)

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission - January 1968

This is a summary of conclusions and findings from the report on minority and female employment patterns[1/] in the New York City communications industries presented by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission at its New York City Hearings on Discrimination in White Collar Employment (full text attached). Communications industries are defined to include 5 segments: (1) advertising agencies; (2) book publishers; (3) newspaper publishers; (4) periodical publishers; and (5) radio/TV broadcasters.

PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

1. Negroes and Puerto Ricans are represented in white collar jobs in New York City's communications industries at rates substantially below their proportion to the city's population and to the city-wide averages for minority white collar employment overall.

   Negroes represented an estimated 18 percent of New York City's population in 1966, 8.8 percent of all jobs among reporting companies, and 5.2 percent of city-wide white collar employment. Among the communications industries Negroes ranged from a high of 3.9 percent of white collar employment in radio-TV to a low of 2.5 percent in advertising agencies.

   Puerto Ricans constituted an estimated 10 percent of the city's population in 1966, 6.1 percent of all jobs among reporting companies and 2.9 percent of white collar jobs city-wide. Puerto Rican participation in total white collar employment in communications industries ranged from a high of 2.5 percent in book publishing to a low of 0.9 percent in radio-TV.

2. As indicated in the ranges cited above, there are significant differences among the communications industries in overall utilization of minorities in white collar employment.

1/ Employment figures cited here are based on employer reporting forms (EEO-1) filed annually with the Commission by employers of 100 or more people (50 or more in companies with Federal contracts of $50,000 or more). City-wide white collar average figures cited here exclude the retail trade and medical services industries.

a) For Negroes, the communications industries generally trail banking and insurance in participation at the clerical level, but generally lead the "100 corporations" considered elsewhere in the Commission's hearings.[2/] At higher levels of white collar work the communications industries provide relatively better opportunities than these other employer groups although at very low absolute levels of participation. Newspaper publishing is generally the laggard among communications industries and radio-TV the leader, closely followed by book publishing.

Percent Negro Office and Clerical		Percent Negro Officials & Managers		Percent Negro Professionals	
Banking	8.2	Insurance	1.9	Book Publishing	2.4
Insurance	7.8	Book Publishing	1.0	Radio-TV	1.9
Radio-TV	7.6	Radio-TV	0.9	Newspaper Publishing	1.2
Book Publishing	5.2	"100 Corporations"	0.7	Banking	1.1
Periodical Publishing	5.2	Advertising Agencies	0.7	Insurance	1.0
Brokerage	4.8	Banking	0.7	Periodical Publishing	1.0
"100 Corporations"	4.5	Periodical Publishing	0.7	Advertising Agencies	1.0
Advertising Agencies	4.3	Brokerage	0.5	"100 Corporations"	0.7
Newspaper Publishers	4.2	Newspaper Publishing		Brokerage	0.4
		less than	0.1		

b) For Puerto Ricans, the communications industries show a mixed record. Newspaper publishing is generally the laggard in opportunities for Puerto Ricans.

2/ The 100 companies from 16 manufacturing and service industries, each company with 500 or more white collar workers in 1966, analyzed separately in a Commission report presented January 16, 1968/

Percent Puerto Rican Office & Clerical		Percent Puerto Rican Officials & Managers		Percent Puerto Rican Professionals	
Banking	6.2	Banking	0.9	Banking	1.7
Periodical Publishing	4.5	Book Publishing	0.8	"100 Corporations"	1.2
Book Publishing	4.0	Insurance	0.8	Brokerage	0.8
Insurance	3.7	Periodical Publishing	0.8	Insurance	0.8
"100 Corporations"	3.4	"100 Corporations"	0.7	Radio-TV	0.7
Advertising Agencies	3.1	Brokerage	0.7	Advertising Agencies	0.7
Brokerage	3.0	Radio-TV	0.4	Book Publishing	0.5
Newspaper Publishing	1.5	Advertising Agencies	0.3	Periodical Publishing	0.4
Radio-TV	1.2	Newspaper Publishing		Newspaper Publishing	0.1
		less than	0.1		

3. Industry averages tell only an incomplete story. There are significant variations in minority white collar employment among the dominant employers in each segment of the communications industries. This variation suggests strongly that it is differences in application of equal employment policies and practices which produce such varying results. As was found in analysis of employment patterns for the financial community and the "100 corporations", minority employment for the communications industries would be even lower if it were not for the performance of a few employers who have significantly better records than their competitors.

-- Three of the largest advertising agencies employed roughly 20% of total white collar workers among sixty-four reporting in 1966. Yet they accounted for 30% of all Negro office and clerical workers in the industry and 40% of all Negroes above the clerical level. By contrast one agency among the twelve largest (each with 400 or more white collar workers) had not a single Negro in any white collar capacity.

-- Among the 4 daily newspapers which provide 70 percent of total white collar employment in newspaper publishing, Puerto Rican white collar participation ranged from 1.9% in one to 0.0% in another. Negro participation among the four ranged from 6.4% to 1.3%.

-- Among the three dominant radio-TV employers, the rate of Negro participation as officials and managers in one company was five times as great as in another. Puerto Ricans constituted 1.5% of one company's professionals in 1966, and 0.0% of another's.

-- Among the four largest reporting book publishers, overall white collar employment ranged from 3.9% Negro in one to 1.7% in another.

-- Among 23 reporting companies in periodical publishing, seven reported no Negro office and clerical employees, while ten others reported that Negroes constituted over 5% of such employees.

4. <u>There was no significant increase among the communications employers as a group in minority participation for 1967 vs. 1966. There was evidence, however, that in a very few firms special recruiting efforts or revised selection practices have brought unusual results, though principally at the clerical level.</u>

-- One of the three largest reporting advertising agencies raised its Negro clerical rate from 5.7% in 1966 to 10.7% in 1967 and its managerial rate from 0.2 to 0.8%. This improvement contrasts sharply to the top 12 advertising agencies as a group.

-- One periodical publisher, with the addition in 1967 of 30 Negro clerical workers, three Negro sales workers, two Negro and five Puerto Rican professionals and one Negro manager, alone achieved more progress toward equal employment in one year than four of his major competitors together. This was accomplished despite an overall decline in the number of total executive, professional and clerical positions in his company.

5. <u>Opportunities for women above the clerical level are generally better in the communications industries relative to other industry groups studied.</u> Periodical and book publishing and advertising agencies comprise three of the top four industries in employment of female managers and professionals, well above the city-wide average of 11.9% for female officials and managers and 14.4% for female professionals. Newspaper publishing and broadcasting, however, fall below the city-wide rate (while still above the rates for the "100 corporations" in a variety of manufacturing and service industries)

	% Female Officials & Managers - 1966
Periodical Publishing	24.6
Book Publishing	18.2
Insurance	14.3
Advertising Agencies	11.5
Radio-TV	10.5
Banking	8.8
Brokerage	4.9
Newspaper Publishing	4.8
"100 Corporations"	3.8

	% Female Professionals - 1966
Periodical Publishing	55.2
Book Publishing	42.3
Advertising Agencies	20.2
Banking	15.0
Insurance	11.1
Radio-TV	10.0
Newspaper Publishing	9.6
Brokerage	9.0
"100 Corporations"	4.7

NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE JANUARY 17, 1968

WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEW YORK CITY COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission - January 1968

I. INTRODUCTION

This report discusses minority and female participation in white collar employment in New York City's communications industries.[1/]

1/ This report is one of a series prepared for presentation at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's New York City Hearings on Discrimination in White Collar Employment, January 15-18, 1968. Employment data used in this report are derived from EEO-1 reports filed with the Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, in 1966 and 1967, on Standard Form 100 by employers of 100 or more persons (50 in the case of certain Federal government contractors). Generally, the 1966 reports served as the bases for City and industry analyses. Where 1967 matching company EEO-1 reports were readily obtainable, they were also used. Standard categories of white collar employment are used: officials and managers, professional workers, technicians (or technical workers), sales workers and office and clerical workers. A full description of each is attached as Appendix A. Unless the text specifically indicates otherwise, all references to "total New York" or "city-wide" employment mean employment reported to the Commission from industries other than retail trade and medical services and do not purport to represent all employment in the city of New York. Retail and medical services have been deleted because the Commission, in its public hearings, is primarily concerned with "office-type" white collar employment, and extensive minority participation in certain categories of work in these industries would unnecessarily distort the analysis. The EEO-1 reporting form called for information as to the number of "Spanish Americans" in various job categories; for purposes of this study, it is assumed that all persons so reported are Puerto Ricans. The terms "utilization rate" and "participation rate" are used interchangeably throughout and refer to the percentage of Negroes, Puerto Ricans or women to total employment in a given job category, work force or industry. Unless it is specifically indicated otherwise, employment data cited are for 1966.

Communications employers include five groups: (1) advertising agencies; (2) book publishers; (3) newspaper publishers; (4) periodical publishers and (5) radio and TV broadcasters. White collar employment above the clerical level in these fields is especially characterized by a common emphasis upon creativity and verbal skills (which are not necessarily correlated with graduate degrees, superior scores on certain kinds of tests, or conformity to community mores); and by a high degree of mobility, as gifted persons move readily from one employer to another or from one of the industry groups to another. These industries play a role more significant than all others in reporting and interpreting events, molding public opinion, and creating popular tastes and attitudes. Even though employers in the communications industries do not provide a major proportion of total white collar jobs in New York City, these employers have a place of awesome influence in the nation, and it is they who can most readily establish the intellectual climate for significant social change.

If their own workforces, particularly in the managerial and professional strata, do not fairly reflect the range of races and nationalities in this country, the images they present, both of our nation as it is--and as it might be-- will continue to be distorted; and their immense powers for shaping the public will to achieve necessary goals will continue to be wasted.2/

2/ A near total absence of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups from any but stereotyped roles in television programming and commercials, and in periodical and newspaper advertising, has over time created for Americans of the majority a false image of the society in which they live, and for those of the minority, a distorted view of themselves. In the TV era, nearly a generation of minority youths has grown to adulthood with the vision of a world in which material benefits and comforts are rewards solely for those with fair skins. As the Wall Street Journal recently observed, "Negroes are almost as rare in teen-age magazines as whites in Muhammad Speaks ... Boy's Life runs stories by Negroes and about Negroes but skirts desegregation and other racial issues. 'We're not crusading in controversial areas,' says editor Robert E. Hood.'" A City College survey reveals that Negroes

2/ (Continued)

make up 30 percent of major league baseball players, 26 percent of major league football players, and 44 percent of basketball players, but they appeared in only five percent of 351 TV commercials presented in connection with New York City sports programs in the fall of 1966. Similar examples are detailed in the address of Ramon S. Scruggs, manager of public relations, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, to the Public Relations Society of America conference November 13-15, 1967, in Philadelphia, Pa. For comments on the performance of news media, see the address of Federal Communications Commissioner Nicholas Johnson to the Regional Fall Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters, November 21, 1967, in Chicago ("To date, broadcasting has built more walls than bridges between the white and black communities of our cities.") See also the 1963 Report of Mayor Wagner's Committee on Job Advancement dealing with minority group appearances in TV commercials and periodical advertising; Reports of the Television Monitoring Survey, New York Society on Ethical Culture, April, 1962, and April, 1964; and more recent reviews of the same subject: "Color on TV," The Reporter, November 30, 1967; and "Can Negroes Jingle TV's Jangles?" in the New York Times, December 10, 1967.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The communications industries employ Negroes and Puerto Ricans in white collar jobs at a rate significantly below their proportion of the population in New York City; they even fall below the New York City average in Negro and Puerto Rican total white collar employment.[3] They also rank below banking and insurance -- the major finance employers -- in total white collar employment. On the other hand, they provide relatively better opportunities -- though by no means good -- at higher levels than the finance industries. By and large, they provide relatively better opportunities for minorities at all levels than do the 100 major corporations.[4]

There are, however, wide variations among the five communications industries. Book publishing is the leader in minority employment. Newspapers are consistently in the lowest rank in hiring of Puerto Ricans, and with respect to Negro employees, never rank higher than third in the managerial, professional or clerical categories. Patterns vary in broadcasting, periodical publishing, and advertising.

Furthermore, each industry's average hides significant variations among its constituent employers. Minority employment for the communications industries would be even lower if it were not for the performance of a few employers who have substantially better records than their competitors.

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[3] The estimated Negro proportion of the population in 1966 was 18 percent; the Puerto Rican proportion was 10 percent in that year. The New York City white collar employment participation rate, outside the retail and medical service industries, was 5.2 percent for Negroes and 2.9 percent for Puerto Ricans.

[4] Companion reports deal with minority white collar employment in finance industries; and in 100 major manufacturing and services corporations with headquarters or other large white collar facilities in the city.

Opportunities for women above clerical level abound in communications. Periodical publishing, book publishing and advertising comprise three of the top four among all industry groups studied in employment of female managers and professionals and all are well above the city-wide average in both categories. Newspapers and broadcasting firms, on the other hand, employ women managers and professionals at less than the city-wide rate.

Communications employers as a group did not report significant increases in minority employment in 1967. However, the record of a few firms suggests that special recruiting efforts or revised selection practices have brought unusual results.

III. ADVERTISING AGENCIES

A. Employment Patterns - 1966

Advertising is the largest of the five communications industries in white collar employment. The sixty-four reporting advertising agencies had a total white collar employment of 15,979 in 1966. But advertising had the lowest participation rate for Negroes of the five communications industries in total white collar employment. In Puerto Rican participation, although not the lowest of the five, advertising fell significantly below the city-wide rate and even the rate for the 100 major corporations. Negroes numbered only 406 in the industry and Puerto Ricans only 285. Both were heavily concentrated in clerical positions. Table 1 indicates the comparative positions of advertising within 26 selected industries.[5/]

5/ The city-wide average for all non-retail and non-medical employment and for each of 26 industries are published throughout these reports for comparative purposes. The 26 industries listed in ranking tables throughout these reports include five in finance, five in communications and 16 industry groups into which most of the 100 companies fall. A number of industries with high minority employment are not considered individually in these reports but they do contribute to the city-wide averages.

TABLE 1

26 Industry Groups
Minority Percent of All White Collar Employees
1966

Negro Participation Rate		Puerto Rican Participation Rate	
Banking	6.7	Banking	5.1
Insurance	5.9	Office Machines	4.1
CITY-WIDE	5.2	Textiles	3.4
Office Machines	4.2	Drugs	3.4
Beverages	4.2	Air Transportation	3.2
*Radio-TV	3.9	CITY-WIDE	2.9
Textiles	3.8	Insurance	2.8
*Book Publishing	3.7	Paper Products	2.6
Electrical Machinery	3.7	*Book Publishing	2.5
Brokerage	3.4	*Periodical Publishing	2.4
*Newspaper Publishing	3.0	Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	2.4
*Periodical Publishing	2.9	Food Products	2.3
Food Products	2.9	Industrial Chemicals	2.3
100 CORPORATIONS	2.6	Other Machinery	2.2
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	2.6	Brokerage	2.2
*Advertising Agencies	2.5	100 CORPORATIONS	2.0
Bakery Products	2.5	Electrical Machinery	2.0
Cigarettes	2.5	Beverages	2.0
Paper Products	2.3	*Advertising Agencies	1.8
Industrial Chemicals	2.3	Primary Metals	1.7
Petroleum	2.2	Petroleum	1.7
Drugs	2.2	Law Firms	1.6
Other Machinery	2.2	Cigarettes	1.5
Air Transportation	2.0	Accounting Firms	1.3
Primary Metals	1.7	Bakery Products	1.0
Rail Transportation	1.5	*Newspaper Publishing	.9
Law Firms	1.4	*Radio-TV	.9
Accounting Firms	1.2	Rail Transportation	.1

Although some of the industries in communications rank high in participation of minority officials and managers, advertising does not. Advertising agencies employ Negro officials and managers at a rate no better than the 100 corporations and at one-half the city-wide rate. They employ Puerto Rican officials and managers at one-half the rate of the 100 corporations and one-third the city-wide rate. In 1966 the industry reported 22 Negro and 9 Puerto Rican officials and managers, 0.7 percent and 0.9 percent of the total, respectively. Furthermore, Negro professionals numbered 47, or 1.0 percent of the total, and there were only 33 Puerto Rican professionals, 0.7 percent of that total. (Appendix B indicates the relative rank of advertising in official and manager positions for the 26 industries.)

Women fare relatively well in advertising, accounting for 11.5 percent of all officials and managers and 20.2 percent of all professionals. Advertising is the fourth ranking industry group among 26 as seen in Appendix C.

There are no substantial differences in the 1966 minority employment picture as between the 64 advertising agencies in total and the aggregate of the 12 largest reporting agencies, each with 400 or more white collar employees. However, within these 12 agencies, three -- all in the 1000-employee class -- demonstrate a pattern similar to the one present in finance, insurance and brokerage firms: Minority group job opportunities are substantially greater among the industry giants.

These three large firms, for example, reported roughly one-fifth of all white collar employees in the industry in 1966, yet they hired about 30 percent of all Negro white collar workers and 40 percent of all Negro officials, managers and professionals. One firm alone accounted for one of every 10 Puerto Rican white collar workers in the industry as a whole.

Table 2 shows the wide differences in Negro utilization rates among the 12 largest advertising agencies. (A similar table for Puerto Rican employees is found in Appendix D).

TABLE 2

NEGRO UTILIZATION RATES
12 ADVERTISING AGENCIES (A-L) 1966

	A	B*	C*	D*	E	F
All White Collar	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.4
Officials & Managers	1.6	1.3	2.4	.2	2.5	.0
Professionals	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.0
Office & Clerical	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.6	5.1

	G	H	I	J	K	L
All White Collar	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	.0
Officials & Managers	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Professionals	.0	.0	.7	1.1	.5	.0
Office & Clerical	4.7	3.3	.9	2.0	1.6	.0

* The three large advertising agencies referred to above.

Table 2 indicates that one agency among the 12 had no Negro clerical workers in 1966 at all. (It employed more than 200 employees in that category.) Furthermore, three agencies had no Negro professionals; six had no Negro managers.

B. Minority Employment - Changes 1966-67

The 12 largest agencies referred to above showed slightly improved opportunities in 1967 for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in every relevant occupational category, as may be observed from the aggregate figures for the 12 shown in Table 3. The really significant increases, however, came only in clerical employment.

TABLE 3

12 LEADING ADVERTISING AGENCIES 1966-67
COMPARISONS OF PARTICIPATION RATES

	Negroes			Puerto Ricans		
	1966	1967	Change	1966	1967	Change
Total White Collar	2.4	3.2	+ .8	1.3	1.7	+ .4
Officials and Managers	.7	.8	+ .1	.3	.5	+ .2
Professionals	1.2	1.4	+ .2	.6	.7	+ .1
Office and Clerical	4.1	6.1	+2.0	2.3	3.3	+1.0

The 0.8 percentage point increase for Negroes shown in Table 3 (under "Total White Collar") represents only a total of 123 white collar jobs. More than half were provided by three agencies alone. One of the three raised its Negro white collar rate from 3.0 to 5.0; its managerial rate from .2 to .8; and its clerical figure from 5.7 to 10.7. Negroes accounted for 20 percent of the additional hires in this agency.

By contrast, another agency, which employed no Negroes above clerical level in 1966, still had none in 1967. Four other agencies continued their 1966 record of employing no Negroes as officials and managers. There were still two agencies in 1967 whose only Puerto Rican white collar employees were clericals. There had been four in 1966.

IV. BOOK PUBLISHING

A. Employment Patterns - 1966

Publishers of books reported 14,254 white collar jobs in 1966. Their Negro participation rate was 3.7 percent of all white collar jobs, second highest to broadcasting among communications employers. The Puerto Rican rate of 2.5 percent led the five communications industries. (See Table 1.)

The four largest book publishers employed roughly 46 percent of the industry total white collar employment in 1966. In contrast to the pattern in several finance and communications industries, however, these top four do not demonstrate leadership in equal employment opportunity. Indeed they rank very low in their industry compared to their smaller competitors: 17th, 20th, 29th, and 30th respectively among the 38 publishers in Negro white collar participation, and 14th, 23th, 26th, and 27th in Puerto Rican employment. This failure on the part of the leaders is shown in Table 4, which compares the Negro and Puerto Rican participation rates of the top four companies with those of the highest ranking employer in the industry in each of several occupational categories. The first five columns reflect the percentage of total employment in each category attributable to the minority group represented. The last column indicates the number of that group employed in the industry as a measure of the utilization of minority manpower.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE RATES OF NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN JOB CATEGORIES:
COMPARISON OF FOUR LARGE BOOK PUBLISHERS
WITH BEST IN INDUSTRY

	Top Four				Best in Industry in Each Group	Number of Negroes in Industry
	A	B	C	D		
Negroes						
White Collar	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.7	21.3	457
Officials & Mgrs.	.0	.0	.0	.1	11.1	17
Professionals	3.6	.5	1.8	2.7	16.7	45
Office & Clerical	5.2	5.2	3.1	2.7	20.9	348
Puerto Ricans						No. Puerto Ricans
White Collar	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.5	17.4	308
Officials & Mgrs.	.0	.0	.0	.9	20.0	14
Professionals	.0	.5	1.4	.0	14.3	10
Office & Clerical	2.0	4.1	2.0	2.3	18.6	265

Many book publishers have excluded Negroes and Puerto Ricans entirely from white collar jobs or job categories. For example, four publishers have no Negro white collar workers at all. Twenty-eight have no Negro professionals. Sales workers in the industry account for one of every eight employees, yet, only three publishers reported any Negro salesmen in 1966.

B. Minority Employment - Changes 1966-67

Both total employment and total minority group employment fell among 20 publishing houses with matching 1967 reports. Despite an overall decrease of 4.0 percent in the number of available jobs, the Negro white collar rate moved up from 3.8 to 4.2 percent. The Puerto Rican participation rate dropped slightly from 2.6 to 2.4 percent.

The change in Negro rate, however, does not reflect an improvement in the level of job opportunities, since the number of Negroes in clerical employment rose while the number in top white collar level jobs fell.

V. NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING

A. Employment Patterns - 1966

White collar job opportunities for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and women are more restricted in the newspaper field than in any of the major fields in communication.

The industry in 1966 reported 3,525 white collar positions above clerical level. Yet this total included only 12 Puerto Ricans and 69 Negroes (mostly in sales jobs) and 198 female professionals and executives. 6/

6/ The situation is not much better nation-wide. A national Associated Press survey of 300 daily newspapers, October 24, 1967, revealed that 119 Negro reporters and no Negro editors were employed by those newspapers.

Relative to the other communications groups under study, newspapers rank last in the employment of Negro and Puerto Rican officials and managers; well below the city-wide averages in offering executive and professional opportunities for women, and next to the bottom in Puerto Rican professional employment. (See Appendices B, C and E.)

Table 5 lists the Negro and Puerto Rican participation rates for all white collar jobs in four major daily newspapers, which provide about 70 percent of all white collar jobs in the newspaper industry.

TABLE 5

PERCENT OF TOTAL WHITE COLLAR
EMPLOYMENT FOR FOUR LEADING NEWSPAPERS
1966

	% Negro	% Puerto Rican
A	6.4	1.9
B	4.9	.8
C	2.7	.0
D	1.3	1.1

B. Minority Employment - Changes 1966-67

Comparison of the statistics of those four daily newspapers reporting in 1967 reveals an aggregate increase from 3.6 percent to 4.0 percent in total Negro white collar employment; an increase from 0.9 percent to 1.3 percent in Puerto Rican white collar employment; and slight improvement in the position of both groups in professional positions (13 more Negroes and two more Puerto Ricans being added during the year). Thirty-one more female professionals were hired, increasing that participation rate from 10.1 percent to 12.0 percent.

There was no advance in the employment of Negro or Puerto Rican officials and managers. And there was a decline in the utilization of Negro clerical workers.

VI. PERIODICAL PUBLISHING

A. Employment Patterns - 1966

Reports from 23 periodical publishers, with 9,211 white collar employees, indicate that there are wide variations not only among individual firms in minority hiring patterns but unusual differences even within firms. For example, a major publisher with a relatively high rate of Negro employment in several occupational categories reported no Puerto Rican employees. On the other hand, two of the leaders in 1966 Puerto Rican employment listed a total of only two Negroes above clerical level (out of more than 500 such positions).

Table 6 shows the wide variance in minority white collar employment in the 23 periodical publishing companies.

Table 6 clearly indicates that only a few companies in the entire periodical publishing industry afforded even token job opportunities to minority groups at levels above clerical work in 1966.

The publishing industry's participation rates for the employment of women in managerial and professional levels, however, was the highest of the 26 industries under study. (See Appendix C.)

TABLE 6

Periodical Publishing Firms - (A-W) 1966
Negro And Puerto Rican Participation By Job Category*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
NEGRO																							
White Collar	13.6	8.2	7.1	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	.9	.9	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Officials & Managers	6.7	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Professionals	.0	.0	.0	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	1.1	.0	2.2	.3	.7	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Sales	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Office & Clerical	17.6	17.7	12.5	9.0	12.5	9.6	8.9	5.1	6.3	4.0	4.2	6.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
PUERTO RICANS																							
White Collar	5.8	8.7	3.6	2.3	.0	3.3	3.3	5.6	.0	2.2	3.7	.0	.0	1.2	.4	1.0	.4	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.6
Officials & Managers	.0	9.7	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Professionals	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.6	.0	0.6	.0	1.8	.5	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Sales	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Office & Clerical	8.8	15.6	4.2	4.5	.0	5.5	6.9	8.0	.0	3.2	7.9	.0	.0	1.7	1.0	1.9	.7	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7

* Employment of technicians is not significant in periodical publishing.

B. Minority Employment - Changes 1966 - 67

Two periodical publishers made major advances in Negro white collar employment in the 1966-67 period. One increased its total of Negro employees from 71 to 107, including the addition of one manager, two professionals, three sales workers, and 30 clerical workers. The same company also added five Puerto Rican professionals. This was accomplished in spite of a net decline of 106 in all white collar jobs, and of drops of 17 and 125 in managerial and clerical positions.

A second company included 41 Negroes (among them two officials and managers, and one professional) in its 317 new white collar employees during 1967. Nearly 50 percent of this company's added clerical employment was Negro.

By contrast, four other leading publishers together added a net of only 12 Negro white collar workers (two professional and 10 clerical workers).

The first employer alone achieved more progress toward equal employment in one year than four of his major competitors together, although he at the same time reported a decline in total executive, professional and clerical employment.

VII. RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING

A. Employment Patterns - 1966

As in the case of newspaper and periodical publishing, minority employment patterns largely reflect the practices of a few companies. Three national radio-TV networks have headquarters in New York City and account for eighty percent of the industry white collar employment of 12,500 jobs. Radio-TV leads all sectors of communications in total Negro white collar employment but trails three of the other four in Puerto Rican employment -- sharing the bottom rank in such employment with newspaper publishing at .9 percent. (See Table 1.)

Negro employment in Radio and TV is concentrated at the clerical level, where the broadcasting segment ranks highest among the communications industries in Negro participation.

Negroes were employed as professionals at a higher rate than the city-wide level, but fared worse than the city-wide average in all other categories of white collar employment in Radio-TV. Puerto Ricans do not participate at the city-wide average in any category. (See Table 1; Appendices B and E.)

Again, as in other communications industries, variations exist among individual companies in minority white collar employment. Table 7 indicates those variations for the three networks. The identification of the three networks as A, B and C is not the same for Negro and Puerto Rican employment.

TABLE 7

NEGRO UTILIZATION RATES FOR 3 LEADING RADIO-TV COMPANIES (1966)

	White Collar	Off. & Mgrs.	Prof.	Tech.	Sales	Office & Clerical
A	5.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.1	10.5
B	3.6	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.0	6.6
C	2.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	3.8	5.8

PUERTO RICAN UTILIZATION RATES FOR 3 LEADING RADIO-TV COMPANIES (1966)

	White Collar	Off. & Mgrs.	Prof.	Tech.	Sales	Office & Clerical
A	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	3.5
B	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4
C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Broadcasting ranks lowest of all communications employers in female managerial and professional employment. (See Appendix C.)

B. Minority Employment - Changes 1966-67

The changes in minority employment patterns for the radio and television industry in 1967 are inconclusive. Only a few Negroes and Puerto Ricans entered the industry above the clerical level, and improvement at the clerical level itself was modest.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF WHITE COLLAR JOB CATEGORIES

Officials and managers. Occupations requiring administrative personnel who set broad policies, exercise over-all responsibility for execution of these policies, and direct individual departments or special phases of a firm's operations. Includes: officials, executives, middle management, plant managers, department managers and superintendents, salaried foremen who are menbers of management, purchasing agents and buyers, and kindred workers.

Professional. Occupations requiring either college graduation or experience of such kind and amount as to provide a comparable background. Includes: accountants and auditors, airplane pilots and navigators, architects, artists, chemists, designers, dietitians, editors, engineers, lawyers, librarians, mathematicians, natural scientists, physicians, social scientists, teachers, and kindred workers.

Technicians. Occupations requiring a combination of basic scientific knowledge and manual skill which can be obtained through about 2 years of post high school education, such as is offered in many technical institutes and junior colleges, or through equivalent on-the-job training. Includes: draftsmen, engineering aides, junior engineers, mathematical aides, nurses, photographers, radio operators, scientific assistants, surveyors, technical illustrators, technicians (medical, dental, electronic, physical sciences), and kindred workers.

Sales. Occupations engaging wholly or primarily in direct selling. Includes: advertising agents and salesmen, insurance agents and brokers, real estate agents and brokers, stock and bond salesmen, demonstrators, salesmen and sales clerks, and kindred workers.

Office and clerical. Includes all clerical-type work regardless of level of difficulty, where the activities are predominantly nonmanual though some manual work not directly involved with altering or transporting the products is included. Includes: bookkeepers, cashiers, collectors (bills and accounts), messengers and office boys, office machine operators, shipping and receiving clerks, stenographers, typists and secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, and kindred workers.

APPENDIX B

26 Industry Groups
Minority Percent of Officials and Managers
1966

Negro Participation Rate	
Insurance	1.9
CITY-WIDE	1.3
Electrical Machinery	1.2
*Book Publishing	1.0
Textiles	.9
Beverages	.9
Drugs	.9
*Radio-TV	.9
100 CORPORATIONS	.7
*Advertising Agencies	.7
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	.7
Office Machines	.7
Banking	.7
*Periodical Publishing	.7
Air Transportation	.6
Bakery Products	.5
Brokerage	.5
Food Products	.5
Cigarettes	.5
Primary Metals	.5
Paper Products	.3
Other Machinery	.3
Rail Transportation	.2
Petroleum	.1
Industrial Chemicals	.1
*Newspaper Publishing	less than .1
Accounting Firms	-- 1/
Law Firms	-- 1/

Puerto Rican Participation Rate	
Other Machinery	1.8
Textiles	1.5
Office Machines	1.4
Drugs	1.4
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	1.3
Paper Products	1.2
Air Transportation	1.0
CITY-WIDE	1.0
Banking	.9
Bakery Products	.8
*Book Publishing	.8
Insurance	.8
*Periodical Publishing	.8
100 CORPORATIONS	.7
Brokerage	.7
Food Products	.7
Electrical Machinery	.7
Industrial Chemicals	.6
Primary Metals	.5
*Radio-TV	.4
Petroleum	.4
Beverages	.4
Cigarettes	.4
*Advertising Agencies	.3
Rail Transportation	.1
*Newspaper Publishing	less than .1
Accounting Firms	-- 1/
Law Firms	-- 1/

1/ Positions in the officials and managers category are not significant in accountancy and law.

APPENDIX C

26 Industry Groups
Female Percent of Officials, Managers and Professionals
1966

Officials & Managers Participation Rate		Professionals Participation Rate	
*Periodical Publishing	24.6	*Periodical Publishing	55.2
*Book Publishing	18.2	*Book Publishing	42.3
Insurance	14.3	Textiles	25.7
CITY-WIDE	11.9	*Advertising Agencies	20.2
*Advertising Agencies	11.5	Banking	15.0
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	10.9	Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	14.9
*Radio-TV	10.5	CITY-WIDE	14.4
Textiles	10.0	Paper Products	12.5
Banking	8.8	Insurance	11.1
Air Transportation	7.1	*Radio-TV	10.0
Paper Products	6.6	*Newspaper Publishing	9.6
Electrical Machinery	5.3	Drugs	9.4
Brokerage	4.9	Brokerage	9.0
*Newspaper Publishing	4.8	Food Products	8.9
Food Products	4.2	Petroleum	5.8
Drugs	4.0	Office Machines	5.8
100 CORPORATIONS	3.8	Industrial Chemicals	5.2
Office Machines	3.1	100 CORPORATIONS	4.7
Cigarettes	2.9	Primary Metals	4.7
Beverages	2.6	Law Firms	4.7
Primary Metals	2.4	Beverages	3.9
Other Machinery	2.3	Accounting Firms	3.8
Industrial Chemicals	2.0	Electrical Machinery	3.8
Bakery Products	1.5	Air Transportation	3.2
Petroleum	.4	Bakery Products	3.0
Rail Transportation	.1	Cigarettes	2.3
Accounting Firms	-- 2/	Rail Transportation	2.3
Law Firms	-- 2/	Other Machinery	1.7

2/ Positions in the officials and managers category are not significant in accountancy and law.

APPENDIX D

UTILIZATION RATES OF PUERTO RICANS FOR 12 LEADING ADVERTISING AGENCIES (1966)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
White Collar	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	.9	.8	.8	.2
Officials & Managers	1.4	.0	.2	.0	.8	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Professional	.5	.4	2.7	.8	.0	1.1	.9	.4	4.8	.2	.0	.0
Office & Clerical	3.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	.6	1.9	2.2	.3

APPENDIX E

NEGRO PROFESSIONALS

Industry	Percentage
Cigarettes	2.8
*Book Publishing	2.4
Drugs	2.3
*Radio-TV	1.9
Beverages	1.8
Office Machines	1.7
Food Products	1.7
CITY-WIDE	1.6
Bakery Products	1.4
*Newspaper Publishing	1.2
Banking	1.1
Insurance	1.0
*Periodical Publishing	1.0
Electrical Machinery	1.0
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	1.0
*Advertising Agencies	1.0
Other Machinery	.9
Industrial Chemicals	.7
100 CORPORATIONS	.7
Primary Metals	.6
Accounting Firms	.5
Air Transportation	.4
Rail Transportation	.4
Brokerage	.4
Textiles	.3
Paper Products	.2
Law Firms	.1
Petroleum	less than .1

PUERTO RICAN PROFESSIONALS

Industry	Percentage
Drugs	4.8
Office Machines	2.4
Textiles	2.1
Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	1.9
Food Products	1.8
Banking	1.7
Primary Metals	1.4
CITY-WIDE	1.3
100 CORPORATIONS	1.2
Electrical Machinery	1.0
Air Transportation	.9
Other Machinery	.8
Brokerage	.8
Insurance	.8
*Radio-TV	.7
*Advertising Agencies	.7
Petroleum	.6
Industrial Chemicals	.6
Paper Products	.5
Accounting Firms	.5
*Book Publishing	.5
Beverages	.4
*Periodical Publishing	.4
Law Firms	.2
*Newspaper Publishing	.1
Cigarettes	less than .1
Rail Transportation	less than .1
Bakery Products	less than .1

MEMOGRAM

DO NOT GIVE VERBAL MESSAGES—USE THIS FORM

TO: Mr. James Felder

FROM: Elliott E. Franks, III

Date January 29, 1969

SUBJECT: Proposal

Attached is the proposal referred to in our telephone visit of 1-29-69.

Thank you for your efforts and interest. I'll look to discuss this further with you upon your return to Columbia.

Kindest regards.

READ CAREFULLY—AND REPLY AT ONCE IF AN ANSWER IS REQUESTED

February 7, 1969

Hon. Curtis Graves
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Dear Curtis:

In reference to our telephone conversation yesterday, as I look at my schedule, it will bring me back to Austin on Thursday,morning, Feb. 20th at 11:30. Hopefully, we can spand the time we need in the afternoon and early evening. I will probably call you from Los Angeles either Tuesday or Wednesday to confirm this time.

Again, I am sorry you will miss the conference at SMU but I understand the busy schedule a legislator keeps. I look forward to seeing you on Thursday, February 20th.

Sincerely,

James L. Felder
Director
Technical Assistance Program

JLF:rmp

February 26, 1969

Hon. Curtis Graves
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Dear Curtis:

It was very refreshing being in your presence the several hours we spent together last week. I now can totally appreciate your problems, frustrations and realize the minority end of the load you must shoulder. We are going to make every effort to satisfy the requests that I jotted down of things you need utmost. The biographical sketch and the clippings are going to be of tremendous help in trying to get assistance for you and your program.

We'll keep you posted on whatever we turn up no matter how trivial it might be.

What is the Mexican/American situation in Austin with respect to school board members? Are there any? If so, we would certainly like to have the names and addresses so that we can invite them to a proposed future conference for Mexican/American school board members. I know you have all kinds of other problems on your hands so whenever you can get to this request will be fine.

Again, many thanks for taking the time out to chat and entertain me and I wish you all the luck during this session of the legislature. Say hi to Jo for me.

Sincerely,

James L. Felder
Director
Technical Assistance Program

JLF:rmp

February, 1969

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Communications Workshop program will be conducted at 18 schools in District 7. The organizations involved in the training are the Association of Community Trainers, Inc., the Scholarship Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality and the Workshop Institute for Living Learning. Each training organization will work in six schools. At a recent meeting the three organizations have formulated the following objectives:

1. To improve communication and understanding between different groups associated with the district.

2. To provide opportunities to administrators, teachers, community leaders, parents and non-professional school workers for expression of their feelings and thoughts about what is happening in the district's community and schools.

3. To foster an increased awareness and sensitivity to one's own and other people's feelings.

4. To enhance the quality of education through the improved communication and understanding between administrators, parents, teachers and students, thus creating more favorable attitudes towards teaching and learning, respectively.

5. To provide opportunities to people with different positions in the district for learning in immediate experience, how persons in other stations in life feel and think about matters of common interest, and thus to contribute to a more objective understanding of people in other positions than one's own.

6. To identify problems and seek solutions.

7. To find ways to improve school-community relations.

In order to accomplish these objectives, a total of 15 to 18 hours will be needed in each school.

For additional information about this program, please call or write to:

Miss Carmen Rodriguez, Coordinator of Sensitivity
Communications Workshop, Office of School District 7
501 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451 Tel. CY 2-8181

Mr. George Cohen, Coordinator of State Urban Education
Project, Office of School District 7
501 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, NY 10451 Tel. 635-5959

Yours truly,

George M. Cohen, Coordinator
"Education in Action"

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Office of School District 7
501 Courtlandt Ave.
Bronx, New York 10451
Bernard Friedman, District Superintendent

Communications Workshop Meeting
March 5, 1969
AGENDA

9:15 AM

I Introduction by Dr. Bernard Friedman, District Superintendent

II Statement of Purpose of the Communications Workshop Program by George Cohen, Coordinator State Urban Education Project, District 7.

9:30 AM

III Questions from the School Community

9:45 AM

IV Small Group Meetings
A. To deal with the questions
B. To discuss the program

11:15 AM

V Large Group Meetings
A. To hear reports
B. To evaluate

11:45 AM

VI Closing remarks by G. Cohen

Association of Community Trainers (ACT) Frank Lugovina, Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Ronnie M. Moore, Director (SEDFRE)
Workshop Institute for Living Learning (WILL) Frank Rubenfield, Co-Director

Assignment of Participants to Groups

Group I	**Room 105**	
P.S. 18	Mr. Sidney Young, Mrs. Edna Vega, Mr. Fred Markowitz	
27	Mr. Sidney Samuelson, Mrs. Maria Figueroa, Mr. Gerald Braunstein	
30	Miss Ruth Ryan, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Francine Berger	
37	Mr. Matthew Merola, Mrs. Angelina Mendoza, Mr. Anthony Puleo	
Group II	**Room 313**	
P.S. 1	Mrs. Dora Lapes, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Dorothy Pryor	
5	Mr. Jacques Weissler, Mrs. Dorothy Hopkins, Mrs. Jean Cinelli	
29	Mr. Charles Colman, Mrs. Blanche Dixon, Miss Susan Mandel	
38	Mr. Henry Berkman, Mrs. Alice Fields, Mr. Jim Filomena	
Group III	**Room 102 A**	
P.S. 25	Mr. Herman La Fontaine, Mr. Louis Cruz	
43	Mr. Daniel Grayson, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Shirley Randall	
48	Mr. Joseph Levine, Mrs. Elizabeth Santiago, Mr. Bruce Dagen	
I.S. 155	Mr. Norman Black, Mrs. Aurora Silva, Mr. Joseph McBride	
Group IV	**Room 413** M.R. + J.F.	
P.S. 51	Mr. John Hagan, Mrs. Ana Curet, Miss Sylvia Lieberman	
124	Miss Caryl Polatchek, Mrs. Mildred Ratcliff, Miss Patricia De Cesare	
157	Mr. Jack Hadler, Mrs. Frances Coats, Miss Linda Frank	CA. UFT
161	Mr. Harry Gittleman, Mr. Paul Price, Mr. Jonathan Turkel	
Group V	**Room 102 B**	
P.S. 49	Mr. Wilbur Grant, Mrs. M. G. Bullock, Miss Joan Plotka, Mrs. Joan Fischor	
65	Mr. Benjamin Goodman, Mrs. Florence Jackson, Miss Betty Roog	
154	Mr. Simon Parnass, Mrs. Georgia O'Blines, Mrs. Madeline Livant	
185	Mr. Francis Jones, Mr. Johan Maguire	
Group VI	**Room 201**	
P.S. 31	Mrs. Lucille Rosenberg, Mrs. Gloria Miller, Mr. Richard Poloso	
40	Miss Mabel Kennedy, Mrs. Mary Rivera, Mr. Arnold Santandreu	
J.H.S.139	Mr. Paul Weinstein, Mrs. Dorothy Griffith, Mr. Peter Caloir	
J.H.S.149	Mr. Charles Staloff, Mrs. Jean Bond, Mr. Irwin Rudin	

JOINT APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE / A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND

March 6, 1969

Mr. Jame L. Felder
934 East 229th Street
Bronx, New York 10466

Dear Mr. Felder:

First let me say that congratulations and wish you luck and success in your new position. Saw you on T.V. also read about you in the New York Post and a couple of other papers. Good things for good folks.

As per my phone conversation with Elsie, enclosed you will find the original and a copy of an application for my little cousin who wants to work this summer in Sumpter as a teacher's aide or case aide, as she is planning to attend college in the fall a summer job will be of great help to her.

I would appreciate very much if you could lend a helping hand and see to it that this application reaches the right person in order that she may get the job.

In return for this favor if you know a young man that is in college now and wants a summer job have him send you a copy of his transcript and a letter for the school with the official school seal stating that he can return in the fall and forward to me immediately along with the date he will be comming to New York and I will help him to get a job.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this favor.

If you need additional information I can be reached at 666-4710.

Sincerely,

Naomi Franklin

Ernest Green
National Director

Charles E. Bremer
Assistant Director

Willam M. Ross
Field Supervisor

Lois Ricks
Administrative Assistant

Field Representative
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Don Roffle

National Office
1520 Bushwick Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207

Executive Committee
CO-CHAIRMEN:
Bayard Rustin
Rowland Watts

Thomas R. Brooks
Robert Curvin
Bernard Englander
Harry Fleischman
Samuel H. Friedman
Victor Gottbaum
Edward Gray
Burton Hall
Norman Hill
John Lewis
Frieda Langer
Roget Lockhard
Emanuel Muravchik
Johnny Parham
Donald Slaiman
Irwin Suall

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT
Sumter County Economic Opportunity Corporation, Inc.
Post Office Box 1251 - Sumter, South Carolina 29150

(Mr.) (Miss) (Mrs.) Name Mildred Ward Component Program _____ Date Feb 26, 1969

ent Address 111 Nate St. Sumter SC No. of Years ___ Telephone No. 775-6769

ious Address _____ No. of Years ___ Social Security No. 248-94-4914

tion Sought Teacher's aide or Cook aid Earnings Expected 512 Race Negro

17 Sex F Date of Birth 7/24/51 Widowed ___ Divorced ___ Separated ___ Engaged ___ Height 5'6"

ht 130 Citizen of USA? yes Place of Birth Sumter, SC Own Auto? No (yes or no)

nswer is no, do you have use of an auto? ___. Are you in good health? yes. Have you any

cts or Limitations (Physical, Mental, Other?) no (yes or no). If yes, explain fully _____

, Relationship and Age of Husband or Wife and Children. If Single, Give Parents Names

Name	Relation	Education	Occupation	Age	Male or Female	
Rudolph Ward	father	High School	service station att	41	✓	
Sally Ward	mother	College	teacher	39		✓

fy in Emergency Mr. or Mrs. Rudolph Ward 111 Nate St 775-6767
(Give Name, Address and Telephone Number)

our knowledge, are you related by blood or marriage to any member of the governing body of organization or to a member of one of its advisory or policy committees? Please Answer or No. no. If Answer is Yes, Give Name. _____

Education and Training

le Highest Grade Completed in Each Category: Grade School 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12) High School

ege 1 2 3 4 Other 1 2 3 4 Explain on a separate sheet of paper any additional pertinent rmation that might assess your qualifications.

you in U.S. Armed Service? ___ (If Yes) Which Service? _____

Branch? _____ Date Active Duty Started _____ Date Discharged Active Duty _____

ase continue the application on reverse side)

REFERENCES (Not Former Employers or Relatives)

Name	Address	Occupation
Mrs Brentley Sampson	27 Walton Ave. Sumter S.C.	Teacher
Miss Mary Lorette	611 W. Oakland Ave. "	Teacher
Mrs Bertha Battles	111 Wright Ave. "	Teacher

WORK HISTORY

Name and Address of Last Employer _____

_____ Telephone _____

Type of Work _____ Job Began _____ Monthly Pay _____ Job Ended _____

Name and Address of Previous Employer _____

_____ Telephone _____

Type of Work _____ Job Began _____ Monthly Pay _____ Job Ended _____

Name and Address of Previous Employer _____

_____ Telephone _____

Type of Work _____ Job Began _____ Monthly Pay _____ Job Ended _____

Name of Schools Attended: (Elementary, High, Trade, College or Business School)

School Name St Jude High Location Sumter S.C. Diploma, Degree or Certificate _____ Major Field _____

School Name _____ Location _____ Diploma, Degree or Certificate _____ Major Field _____

School Name _____ Location _____ Diploma, Degree or Certificate _____ Major Field _____

Typing Speed 40 (WPM) Shorthand Speed 60 (WPM) Can you travel? ___ Frequently? _____

Occasionally? _____. If selected for employment, when would you be available to begin work?

Immediately. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? No
(If yes, explain)

Date Feb. 26, 1969 Signature Hilda L. Ward

Do Not Write Below

Comments:

Date _____ Interviewer's Signature _____

M E M O

TO: Shirley Lacy/James Felder March 12, 1969
FROM: Marvin Rich
RE: Legislative Workshops

Attached is a memo from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights on a program of orientation into the basic techniques of lobbying. Its scheduled for April 17 and 18. Do you think we should send someone to this? If so, whom?

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
BAYARD RUSTIN, Chairman Executive Committee
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office
J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, Special Consultant
YVONNE PRICE, Executive Assistant

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 phone 667-1780 • New York address: 55 West 42nd St., New York 10036, phone 564-3450

March 7, 1969

TO: WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES

RE: LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOPS

Dear Friend:

It was suggested at a recent meeting that some orientation for representatives to the Leadership Conference would assist them in learning more about the work of the Conference and the role their organizations can play in realizing our goals. A subcommittee of the Leadership Conference Legislative Committee met to discuss this idea and agreed upon the following program:

(1) A meeting on Capitol Hill to which key Congressional aides would be invited to meet with representatives of the participating organizations of the LCCR. At this gathering, a formal presentation of the history, structure and function of the LCCR will be made as general orientation to the past, present and future work of the LCCR. This meeting has been scheduled for March 27, 1969.

(2) A two-day intensive legislative orientation workshop in Washington, D. C., for representatives of LCCR affiliates. The attached memorandum details the topics to be covered in the two-day session. The workshop is planned for April 17 and 18, 1969 in Washington, D. C.

Further details on both programs will be sent to you as the dates approach. This letter is being sent to you <u>now</u> so that those who will make final arrangements for these meetings have some expression of your organization's interest and level of participation.

Please fill out the note at the bottom of this page and mail it back to Marvin Caplan as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Jane O'Grady
Subcommittee Chairman

- -

TO: Marvin Caplan
Director, Washington Office
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

My organization will participate in:

( ) Capitol Hill meeting with key Congressional aides
Approximate number of participants _____

( ) Two-day legislative orientation workshop -
April 17 and 18, 1969, in Washington, D. C.
Approximate number of participants _____

(Note: each LCCR organization will be limited to 3 participants:)

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

SUGGESTED WORKSHOPS FOR THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
ORIENTATION SESSIONS

(The following is the draft agenda of 6 workshops to be conducted in a two-day period, tentatively set for April 17 and 18, 1969)

Workshop #1

Participation in the work of the Leadership Conference as it relates to the tax exempt status of its affiliates (an attempt to answer questions which are often raised by affiliates as to what they can legally do within the structure of the Conference given their tax exempt status).

Workshop #2

Working with constituents. An explanation of some of the facets to the job of working with a constituency, i.e., communicating with it, activating it, building up its strength. There are affiliates of the Conference who have long and successful experience at this job and a panel of representatives of these affiliates might help others in their work with their own constituencies.

Workshop #3

Basic procedural operations of the House and Senate with special emphasis on the critical points when outside lobbying can be most useful, i.e., public hearings, committee "mark-up," Rules Committee, floor debate and amendment, conference committee as well as the appropriation process.

Workshop #4

Congressional lobbying techniques. (Since the main goal of a Conference Legislative Committee meeting is usually to obtain an accurate headcount in either the House or Senate on a particular issue, this session would be aimed at maximizing the effectiveness of the representatives of the affiliates in making such a count.)

Workshop #5

Executive agency lobbying (including the White House) - an explanation of the techniques involved in stimulating issues at the executive level, maintaining contact with Administration officials, and monitoring regulations and implementation of programs which have been lobbied through the Congress.

Workshop #6

How a legislator's office functions. A general look at what goes on in the office of a member of Congress, who handles what, whom to approach, how to arrange appointments, etc.

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
164 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
(212) 532-8216

March 20, 1969

Mrs. Siobhan Oppenheimer
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd St.
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mrs. Oppenheimer:

We (LaRaza and the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality) propose a Southwest Seminar for Mexican/American School Board Members in the spring of 1969. This seminar will follow the general pattern of the 1969 National Conference of Black School Board Members convened by SEDFRE January 30 - February 2, 1969, at Airlie House in Warrenton, Virginia.

Most of the 100 black school board members taking part in the four-day learning program were newly elected or appointed: able, but inexperienced officials who proved eager to learn. During the past month, interviews were held with some 17 Mexican/American school board members; indications are that these men and women too would welcome a similar training program enhancing their effectiveness in improving the schools Mexican/American youngsters attend.

The School Board Seminar is designed to sharpen the skills of the participants and to provide a broad understanding of the problems and programs involved in public education. The long-range goal of the seminar is to serve as a model and basic resource. The hope is to set in motion a continuing and self-perpetuating process of education for the inexperienced, minority-group board member elected in future years. A seminar for Mexican/American board members and the initial co-sponsorship of such an undertaking by LaRaza and SEDFRE will help set the stage for a far-reaching new series of seminars and workshops.

The Southwest Seminar could enable us to forge model procedures, curriculum and materials for future regional seminars, to train what is hoped will be a growing cadre of school officials of Mexican/American background. It is hoped that this seminar will be followed in future years by state or county workshops. SEDFRE will provide participants at this spring seminar with follow-up aid through its Technical Assistance for Newly Elected Officials, working hand in hand with LaRaza in what we anticipate will be a continuing alliance.

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president:* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents:* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary:* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer:* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director:* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director:* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director:* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS:* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Allan Barton ■ Jonathan Bingham ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ James T. Harris, Jr. ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Arthur Kimmelfield ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Jeremy Larner ■ Joann List Levinson ■ John Lewis ■ Leon Modeste ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Edward Norton ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Rowland Watts

March 20, 1969

Present information is that there are at least 38 school board officials of Mexican/American background. The plan is to bring these men and women together from their home communities in California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado for four days of intensive work together on their common challenge. Faculty will be selected from a network of volunteer experts with a demonstrated ability to communicate effectively with the newly emerging citizen-leader.

The first order of business will be to set up a planning committee, including Mexican/American school board officials; teachers and administrators from schools serving these minority-group communites; government education experts; experienced trainers; and LaRaza and SEDFRE staff.

Questionnaires and field interviews will canvass the actual needs of the Mexican/American board members who will be invited as trainees.

The enclosed agenda will serve as the basis for planning. The enclosed classroom exercises, pamphlets and training guides will be adapted for use at the Mexican/American seminar. Both curriculum and materials will be altered to reach this audience as effectively as possible. The purpose will remain the same: to probe and develop attitudes, teach specific skills, provide useful information and create understanding of strategies for improvement of local school systems.

Throughout the planning period and even at the seminar itself, there will be flexibility, so that the actual program can answer directly to the express interest and needs of those participating. A wide range of training techniques will be used to develop honest and productive exchange. For cognitive matter, the case study, personal experience approach to teaching will be employed to the greatest extent possible.

We believe that this seminar is a most important undertaking in that it reaches the heart of three critical issues before Americans today: 1) how members of any excluded minority-group community can influence their institutional structure; 2) the revitalization of the public school system; 3) the practical value of training and technical assistance programs designed around the direct needs of newly-elected public officials representing minority-group constituencies.

We estimate the cost of the planning period and seminar (including a Planning Committee meeting and a four-day seminar) at $15,000. This total includes room and board, travel, specially designed or purchased materials for participants and resource persons.

It is hoped the Ford Foundation will underwrite this pioneering effort to build a constructive and mutually beneficial alliance between the nation's two most discriminated-against minorities -- a partnership in improving public education, the ladder for future advancement and full participation in American society.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:rmp
Enc.

DRAFT AGENDA

TITLE: South West Committee of Spanish Surname School Board Members

DATE: May 8 - 10, 1969

Sponsored by:

South West Council of La Raza
111 Sutter Street - Room 1509
San Francisco, California 94104
(415) 433-0125

Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
(212) 532-8216

PLACE: (Washington, D.C.)?

THURSDAY

7:00 - 10:00 p.m. Reception & Get-to-gether

FRIDAY

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. BREAKFAST

9:00 - 10:00 Warm-up Session - Informal Group Discussion
(State delegations participation)

10:00 - 10:30 Introduction and Review of Conference Format

10:30 - 11:00 BREAK

11:00 - 12:00 noon Meetings - Rural & Urban

12:00 - 1:30 p.m. LUNCH

1:30 - 3:00 p.m. Overview of Education Issues & Problems
(with question & answer period)

Mr. Phillip Montes

3:00 - 3:30 p.m. BREAK

3:30 - 5:00 General Session
New Issues in Education

Mr. Mario Fantini

5:00 - 6:00 Cocktails

6:00 - 7:00 DINNER
(Speakers? - Invitees - Mexican American Senators & Congressmen)

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Mr. Mario Fantini

5:00 - 6:00 Cocktails

6:00 - 7:00 DINNER
(Speakers? - Invitees - Mexican American Senators & Congressmen)

SATURDAY

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	BREAKFAST
9:00 - 12:00 noon	Small Group - Informational Workshops
	(Participants will alternate in attending three workshops that will run simultaneously.)
	Workshop #I - Communication with Community Groups. Workshop #2 - New Developments - Private Sector Workshop #3 - Public Sector - New Programs - Federal Funds
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	LUNCH (Key Noter) Allen? Finch?
1:30 - 3:00	Workshops on Increasing Board Members Effectiveness (Skill Development Workshops)
	Participants will choose to attend two out of six workshops which will run 45 minutes each.
	Workshop #I - Campaigning Workshop #2 - Research Workshop #3 - Negotiations Workshop #4 - Curriculum Workshop #5 - Finance Workshop #6 - Community Relations
3:00 - 3:30	BREAK
3:30 - 5:00	Plenary Sesssion: Follow-up and Evaluation

SUMMARY BUDGET, SCHOOL BOARD SEMINAR FOR MEXICAN AMERICANS

PLANNING COSTS:		
1 weekend planning committee (7) meeting in Phoenix	$ 1700	
Telephones	200	
		1900
SEMINAR COSTS		
Participants' travel, room & board (35)	6125	
Resource Persons and staff: travel, room & board (15)	4125	
Clerical Staff: (2) Stipends, Room & Board	400	
		10,650
PRINTED & AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS		
	1100	1,100
TOTAL:		$13,650
ADMINSTRAT. COSTS. (10%)		1,365
TOTAL COST		$15,015

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 1 Union Square New York 3, N.Y.

March 29, 1963

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
Administrator
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Sachs:

As requested by Mr. Appleton, the following is a list of contributions received to date:

Date	Name	Amount
11/26/62	Richard Rodgers	$ 250.00
12/19/62	John P. Allison (Refund of reimbursement for luncheon expense)	10.50
1/3/63	Anonymous	1043.24
1/10/63	Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun	2000.00
1/18/63	"	1000.00
2/8/63	"	2000.00
		6303.74

Very truly yours,

Milton A. Spitz

MAS:es

Norman Fdn 1500.00
Henry Morgenthau III 250.00

April 2, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

1. Contributions - Enclosed is a check for $250 from Henry Morgenthau III. I have acknowledged the contribution. In his letter Mr. Morgenthau said that he would be at the April 5 meeting.

2. Board Members - Letters have been written to:
Stephen Currier
Rabbi Martin Freedman
Mrs. ~~Howard~~ Howard DeVrees
I will consult with Trini Barnes re Adele Addision.
I have no info on Buell Gallagher as yet.
Did you receive Mrs. Halsted's address?
(Mrs. James Halsted, 32766 Bingham Lane, Birmingham, Michigan)

3. Check to Samuel Bolden - Record for Mr. Bolden are now complete. Would you therefore draw a check for $149. the supplementary grant authorized in our letter of March 12 and send it to me for relay to Mr. Bolden.

4. Additional contributions - We are expecting a grant from the Norman Fund. Would you please notify me when it arrives so that I may acknowledge it.

Thank you for everything.

C O P Y

May 1, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton, Treasurer

FROM: Nannette Sachs

1. Bill for stationery

Enclosed is the bill from Liberty Letter Service for $28.50 for stationery. As you suggested, I am sending it to you for payment.

2. Contribution

Enclosed is a check for $15 from Leemarie Bernstein (Mrs. Maurice Bernstein, 349 East 49th Street, N.Y.C.) for legal defense given in memory of Barbara McClure (Mrs. Dean McClure, 148 East 89th Street.) I don't know how the bookkeeping should be handled on this, but I imagine funds designated for specific purposes such as scholarships or defense should be shown as such on our statements.

May 14, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton, Treasurer

FROM: Nannette Sachs, Coordinator

Enclosed are contributions to CORE SEDF as follows:

1. $5.00 for scholarships

   Christina B. Harbury, 2419 Benjamin Drive
   Mountain~~xxxx~~ View, Calif.

2. $5.00 for scholarships

   Albert L. Harbury, 2419 Benjamin Drive
   Mountain View, Calif.

3. $585 representing half of proceeds from benefit concernt held in Albany, New York. Check is signed by Edward Berg, 19 Maple-wood Avenue, Albany 3, New York.

June 3, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution to CORE SEDF Scholarship Fund

Enclosed is a check drawn on the Cambridge Trust Company representing a contribution of $100 to the CORE SEDF Scholarship Fund from

Mr. Alan C. Bemis
Westford Road
Concord, Mass.

I shall acknowledge the contribution.

This check should be designated for scholarship purposes in keeping the record of the CORE SEDF account.

Thank you for giving this your attention.

ack. NS

June 5, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contributions

Attached are two checks representing contributions to CORE SEDF as follows:

$50 from Mrs. Roy R. Neuberger, 993 Fifth Avenue designated for the Scholarship Fund

$12.50 representing the rest of the proceeds from benefit concert given by Albany CORE for CORE SEDF general program (contribution takes form of personal check from Edward Berg)

I shall acknowledge these check. Thank you for processing them.

P.S. Please note meeting notice which is also enclosed.

June 25, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

Enclosed are two checks for deposit to the CORE SWDF account:

1. $50.00 from Edna Lemle, 1190 Park Avenue designated for the scholarship fund

2. $50.00 general contribution to SEDF from CORE Singers representing donation to CORE of fee received for benefit concert. Endorsed to CORE SEDF by Margaret B. Cunningham

Thank you for processing these checks.
In lieu of a Treasurer's report at the June 20 meeting, would it be possible to provide a financial statement for the office records? The Scholarship Committee would like to know the total amount that has been designated for

July 16, 1963

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution to CORE SEDF Scholarship Fund

Attached is a check for $100 from Mrs. Madeleine Low, 417 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. representing a contribution to the CORE SEDF scholarship fund.

I assume the contribution is meant to be designated for scholarship purposes since a note is addressed to Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes stating that this is in reply to her letter of May 1, which was the scholarship appeal.

I shall acknolwedge this and notify Trini.

Thank you for processing it.

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution to CORE SEDF November 20, 1963

Enclsoed is a check for $250 from Pearl Willen (Mrs. Joseph) representing a contribution to CORE SEDF. I will send an acknowledgement.

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution to CORE SEDF December 1, 1963

Enclosed is a check for $25 representing a contribution to CORE SEDF from Dr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Andrus, 145 Atlantic Avenue, Cohasset, Mass. I will acknowledge it.

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs December 27, 1963

RE: Checks for deposit

1. Attached is check for $500 payable to CORE SEDF. This represents transfer from CORE to CORE SEDF of contribution of Irvin Larner, 5051 Southwest Avenue, St. Louis, Illinois.

2. Also enclosed are copies of receipts for recent contributions and the checks.

In the future I shall transfer all contributions to you in this form.

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs December 30, 1963

RE: Checks for Deposit

1. Attached are 7 checks representing personal solicitations of Katrina McCormick Barnes for the Scholarship Fund. These contributions are all being acknolwedged by Mrs. Barnes and should all be designated for scholarship fund.

Joseph Ross, Detroit, Michigan	$100.00
Mary Alice White, Ph D 60 Forest Avenue, Rye, New York	25.00
Norwell Fund, Chicago, Ill	25.00
Robert Pollak 141 West Jackson Blvd, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Freda Burling 24 Gramercy Park, New York 1	50.00
Lillian S. Hardy (Mrs. Gordon), N.Y.C.	25.00
Robert L. Heilbroner, N. Y. C.	25.00

total $ 275.00

2. In additionxx another check is attached in the amount of $500 signed by Katrina McCormick Barnes and designated for the Mississippi Project. I am not sure whether Mrs. Barnes is the donor or someone else. I shall check further.

(this is an anonymous contribution - not one directly from Mrs. Barnes.)

January 13, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton

From: Ann Singer

Re: Contributions for CORE Scholarships solicited by
Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr.

Please deposit the attached ten checks, totaling $350.00, in our Scholarships fund. These represent contributions solicited by Mrs. Barnes, and she has acknowledged them.

For our records and future reference, I have made a note of the name and address (if we have it) of each of these contributors.

Thanks so much.

itemization of these checks:

(if we don't have address, can probably get it later from Mrs. Barnes)

William Field 168 San Carlos Avenue Sausalito, California	Wells Fargo Bank Sausalito Office 715 Bridgeway Sausalito, Calif.	$50.00 (1/2/64)
Robert G. Marsh	The Chase Manhattan Bank Rockefeller Plaza at 49th N.Y.C.	25.00 (1/4/64) 25.00 (1/4/64)
Patricia Moore, Inc. Box 688 Aspen, Colorado	The Bank of Aspen Aspen, Colo.	25.00 (1/4/64)
William James, Jr.	The Bank of Aspen Aspen, Colo.	25.00 (12/26/63)
Pearl L. Willen	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company 350 Park Ave., N.Y.C.	25.00 (12/21/63)
Eleanor Brickham	The First National Bank of Denver	25.00 (12/27/63)
Mrs. Gardner Cox 88 Garden St. Cambridge, Mass.	Cambridge Trust Company Cambridge, Mass.	100.00 (12/30/63)
Mrs. Fred A. McCabe 305 West 7th Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming	Cheyenne National Bank	25.00 (12/26/63)

(over)

Elsa Voelcker

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company 25.00
1511 Third Avenue, N.Y.C. (12/28/63)

January 22, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton

From: Ann Singer

Re: Contribution for CORE Scholarships solicited by
Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr.

Please deposit the attached check, in the amount of $100.00, from Louise M. Wilson (P.O. Box 686, Rancho Santa Fe, California) in our Scholarships fund. Mrs. Barnes solicited this contribution, and has acknowledged it.

Thanks very much.

January 28, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton

From: Ann Singer

Re: Special Check from the Zev Aelony Fund

Please deposit the attached check in the amount of $5,000. This is a special check and should be deposited separately from our other funds. It represents money raised in Minnesota for the legal defense of Zev Aelony, and is to be used to pay the legal fees of the attorney, Morris Abrams. I do not know now the exact amount to be paid to Mr. Abrams, but will let you know.

Many thanks.

January 28, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton

From: Ann Singer

Re: Contributions to the Scholarships Fund Solicited by Mrs. Barnes

Please deposit the attached two checks which total $125.00. These are contributions solicited by Mrs. Katrina Barnes and are specifically for the scholarships fund.

She will acknowledge these gifts, and I will make a record of the names and addresses on the checks.

Thanks.

Two Barnes contributions:

Fredric A. Benedict Aspen, Colorado	$25.00	The Bank of Aspen
Mrs. Edgar Stanton, Jr. Box D Aspen, Colorado	$100.00	First National Bank of Winnetka Winnetka, Illinois

February 14, 1964

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Checks for Deposit to CORE SEDF Account

1. Check for $1,000 from the Zev Aelony Defense Fund of Minneapolis for Defense

2. Check for $30.22 from Pomfret School Chapel designated for scholarship

Statement of Account

FOR our next Board meeting, Feb. 25, would it be possible to have a full financial statement. It would be helpful to have a breakdown on contributions since last Fall. Is it feasible to divide them as follows:

Contributions to general fund

Contributions designated for scholsrship

" " "

Mississippi Project

" " Zev Aelony Defense Fund

Would it be possible to list individually all contributions of over $50?

If you want to discuss this with me, I can be reached at home, JA 2-5435,

Thank you.

February 20, 1964

To - Shelley Appleton

From - Ann Singer

Re - Contributions to CORE SEDF Scholarship Fund

Please deposit the attached two checks which total $50.00. These are contributions solicited by Mrs. Katrina Barnes and are specifically for the scholarships fund.

She will acknowledge these gifts, and I will make a record of the names and addresses on the checks.

Thank you.

John B. Jackson
Box 215, Route 2, Santa Fe, New Mexico — $25.00

Mr. Just Lunning
24 Gramercy Park
New York City — $25.00

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs - CORE SEDF Mzy 25, 1964

RE: 1. Foundation Mailing
2. Deposits

1. Foundation Mailing - It would be very helpful if you could arrange to forward a few foundation letters at a time to me when they are completed so that as mzny as possible can be mailed before June foundation meetings. Many thanks again.

2. Deposits

Attached are chgcks totalling $258.25 representing returns on a recent mailing. (There is a check for $14 from me to cover the cash payments.) I am retaining the list of donors and enclose a copy for your records.

Also enclosed is:

1. Check for $1,400 from Ernst Industries, 21-03 44th Avenue, LIC 1, N. Y.

2 " 10.00 from A. M. Sachs, 20 E. 68 St. NYC 21

June 11, 1964

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contributions

Enclosed are checks representing following contributions:

1. Returns on Mailing — List A

$10.00 Mary E. Reid, 226 76th Street, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

5.00 Amelia M. Wuenschel, 2842 North Moody Avenue, Chicago 34, Illinois

1.00 H. Seymour, Box 116, Hunkers, Penna.

Above contributions were in cash; I enclose personal check to cover same.

2. General Contributions

$500.00 Elaine Slater, Barlow Lane, Rye, New York

25.00 Sally R. Brody (Mrs. Samuel), 171 Hicks Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

TO: Shelley Appleton June 15, 1964

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Deposit

1. Citizenship Education Project - Please deposit the attached check for $10,000.00 from the Albert A. List Foundation, 129 East 92nd Street, New York, N. Y. This represents a grant by the List Foundation to the Citizneship Education Project in Louisiana and North Florida which was adopted by the CORE SEDF Board at its June 9 meeting.

TO: Shelley Appleton June 18, 1964

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: 1. Contributions to CORE SEDF
2. Earmarking of John Powers Contribution June 18, 1964

1. Attached are checks representing the following contributions:

$100 Larner Foundation, Mr. Martin L. Larner, 3965 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Indiana (collected by Pearl Wellen)

$20.00 Mrs. David L. Bazelon, 3020 University Terrace, N.W. Washington 16, D.C. H

$ 2.00 Norman Dektor, 145 Curtis Drive, New Haven 15, Conn. H

2. The contribution of John Powers (proceeds from 100 shares of Prentice Hall stock) which was sent to you about three weeks ago should be earmarked as follows:

$1,000.00 to Scholarship Fund

$1,000.00 to magazine

Balance for general fund.

TO: Shelley Appleton June 26, 1964

FROM: Nannette Sachs, CORE SEDF

RE: Deposits

1. $2.00, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendel, 136 Gardner Avenue, New London, Connecticut (List H)

2. $5.00, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hearne, 13 William Street, New York, N. Y. (ListB

3. $10.00, Charles E. McGuinness, 32 East 8th Street, NYC 3

4. $500.00, Katrina McCormick Barnes, 419 East 50th St., NYC

5. $500.00 Progressive Women for Civil Rights, 892 Park Place, Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

June 28, 1964

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution

1. Please deposit attach d check for $1,625.00. It is an anonymous contribution transferred through the Fiduciary Trust Co., Bost9 n , Mass.

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM Nannette Sachs July 2, 1964

RE: CORE SEDF Deposit
Re-Allocation of Norman Fund Contribution
Second Rqquest for Payment of Florence Train Bill

1. Contribution - attached check for $3,500.00 from Mrs. Thomas B Hess (Audrey S.), 19 Beekman Place, New York 22 for Scholarship Fund

2. In accordance with atrached letter, would you please re-allocate Norman Fund contribution as follows:

$2,500.00 - schlarship
2,500.00 - Mississippi

3. If you have not already done so, would you please draw check for $24.00 payable to Florence Train for typing services. (This request probably was lost among the plethora of memos on June 26.) Would you send this check to Ann Singer, 15 Willow Place, Brooklyn 1, who will be handling CORE SEDF during the summer.

4. Contribution - $3,000 from Lenore G. Marshall, Hotel Dorset, 30 West 54 Street, New York 19, N. Y. unearmarked

July 22, 1964

Memo

To: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Please deposit:

1. check for $110.00 from the Fiduciary Trust Company of Boston. This represents the July 15 dividend from the common stocks given us by an anonymous contributor. I will acknowledge.

For your information and the record, we recently received an anonymous contribution in common stocks and cash totaling nearly $25,000. On June 28 (see deposit memo), part of this, a check for $1,625, was sent to you for deposit. The remainder, in common stocks, was sent to a broker at Hornblower & Weeks to be transferred out of the name of the contributor's agent, as he requested. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the broker (Bob Trentlyon), John Allison and Ezra Levin, the proceeds from most of the common stock, $23,000, was invested in U.S. Treasury Bills. The actual bills are being held by Ezra Levin in the vault at Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker. The broker still holds some amount of cash remaining from this contribution, and this will be turned over to our account shortly. This large contribution has been acknowledged, and I will acknowledge the recently received dividend check.

You should probably somehow note in your books the $23,000 we have in Treasury Bills so that it will not be overlooked in any accounting we report.

2. Check for $1,000 from the D.S. and R.H. Gottesman Foundation (100 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York). I will acknowledge.

3. An exchange check from CORE to CORE SEDF in the amount of $578.50. This is for <u>legal defense</u>, and should be designated accordingly. This represents money turned over to us by the Zev Aelony Defense Committee of Minneapolis. We have acknowledged this contribution.

4. Contribution of $50.00 from David and Janet Aelony (4350 Garfield Avenue South, Minneapolis 9). I will acknowledge.

5. Two checks totaling $550.00 which are specifically for the <u>Chicago community center</u> project. If we do not have such a designation, one should be made because we are going to act as

a go-between for a number of contributions to this special project. So far we have the two:

a. check for $250 from the Irvin and Sara Larner Charitable Trust (c/o Ameron Corporation, 5051 Southwest Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110).

b. check for $300 from Henry Strauss Productions, Inc. (31 West 53rd Street, New York 19, New York).

I will acknowledge these and work out the matter of turning these funds over to this project.

6. Check for $5.00 from David E. Fodeman, (Guild Drive, Norwalk, Connecticut).

Thanks so much for all your help.

August 5, 1964

Memo to Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

cc: Marvin Rich

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to SEDF

1. Regarding the enclosed check for $30,000 from the Albert A. List Foundation, this is a contribution for the CORE Citizenship Education Program (voter registration). My understanding is that CORE has set up a special account for this project, and SEDF has a special designation in its books. I understand SEDF notes receipt of the money, but forwards it directly along to CORE.

Marvin Rich informed me the disposition of the $30,000 should be as follows:

(a) a check for $10,000 should be made out to CORE and forwarded to Marvin Rich for the Citizenship Education Program.

(b) a check for $10,000 should be made out to Jo Ann List Levinson, since she loaned this amount to get the program started. This check should also be forwarded to Marvin, who will send the check with a thank you to Mrs. Levinson.

(c) $10,000 should be retained in the general SEDF funds. The reasons for this are: (1) $7,000 was previously borrowed from CORE SEDF general funds to get the program going, and (2) $3,000 (10% of the List contribution) is allocated to CORE SEDF for its general administration costs.

Marvin has told me that he will acknowledge and send thanks for the List Foundation grant.

2. Please deposit the other enclosed contribution checks in the general SEDF funds:

(a) $25.00 from Miss Esther P. Edwards
(202 Reedsdale Road, Milton 86, Mass.)

(b) $5.00 from Mrs. Mary Johnson
(242 Madison Street, Malden 48, Mass.)

I will acknowledge these two contributions.

Thank you for much for your help on this, and also for the mimeographing you had done for us at your office. We surely appreciate it.

August 13, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Will you please deposit the following:

1. Check for $1,000 from the Aaron E. Norman Fund (575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York). This is specifically designated for the scholarship fund.

2. Check for $5.00 from Dr. Louis Burger (2412 Minnesota Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20020)

3. Check for $5.00 from Mrs. Rosalind B. Hoffman (217 High St., Monroe, New York)

4. Check for $5.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Schoen (7 Stratford Rd., New Rochelle, N.Y.)

5. $2.00 from Miss Ruth Rothenberg (1445 Otis Place NW, Washington, D.C.)

I will acknowledge these contributions.

Thank you very much.

August 25, 1964

To: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: CORE SEDF Memorial Center for Mickey Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney in Meridian, Mississippi

We have begun receiving contributions for this proposed Center, despite thefact that the Board has not yet discussed the matter nor officially taken on this project.

For now, please make a new account on your books, designated Meridian Center and deposit the attached two checks totaling $35 in it. I will see these contributions are acknowledged.

P. S. Please also deposit the attached check for $1.00 in the general fund. This was not designated for any particular purpose.

Thank you.

Ricardo Roberts
Wash, DC - see
acknowledgement
file 9/1/64

Frank Schuffman $25
595 Madison Avenue
Suite 1706
NY 22

(Miss) Doris P. Haywood $10.
2181 Madison Avenue
Apt. 10C
NY. NY 10037

DAVID A. ROSEN
ROGER M. GREENSON
LAWRENCE G. GOODMAN
PAUL H. HARRIS
ALAN M. HOFFMAN

JESSE R. WEEG
MONROE S. SINGER
STANLEY L. FRIEDMAN
CHARLES S. CORREN
HENRY D. SHERRETT
JAMES B. LIBERMAN
CARLOS L. ISRAELS
HARRIS BERLACK

BERLACK, ISRAELS & LIBERMAN
50 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 10004
TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 3-5280

[n.d.]

TO: Shelley Appleton
FROM: Nannette Sachs
RE: Deposits to Account

Enc.osed are contributions to CORE SEDF as follows:

St. Labre Mailing

$1.00c Anonymous

Rehabilitation of Displaced Children

$20.00 Mr. and Mrs. Peter Havas, 240 Berkeley Road, Glenside, Penna.

2.00 Minerva Weisel, 60 West Broad Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Hadassah

10.00 Mrs. Marjorie Ruskin, 63 Melbourne Terrace, Waterbury, Conn.

~~Cheryl Kempler~~

1.00 Cheryl Kempler, 25 Amaryllis Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

1.00 Sadie Weiner

[n.d.]

TO: Shelley Appleton

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Contribution to CORE SEDF

Enclosed are two checks representing contribution to CORE SEDF as follows:

1. $500 from Charlotte Hughes Devree, 5 Gramercy Park Place, New York 3 to general fund.

2. $500 from from Katrina McCormick Barnes, 419 East 50th Street, New York 22 designated for the scholarship Fund.

Since we hope to be receiving contributions in the near future that will fall into three categories, it is important, I think, that we divide our contributions into three funds:

General Fund
Scholarships
Mississippi Project

Previously, the only earmarked contributions have been to the scholarship fund. I have kept a record of all the scholarship designated contributions, and will make up a copy for you if the records do not show it.

I shall acknowledge the above contributions and also send a copy to Andy Norman so that he may also personally acknowledge them.

September 2, 1964

Memo to Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to SEDF

Please deposit the following checks:

1. Two checks: a) $10 from Joe R. Seacrest
1725 South 33rd Street
Lincoln 6, Nebraska

b) 25 from Miss Elsa Voelcker
205 East 78th Street, N.Y.C.

Re: Deposits to Meridian Community Center account:

2. 3 checks: a) $ 5. from John L. Gibson
8259 Northlawn
Detroit 4, Michigan 48204

b) 10.50 from Walter L. Thompson
2730 Council Street
Los Angeles 26, California

c) 5. from Naomi Balkany The Balkanys
13982 Cherrylawn
Detroit 38, Michigan

3. Cash a) 1. from Mrs. E. Edwards
613 Reservoir Avenue
Norfolk 4, Virginia

b) 1. anonymous

c) 2. from Charles P rice
159-30 Harlem River Drive, N.Y.C.
Apt. 2H

September 17, 1964

Memo to: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. Please deposit the following to the Meridian Memorial Community Center account:

(a) Contributions via Goddard-Riverside Community Center -- 17 checks totaling $305.75

Nona de Soto -	$5.00
Edith B. King -	5.00
Marjorie Cantor -	25.00
John L. Erlich -	50.00
Jackson Haberman	10.00
John L. Erlich	90.75
Max M. Sterman	10.00
Judith Kogan	10.00
Alexandra Padwa	10.00
Marjorie Stein	15.00
Willard Smith	5.00
Nancy B. Schmiderer	5.00
Wade S. Dent	10.00
Mary M. Cooke	10.00
Marion Hess	10.00
Ritten E. Lee	10.00
John L. Erlich	25.00 (for Sapino)
addition ---- Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Kalos	5.00 makes total of $310.75

(b) Benjamin Rivlin 25.00
157 E. 57th St.
N.Y.C. 22

(c) Marjorie Thompson 5.00
440 Riverside Dr.
N.Y.C. 27

(d) Rochelle Goldberg 10.00
1190 Jacob Drive
Seaford, L.I., N.Y.

(e) Livvy French 5.00
2618 South MacGregor #3
Houston 21, Texas

(f) Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fisher 25.00
Box 418, Route 1
Fairfax, Va.

9/17

10/9/67

(g) Florynce R. Kennedy $100.00
8 East 48th St. (Suite 2E)
N.Y.C. 17

(h) Downtown CORE $150.00
(signed by Chris Spranal ??) SPROWAL

(i) Humphrey B. Jones 10.00
R.F.D. 5, Box 287
Kingston, N.Y.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

(j) C. M. Gooch 2.00 (Cashier check signed by Sheese
2917 West Warren
Detroit, Mich.

(k) Shirley Surita, Shop Steward 15.00
Furriers Joint Board
109 West 26th St.
New York, N.Y.

10/9/67

(l) Mrs. Pearl Willen (Mrs. Joseph ~~R.~~) $125.00
470 Park Avenue (M.) Mr. and Mrs. Harold Newman $5.00
N.Y.C. 1615 Peach Court East, Seattle, Wash. 9

2. Please deposit the following in the general CORE SEDF funds --

(a) Walter R. C. Golden $10.00
722 Rockrimmon Rd.
Stamford, Conn.

(b) Vera G. List 200.00 (Bank in Greenwich, Con.)

(c) ~~XXXX~~
Milton J. ~~XXXXX~~ Polissar 20.00
22 Miraloma Dr.
San Francisco 27, California

October 2, 1964

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. Enclosed is my check for $500 to be deposited. Patricia Stephens Due is ill and will not be returning to college this fall. Therefore, she will not use the $500 personal check which I sent to her for college and for which I was reimbursed by you. This replaces her grant money in the SEDF account.

2. Please deposit the checks following in the account for the Meridian Community Center:

ack'd by Dot Varian 9/18/64

a. These checks came via Mr. Alan Grishman and represent the proceeds from a concert in East Hampton for the benefit of the Center:

Alan and Nora Grishman	$ 50.00
Benjamin Morell	50.00
The Woodner Foundation	25.00
Joanne M. Stern	25.00
Titan Industrial Foundation Inc.	25.00
Drie J. Cleman (?)	25.00
Libby Holman Reynolds	25.00
Ruth Nivola	25.00
Bella Lavine	25.00
Burton Lane	25.00
Frederic E. Lake, Special	25.00
Pearl Kotuk	25.00
Wanda Horowitz Account No. 2	25.00
Vladimir Horowitz	25.00
Raymond J. Horowitz	25.00
Ida L. York	25.00
Philip Kazon	25.00
Bobbie K. Weinstein	25.00
A. Heckscher and C. Heckscher	25.00
Judith F. Blinken	25.00
Peter and Thaliz Selz	25.00
Barbara T. Phillips	25.00
Katherine Shamash	25.00
Mr. Seymour H. Chalif and Mrs. Ronnie S. Chalif (425 E. 86th St., N.Y.C.28)	25.00
Stephen Spector	25.00
Sidney L. and Anne C. Weinberg	25.00
Beatrice B. Silberberg	25.00

October 2, 1964

deposits for Meridian Community Center (continued)

Benedict and Janet Marshak	30.00
Bernice Kohn	40.00
Ethel Beck	20.00
Alfonso A. Ossorio	35.00
Robert L. and Erica Dawn Rowe (Sag Harbor, N.Y.)	15.00
Judith S. Seixas (?) (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)	15.00
C. Chester and Diana Vogel	10.00
Dr. Leon Hammer (110 W. 86th St.,N.Y.C.)	10.00
Muriel Lipper	10.00
Robert J. and Joan R. Brill (69 N. Main St., East Hampton,N.Y.)	10.00
Clifton R. Read	10.00
[illegible]	
Melvin and Margaret Hoyt Schifter	10.00
David Abrahamsen, M.D. (Woods Lane, East Hampton, N.Y.)	10.00
Saul Steinberg	10.00
Sydney Butchkes	10.00
Mary A. Moder	10.00
Gertrude Golden	10.00
Stephen M. (M.D.) and Barbara Weissman (52 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C. 24)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Margolis	10.00
Roselyn Kramer (1036 Park Avenue, N.Y.C. 28)	5.00
the Rev. Calder A. Gibson II (?)	5.00
Rev. Roy L. and Hortense Basquin Webber	5.00
Milton Kamen (?)	5.00
Bert Greene	5.00

this is 51 checks totaling $1,035.00

b. Deposit the enclosed three checks to the Meridan Community Center account -- these came individually and separately from the above:

Sol and Ida Bailis (319 Locust St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.)	10.00	
Donald W. and Nancy W. Corrigan (Washington, D.C. ??)	10.00	(check date 6/25/64)
(the two above Marvin Rich forwarded to SEDF)		
Mrs. Nannye L. Sumlin (121 Gates Ave., Bklyn 11238, N.Y.)	1.00	(money order

Metropolitan
Apt. #522
200 Rhode Island
Ave. NE
Wash 2

Sometime soon, when you get a chance, we would be interested in knowing the total in the Meridan Community Center account now.

P.S. 3. Please deposit in the general CORE SEDF account the $25.00 check from Alma D. Askin (784 Park Ave., N.Y.C. 21)

Thanks so much.

October 12, 1964

Memo to: Shelley Appleton and Milton Spitz

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF

1. Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center account:

a. contributions from Hayward, California High School teachers: (total $100)

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bacich 4335 Sequoyah Road Oakland, California	$ 5.00
K. Baren 1810 Glen View Drive Walnut Creek, California	23.00 (money order)
Helene G. Kusick 1411 Page Street Alameda, California	2.00
Robert K. Berndt 22202 Prospect Hayward, California	25.00
John D. Switzer 22202 Prospect St. Hayward, California	25.00
Miss Stella Larson 22649 - 4th Street Hayward, California	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Hegen 37043 Elm Street Fremont, California	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Houwer 6409 Castle Drive Oakland, California	5.00
Virginia G. Breed 1675-B Visalia Avenue Berkeley 7, California	5.00
	$100.00

Acknowledged via letter to Switzer 3/8/65

b. five checks totaling $42.50 from people at Hamilton-Madison House:

1 check	$18.50
1 check	3.00
1 check	1.00
1 check	5.00
1 check	15.00

Acknowledged

We have the names and addresses of these contributors for acknowledgements.

c. one individual contributions for the Meridian ~~XXXMMMXXX~~ Community Center:

Elwood F. Dupree 5.00
1835 7th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

form check forwarded 3/8

2. Please deposit my enclosed personal check in the amount of $140.00 in SEDF general funds. I learned last week that another student, Sidney Earl Daniels, was not able to register for college this fall and will not use the funds we sent. I had originally sent him a personal check, then was reimbursed by the Fund. This check then replaces Mr. Daniels' unused scholarship money in the Fund.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
MEMBERS PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES
ESTABLISHED 1888

OFFICES COAST TO COAST

1 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
DIGBY 4-6600

October 12, 1964

Core Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund Inc
1 Union Square Room 902
New York, New York 10013

Gentlemen:

We enclose check to your order for $435.55 same representing the balance in your account with us

Very truly yours,

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

BY: H Horenstein Jr

CBjr/peb
enc

TO: Mhelle y Appleton

October 13, 1964

FROM: Nannette Sachs

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Following are all contributions earmarked for Meridian Community Center (Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center)

ack 03/8 $50.00 from Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund

(transmitted by Bari Mitchell, 509 West Dayton St., Madison, Wisconsin)

ack 3/8 10.00 from Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund. t
(transmitted by Barbara Foyles, Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr College

ack 3/4 25.00 from S.W. Wolfe, M.D., Saskatoon, Sask. " ", Penna.

address?

Memo
from the desk of
MILTON SPITZ

October 14, 1964

Dear Mrs. Singer:

We have received check back from the bank made out by CHESTER VOGEL on the Valley National Bank in the amount of $10.00 as the account was closed.

MAS

October 16, 1964

Mr. Shelly Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Shelly:

Enclosed is a check for $500.00 for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, earmarked for the Meridian Community Center from Norman S. Goety.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

/b

enc.

cc: Miss Ann Singer

Copy — Copy SEDF

Rich

12.00

October 19, 1964

Mr. Val Coleman
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I am enclosing Alfred Powers' check in the amount of $12.00 which represents Daisy Rowell's contribution to the fund for the Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi. This now brings the total contribution of our staff to this fund to $327.75.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Erlich
For the Memorial Committee

JLE/mes

October 22, 1964

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Milton A. Spitz

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Depostis to CORE SEDF account

1. Please deposit the following checks in the <u>Meridian Community Center</u> account:

Ackwowledged by Naomi Sachs

a. Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes $250.00
Pinones, Route 1
Carbondale, Colorado
(Board member)

Check Rec'd 3/11

b. David Wolf 25.00
139 West Gilman Street
Madison 3, Wisconsin
(for the Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund)

Ackwowledged

c. Joseph Liebman (check signed by Claire Liebman)
1535 Undercliff Avenue 10.00
Bronx, N.Y. 10453
(for the Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund)

2. Please deposit the following checks in the <u>general</u> CORE SEDF funds:

a. Hornblower & Weeks check in the amount of $435.55. This represents the remainder of the large anonymous contribution in common stocks received by the Fund last spring, most of which has been previously converted into U.S. Treasury Bills by Hornblower & Weeks.

b. C. M. Banderos $1.00
20820 Bush Lane
Hayward, Claifornia

Do not acknowledge

Thank you for your help.

D. Armand · 370 CENTRAL PARK WEST · NEW YORK 25 · NEW YORK

October 22, 1964

C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Gentlemen:

Enclose please find my check for $20.00 for the Germaine Ahearn Chaney Memorial Fund from my husband and me. We have made contributions to C O R E and to similar organizations. This additional one earmarked for this particular fund is sent as the most fitting gift we can think of, and the one we know will please her most, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Joan Berick [illegible] of 70 East 10th Street, New York 3.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. David J. Lehman

acknowledged
by Ben Pederson

copy to Mr. Appleton
and Mr. Spitz

copy to Akers
Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF

Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center Account.

NAME CORE Mississippi Freedom Fund

ADDRESS 38 Park Row, N.Y., N.Y.

AMOUNT $296.40

NAME Alfred Powers (for) Daisy Rowell's

ADDRESS Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.

AMOUNT $12.00

Goddard Community Center -

Checks sent

TOTAL: $ 308.40

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

November 2, 1964

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Milton A. Spitz

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Accounts

1. Please deposit the $200 check from the Abner Rosenfeld Fund to the Meridian Community Center account.

has been marked

Abner Rosenfeld Fund
(Abner G. Rosenfeld)
157 East 57th Street
New York, New York (22)

2. Please deposit to general funds the American Express Company check for $11.65 from the:
BYF Friendship Baptist Church
3900 Beaubien
Detroit, Michigan

Thank you.

P.S. 3. Please deposit to Meridian Community Center account:

check for $25.00 from Dennis Shebairo
275 Central Park West
New York 24, N.Y.
(Mr. Shebairo is a member of the Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund for the Center)

November 9, 1964

Cheney - Goodman - Schwerner Memorial Fund
New York New York

Gentlemen:

A very small check is enclosed as a contribution to the building of the community center, as mentioned in a note in PA News Reports.

Forgive me for including no address. Am on so many "cause" mailing lists that my meagre contributions must be supporting the U.S. post office

Truely

Joanne S. Whitcombe

November 19, 1964

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Milton A. Spitz

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF

1. Please deposit the following two checks in the Meridian Community Center account:

a. Frances E. Haynes — check - $25.00
2789 Hone Avenue
Bronx 69, N.Y.

b. [illegible] — check - $5.00
(did not give address; does not want to be on our mailing list)

2. Please deposit the following checks in the general SEDF account:

a. Mrs. Ieda Russell and Lewis Russel — $35.00
3 Orchard Lane
Berkeley 4, California

b. James C. Swihart (?) — $5.00
Rhinebeck, New York
(no street address)

c. Harold and Rita Frankel — 50.00
5401 Fernhoff Road
Oakland, California 94619

d. John and Nicole Alsberg — 50.00
2400 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

e. Gerson and Sulamith Goldhaber — 5.00
1022 Euclid Avenue
Berkeley 8, California

f. Walter R. Steinberg — 50.00
765 - 14th Avenue
San Francisco, California

g. Jim E. Wiley — 5.00
Wiley's Shoe Repair
2981 Sacramento Street
Berkeley, California

$ 200.00

December 7, 1964

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. check for $5,000.00 for <u>general</u> CORE SEDF account from Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr. I will acknowledge.

2. following checks to be deposited in <u>general</u> funds:

$50.00 from Fred and Judith Knauer (check dated 11/25/64)
130 El Cerrito Avenue
Piedmont 11, California

$25.00 from Dave Weskel (?) (check dated 11/23/64)
United Surplus Sales - United Foam and Fabrics
198-11th Street
Oakland, California

$100.00 from Aaron Greenberg (check dated 11/25/64)
Oakland bank of Commerce
Oakland, California (no address given)

$10.00 from Nat and Inge Frankel (?)
5410 Fernhoff Road
Oakland, California

Thank you.

December 22, 1964

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Please deposit the following checks in our general funds:

1. $1,000 from The Claudia B. and Maurice L. Stone Foundation
18 East 49th Street
New York 17, N.Y.
signed by Rosalind F. Stone, Treasurer

2. $10 from Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Lowenfeld
2928 Avalon Avenue
Berkeley 5, California

3. $30 from Edmund Nagler
525 28th Avenue
San Mateo, California

Following check is for the scholarship fund:

$25 from Katrina McCormick Barnes representing a contribution from Robert Marsh
Aspen, Colorado

Following check is for the Meridian Community Center:

$10 from Ora Galbreth
641 West Philadelphia
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Following check is designated for the Syracuse Legal Defense Fund. I don't know what this means since we have never received money for that fund before. However, I will follow through. Just deposit it in our legal defense account, and I will keep track of it. --

$100 from Robert Seidenberg, M.D.
Suite 328
State Tower Building
Syracuse 2, New York

December 23, 1964

Received of Mr. Aeł Eleazer Rosenfeld
20 Monroe St. , Apt. LF10
New York 2, NY

$5.00 for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center.

Deposits -
Meridian Community Center

Mr. & Mrs. Donald I. Dobkin

% Union County Trust Co., Elizabeth, New Jersey

$25.00

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard B. Weiss

% National Newark & Essex Bank Newark, New Jersey

$10.00

Mrs. Frances E. Jaffe

Suburban Bank of Livingston, Livingston, New Jersey

$10.00

Mr. Leon M. Mosner

46 W. McClellan, Livingston, New Jersey

$5.00

Standard acknowledgement mailed on each of these - 12/29/64

Ben Petersen

January 4, 1965

Memorandum to:
Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Please deposit the following checks in our general funds. All but the last three checks resulted from our recent fund appeal mailing.

1. $1,000 - 12/29/64 - Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cowles
135 East 71st Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

2. $10 - 12/22/64 - Farrow R. Allen, M.D.
337 West 138th Street
New York 30, N.Y.

3. $50 - 12/22/64 - James M. Pair, M.D.
400 North Carollton Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21223

4. $5 - cash
Mrs. Nannie P. Jordan
1128 Baring
Camden 3, New Jersey 08103

5. $5 - 12/20/64 - Mr. and Mrs. Paris L. Davis
1229 Franklin Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10456

6. $25 - 12/28/64 - Susan M. Lee
90 Macdougal Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

7. $50 - 12/24/64 - Mrs. David (Freda L.) Hartfield, Jr.
530 East 72nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

8. $50 - 12/24/64 - Lawrence Morris
140 East 72nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

9. $5 - 12/26/64 - Lancelot Tynes
638 North Peach Street
Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania 19131

10. $50 - 12/23/64 - James A. Block
163 East 72nd Street
New York, N.Y.

11. $2 - cash
Mrs. Rose Aaron
109 Nichol Avenue
New Brunswick, N. J.

1 25~

12. $25 - 12/21/64 - Mrs. Alvan L. Barach
72 East 91st Street
New York, N.Y. 28

13. $40 - 12/17/64 - George Schiffer
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

14. $10 - 12/23/64 - check from Norman L. Thomas, Board member
for Mr. David Nolan
Box 62
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Va.

ack

15. Thomas D. Monte, M.D.
213 Park St.
Montclair, N. J. would like to contribute the $15 (our check enclosed) we sent ~~xxxxxxx~~ him to pay the eye examination bill for one of our scholarship students, Sue Brown -- so he returned our check.

The end of this week we will be moving into our new office at 150 Nassau Street. We will then be able to do more of our own bookkeeping procedures there and will keep some pre-signed checks. This should simplify matters for you, I hope, and I will talk to you about how to set it up.

Thank you.

1252
21
1327
15
1342

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF

Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center Account.

Acknowledged Jan 5 + 7, 1965

NAME William R. Ratchford, atty at law
ADDRESS 66 West St. - Danbury, Conn.
AMOUNT $ 900.00

NAME Mr. + Mrs. Joseph Beruh
ADDRESS Sheridan Square Playhouse, Sheridan Sq., NY, NY
AMOUNT $10.00

NAME Mordecai Siegal
ADDRESS 13 James St. - NY
AMOUNT $ 5.00

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

January 6, 1965

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. Please deposit the enclosed check for $4,000 from the Wechsler-Brody-Slater Foundation (from Mr. Robert L. Wechsler, 110 East 138th Street, Bronx, N.Y. 10451) and earmark it for the West Feliciana Community Center. This is a special project, and we will be receiving two or three more contributions for it.

2. Please deposit the following two checks in our general funds:

a. $25 - 12/30/64 - from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ballon
4 Westview Lane
Scarsdale, N.Y.

b. $25 - 12/29/64 - from Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Lasker
300 Millwood Road
Chappaqua, N.Y.

3. Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center fund:

a. $5 -- 1/4/65 - from Philip W. Brickner, M.D.
10 East 90th Street
New York 28, N.Y.
(at the request of Paul Willen)

b. $10 - 12/29/64 - Mr. and Mrs. Michael Meltsner
186 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

--the following checks were collected for the Center by Jimmy McDonald of CORE staff (total $386.00).

acknowledged

c. $3 - 12/31/64 - Mr. and Mrs. Graziano Sarchielli
(no address)

d. $10 - 1/4/65 - Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Krosinsky
(no address)

e. $10 - 12/31/64 - Vincent Moscarella
(no address)

f. $5 - 12/31/64 - Mr. and Mrs. Bruno A. Gambone
890 3rd Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

g. $5 - 12/31/64 - Sandra Rodetsky
440 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10024

h. $250.81 - 1/4/65 - exchange check from the Congress of Racial Equality representing cash collected for the Center by Mr. McDonald

i. $10 - 1/2/65 - Thomas K. Dahlquist (no address)

j. $82.30 - 12/31/64 - money order from A. Cox 257 East 3rd St. New York 10009

k. $10 - Canadian bill - from an anonymous contributor

I will acknowledge these contributions. Thanks for your help.

To; Hy Pelzer

From: Nannette Sachs, CORE SEDF January 8, 1965

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. Following are contributions solicited by Katrina McCormick Barnes Earmarked for Scholarship:

Joseph Moss, Detroit, Michigan	$100.00
Just Lunning, New York, N. Y.	50.00
William James, Glenwood Springs, Colo.	25.00
Lillian S. Hardy, New York, N. Y.	25.00
Robert Pollak, 141 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago	25.00
Norris Taylor, Box 373, Aspen, Colo. 81611	25.00

2. Following onstributions are earmarked for Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Cent er

Mrs. David M. Boyd, 813 Broadway, New York 3	5.00
Joan V. Ziccardy, 2 Hunter Lane, Levittown N.Y. 11756	2.00
William B. Heller, 425 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022	25.00

acknowledged

(this last 25. is an additional contribution collected by Jimmy McDonald - see 1/6/65 memo of deposits)

January 12, 1965

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

1. Please deposit the following check in the Meridian Community Center account:

$25 from Carla E. Lynton
(no address given)

2. Please deposit the following checks in general funds:

a. $2,000 from the L & S Foundation Corp.
200 E. Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Livingston, N. J.

sent by: Alan Sagner
2 Crest Circle
South Orange, New Jersey

b. $5 from Gladys C. Bullock (Miss)
3149 Tiemann Avenue
New York 69, N.Y.

c. $50 from Elisabeth Silard
300 Washington Avenue
Pleasantville, New York

I will acknowledge these. All these checks were dated in January, 1965.

Thank you.

DATE January 12, 1965

TO: Shelley Appelton and Milton Spitz

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF

Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center Account.

NAME Roger E. & Inez C. Montgomery (Received fr Tucson, Ariz. CORE)
ADDRESS $50.00 Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co., Tucson, Ariz. Acct. No. 1121-0013 1-14713-5
AMOUNT $50.00

Acknowledged

NAME Edwin & Sly Sylvia Waldman (Received through Long Island CORE)
ADDRESS % Chemical Bank NY Trust Co. 27th St. & 7th Ave. Account No. 0210-0012 021-543399
62 Dolores Place Malverne, N Y
AMOUNT $10.00

NAME Robert L. & Vivienne R. Cohen (Through Grossman, Frank)
ADDRESS % First State Bank of Union, Union, New Jersey Account No. 0212-0722 2-2074 4
AMOUNT $3.00

NAME Betty Zucker (Through Grossman, Frank)
ADDRESS % Livingston Natl. Bank Livingston, New Jersey Account No. 0212-0682
AMOUNT $5.00

TOTAL $68.00

January 18, 1965

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF accounts

1. Please deposit the following checks in our general funds:

$10	Adelaide Schulkind Frank 14 Washington Sq. N. New York 11, N.Y.
5	Dr. and Mrs. Maurice H. Bernstein 349 East 49th Street New York 17, N.Y.
100	Richard Salomon 11 East 58th Street New York 22, N.Y.
5	Joseph H. Merin 49 East 78th Street New York 21, N.Y.
50	John A. Evans 31-17 104th Street East Elmhurst 69, N.Y.
5	Mr. Hilary H. Lyons, Jr. 30 Fifth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.
10	Mr. and Mrs. George R. Fowler 33-35 104th Street Corona, L.I.,68, N.Y.
15	Walter Brecher 870 Pond Lane Woodmere, N.Y.
25	Edward Whinston 347 Madison Avenue New York 10017
1000	Charles N. Mason, Jr. P. O. Box 108 Washington, D. C. 20044
1	Mrs. Carol E. Jetter 214 Bradhurst Avenue New York 39, N.Y.
5	Mrs. Maurice H. Purcell 136 East 56th Street New York 22, N.Y.

January 18, 1965

Deposits to CORE SEDF continued

2. Please deposit the following checks in Scholarship funds. This money was raised by Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes, Scholarship Committee chairman.

$12.27 Susan E. Graham (for Denver Young Democrats)
1020 Pennsylvania
Denver, Colorado 80203

50 William Field
P. O. Box 496
Point Reyes Station, California 94956

25 Mary Alice White, Ph.D.
60 Forest Avenue
Rye, New York (name as Mrs Edward Kimball)

25 Robert L. and Joan Heilbroner
(New York -- no address given)

100 (MIS) Louise M. Wilson
P. O. Box 686
Rancho Santa Fe, California

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

RE: Deposits to CORE SEDF

Please deposit the following checks in the Meridian Community Center Account.

NAME Z. Segalowitz Branch 1051 Workmen's Circle
Jerry Schaefer, Secretary
ADDRESS 6905 Avenue T, Brooklyn, New York
AMOUNT $75.00

acknowledged pers. letter 1-25-65

NAME Mrs. Ruth B. Price phone AN 6-1456
ADDRESS 435 Convent Avenue, New York 10031
AMOUNT $5.00

acknowledged
1) CORE 1-13-65 (Levy)
2) SEDF 1-13-65

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AMOUNT _____

January 22, 1965

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

After talking with you on Wednesday, Mr. Belzer, I met with Andrew Norman and Marvin Rich. I explained to them your problems and how complicated our bookkeeping work had become. They agreed that SEDF must proceed immediately to find and hire a competent scretary with bookkeeping skills to take over all our clerical and bookkeeping work. I hope you will bear with us a little longer until the right person can be found. With the scholarships mostly paid and the bulk of returns in from our fund appeal, there shouldn't be too much to do for SEDF in the next few weeks.

Mr. Samuel Perelson has definitely been asked by SEDF to make an audit and report on our finances for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964. I will ask Linda Umans to take the books to his office the first of next week, and will call you to let you know exactly when this will be.

January 22, 1965

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Account

Please deposit the following:

1. check for $25 for Scholarships from Mrs. Bliss Parkinson
215 East 72nd Street
New York 21, N.Y.

(Solicited by Mrs. Barnes, Board member)

2. check for $10 to General funds from H. Brooks Beck
53 State Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Thank you.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 26, 1965

Mrs. Ann Singer
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau
New York, New York

Dear Ann:

Enclosed are two checks, totalling $40.00 from Walter Kaufmann, together with some other odds and ends.

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

enc.

1123 Keeler
Berkeley Calif

January 28, 1965

Memorandum to: Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Accounts

1. Enclosed are receipts from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (Union Carbide branch) indicating officially that $10,000 worth of Treasury Bills were received from SEDF attorneys, sold, and credited to our account on January 25, 1965.

2. Please deposit the enclosed check for $1,004.82 from Hornblower & Weeks - Hemphill, Noyes. I enclose the covering letter and brokerage receipts with it for our records. This check represents the sale of 14 Chase Manhattan Bank Shares which were contributed to SEDF in December by Father and Mrs. Robert L. Pierson, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. This contribution has been acknowledged. This goes into general funds.

3. Please deposit the following checks in our general funds:

$15	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Beren 12100 Tartan Way Oakland, California
25	S.A. and Mrs. H. B. Renfro 54 Fountain Street San Francisco, California

(these two contributions were solicited by Walter Kaufmann)

5	Mr. Harold Mehling Twin Ridges Road Ossining, New York
5	Mrs. Marion H. Pollak 20 Springdale Road New Rochelle, New York

February 2, 1965

Memorandum to: Messrs. Shelley Appleton and Hy Belzer

From: Mrs. Ann Singer

Re: Deposits to CORE SEDF Accounts

1. Please deposit the enclosed check for $137.00 to general funds sent by:

The Sumter Movement
via Rev. Frederick C. James, Chairman
215 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
(a Board member)

2. $5 for the Meridian Community Center fund

from James H. Scott, Chicago (no address)

3

February 10, 1965

DEPOSITS

1. Publication.

   a. Check from Robert and Hermine Popper Foundation in the amount of $5,000.00.

2. General funds.

   ✓ a. $10.00 from Sam Silver
   Sam's Ham and Bacon
   at Swan's, 10th and Washington Streets
   Oakland 7, California

   ✓ b. $5.00 from Mrs. K. W. Greenawalt
   65 Highridge Road
   Hartsdale, New York 10530

   ✓ c. $10.00 from Mr. Julian S. Bush
   24 Beverly Road
   Great Neck, New York

   ✓ d. $25.00 from Daniel G. Tenney, Jr.
   Piping Rock Road
   Locust Valley, L.I., New York

   ✓ e. $10.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Lyndon
   475 Berryman Drive
   Snyder 26, New York

   ✓ f. $15.50 from Mr. Prosper Marine & friends
   255 West 112th Street
   New York 26, New York

   ✓ g. $250.00 from Sachs Foundation, Inc.
   330 Bruckner Boulevard
   Bronx, New York 10454

   ✓ h. $25.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Armin Landeck
   RD #1
   Litchfield, Conn.

- - - - -

February 18, 1965

DEPOSITS

1. General funds.

✓ a. $1,000.00 from The New Hope Foundation, Inc.
8th floor
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(Mr. Arthur L. Kimmelfield, Sec.)

2. Scholarships.

✓ a. $50.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Farwell Smith
Norwell Fund
1234 North State Street
Chicago, Illinois.

✓ b. $25.00 from Mrs. Eleanor Brickham
Aspen, Colorado

both via Mrs. Barnes

3. Leadership Development Program.

a. $300.00 representing refund of money unspent from Dave Dennis for New Orleans workshop.

4. Artists for CORE.

(a. $50.00 from Nannette Sachs representing direct contribution to Artists for CORE.)

CHECK NOT Cashed

- - - - -

mailed to bank

February 26, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

   a. Check from Mrs. Alan Freedman
   25 Central Park West
   New York, New York - $100.00

   b. Check from Mrs. Robert Kintner
   817 Fifth Avenue
   New York, New York - $100.00

   c. Check from Anna Sosenko
   25 Central Park West
   New York, New York - $100.00

   d. (see attached)

2. General.

   a. Check from Hemphill, Noyes-Hornblower & Weeks - $7.00
   representing dividend from Pierson Chase Manhattan stock.

   b. Check from Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes - $50.00

   c. Check from Courtlandt Barnes, Jr. - $50.00

3. Meridian Community Center.

   a. Check from Mrs. C.J. Mason
   3640 E. Huron River Drive
   Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 - $10.00

   b. Check from Mrs. Constance Dodd Kelsick
   152-01 118th Avenue
   Jamaica, N.Y. - $1[illegible].00

   c. Check from Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Goldner
   Richard S. Grossley Jr. HS
   108-35 167th Street
   Jamaica, N.Y. 11433
   representing many contributions - $47.50

   d. Check from George Knot
   Central Valley, N.Y. - $5.00

   e. Check from Rutha M. Cocroft
   Marine Midland Tr. Co. of N.Y.
   89-64 163rd St.
   Jamaica, N.Y. - $5.00

   f. Check from Mr. & Mrs. Burton Wynne
   First Nat'l. City Bank
   164th St. Nr. Jamaica Av.
   Jamaica, N.Y. - $2.00

   (b. thru e. as result of Goldner solicitation)

O.K.

mailed to bank

Community Relations CORE EGL 2/26/65

TO: Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Patrons for 1965 Fourth Annual Exhibition & Sale, Artists for CORE

(d) Attached is check for $100.00

Jennie L. Haldenstein
(Mrs. Herbert Haldenstein)
20 Sutton Place South
New York, New York

Community Relations CORE EGL 2/23/65

TO: Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: ~~Sponsors~~ PATRONS for 1965 Fourth Annual Exhibition & Sale, Artists for CORE

Attached are checks, $100.00 each, a total of $300.00 from three sponsors.

Mrs. Alan Freedman
25 Central Park West
New York, NY

Mrs. Robert Kintner
817 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY

Anna Sosenko
25 Central Park West
New York, NY

March 1, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

Enclosed are additional patron cehcks received today.

Date Recvd.	Name	Address
3/1	Dr. Joseph M. Krimsley	300 E. 57 St.
3/1	Trudy Bradley	64 E. 94 St.
3/1	Mrs. Theodore P. Halperin	4641 Grosvenor Ave, Bronx 7
3/1	M. Peter Piening	75 E. End Ave.
3/1	Rosina F. Patti	170 E. 83 St.
3/1	Dr. Hans J. Kleinschmidt	170 E. 79 St., N.Y. 21
3/1	Mr. Bernard Bauer	1100 Park Ave.
3/1	Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Rudolph	Rx 77, Williamstown, Mass.
3/1	Mr. & Mrs. David A Prager	14 E. 90 St. N.Y. 10028
3/1	Mr.& Mrs.Robert M. Benjamin	45 E. 82 Street
3/1	Mrs. Anna Maximilian Potok	60 W. 57 St., Apt 17 H

March 1, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

Following is a complete list of all checks forwarded to you to above date, including those attached.

Date Recvd.	Name	Address
2/11	Mr. & Mrs. Alan J. Friedman	25 Central Park W.
2/11	Miss Anna Sosenko	25 Central Park W.
2/17	Mrs. Robert E. Kintner	817 Fifth Avenue
2/24	Mrs. Herbert Haldenstein	20 Sutton Pl. S.
2/26	Mr. & Mrs. Stuart Paley	91 Central Park W.
2/26	Dr. & Mrs. Aaron H. Esman	4 East 95 St.
2/26	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Klausner	6 West 77 St.
2/26	Mr. & Mrs. Alan D. Greene	19 Shirlawn Dr, Short Hills, N.J.
2/26	Mr. Walter Randel	40 E. 81 St
2/26	Mr. & Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum	75 Central Park W.
3/1	Mrs. Leon L. Altman	1 West 64 Street

2 March 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

   a. $100.00 from Norman Thomas, board member, personal contribution.

   b. $100.00 from Norman Thomas birthday fund.

   c. $25.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mumford
      Amenia, New York

2. Citizenship Education Project.

   a. $20,000.00 from Albert A. List Foundation, Inc.
      1740 Broadway
      New York, New York 10019
      (signed by Albert A. List)

(all checks)

MAR 3 1965

March 2, 1965

Memo to: Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Patron Checks

Enclosed you will find patron checks received today.

3/2/ Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sagner 200 E. Mt. Pleasant Ave.
Livingston, N.J.

3/2/ Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Schwartz
115 Central Park W.

3/2/ Mr. Warren Strauss 113 E. 19 Street

March 3, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Patron Checks

Enclosed you will find the checks received today.

Date Recvd	Name	
3/3/65	Thomas & Bille Scheuer,	174 Wood Hollow Lane New Rochelle, N.Y.
3/3/65	Mr. & Mrs. Philip Kazon,	1230 Park Ave, N.Y.C.
3/3/65	Miss Karin Koehn	301 E. 69 Street, N.Y.C.
3/3/65	Kay Hillman	750 Park Ave, N.Y.C.
3/3/65	Alfonso A. Ossorio	The Creeks Easthampton, N.Y.

March 4, 1965

DEPOSITS,

1. Artists for CORE.

a.	Check from	Mrs. Leon L. Altman 1 West 64th Street, N.Y. -	$100.00
b.	Check from	Mr. Walter Randel 40 E. 81st St., N.Y. -	$100.00
c.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum 75 C.P.W., N.Y. -	$100.00
d.	Check from	Dr. & Mrs. Aaron H. Esman 4 East 95th St., N.Y. -	$100.00
e.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Klausner 6 W. 77th St., N.Y. -	$100.00
f.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Alan D. Greene 19 Shirlawn Dr., Short Hills, N.J.-	$100.00
g.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Stuart M. Paley 91 C.P.W., N.Y. -	$100.00
h.	Check from	Dr. Joseph M. Krimsley 300 E. 57 St., N.Y. -	$100.00
i.	Check from	Trudy Bradley 64 E. 94 St., N.Y. -	$100.00
j.	Check from	Mrs. Theodore P. Halperin 4641 Grosvenor Ave., Bronx 71 -	$100.00
k.	Check from	Mr. M. Peter Piening R.D. #2, Cazenovia, N.Y. -	$100.00
l.	Check from	Rosina F. Patti 170 E. 83 St., N.Y. -	$100.00
m.	Check from	Dr. Hans J. Kleinschmidt 170 E. 79 St., N.Y. -	$100.00
n.	Check from	Mr. Bernard Bauer 1100 Park Ave., N.Y. -	$100.00
o.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Rudolph Box 77, Williamstown, Mass. -	$100.00
p.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. David A. Prager 14 E. 90 St., N.Y. 28 -	$100.00
q.	Check from	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Benjamin 45 E. 82 St., N.Y. -	$100.00
r.	Check from	Mrs. Anna Maximilian Potok 60 W. 57, Apt. 17H, N.Y. -	$100.00

2. General.

a.	Check from	John Allison, Esq. 430 Park Avenue, 8th floor New York 22, N.Y. -	$ 25.00

- - - - -

March 4, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron checks

Enclosed you will find checks from the following, who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date Recvd.	Name	Address
3/4	Mr. and Mrs. Carter Burden	---1 W. 72 St.
3/4	Mr. and Mrs. Arthyr A. Feder	-25 W. 81 St.
3/4	Mr. and Mrs. John Eastman Jr.	-333 E. 68 St.
3/4	Dr. Rhoda N. Krawitz	-27 E. 95 St.,N.Y. 28
3/4	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Ginsberg	-40 E. 83 St.
3/4	Mr. Alfred Geller	-30 E. 60 St.
3/4	Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Frank	-25 Central Park W.
3/4	Mr. Sol Wechsler	- 476 Broadway
3/4	Mr.& Mrs. Howard R.Rappaport	-4 E. 84 Street.

March 5, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Patron Checks and Donations

Following is a list of checks received from those who wish to become patrons, as well as several donations.

Patrons

Date Recvd	Name	Address
3/5	Bella Fishko (Forum Gallery)	1018 Madison Ave.
3/5	Seth M. Glickenhaus	30 Broad St.
3/5	Mr & Mrs. Milton Paulson	180 E. End Ave.
3/5	Bernard D. Fischman	115 Central Park W.

Donations

$10.	Mr. & Mrs. Elliot L. Bruenberg	3315 Wisconsin Ave. Washington D.C. 16
$50.	Mr. Sam Francis	345 W. Channel Rd. Santa Monica, Cal.
$2.	Mrs. James Denton	23 Ave B, N.Y.C.

(Note: we have kept Mr. Denton's $2.00, which was in cash, and entered it in our Petty Cash)

[3-8-65]

artists for CORE
4 west 63 street
new york, new york

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks and Donation Checks

Enclosed you will find checks received today from those who wish to become patrons and one donation.

Patrons

Date	Name	Address
3/8	Mr. Edward Bernstein	2501 Germantown Ave. Phila., 33
3/8	Jeanne S. Siegel	130 E. 67 St, N.Y. 21
3/8	Richard & Nannette Sachs	23 Garden Pl, Bklyn.
3/8	Alfred & Frances Manacher	21 E. 90 St.
3/8	Mrs. Maurice Stone	817 Fifth Ave.
3/8	Mr and Mrs. Charles Goldman	781 Fifth Ave.
3/8	Mr and Mrs Bud H. Gibbs	1 W. 81 St.
3/8	Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Lieber	115 Central Park W.

Donation

$10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wallach	16 W. 77 St.

9 March 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

ack a. $250.00 from Henry Morgenthau III
97 Lakeview Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass. (Board member)

2. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 from Seth M. Glickenhaus
The Glickenhaus Foundation
30 Broad Street
New York 4, N.Y.

b. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Milton Paulson
180 East End Avenue, N.Y.

c. $100.00 from Bernard D. Fischman
115 CPW, N.Y.

d. $10.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Elliot L. Gruenberg
3315 Wisconsin Ave.
Washington 16, D.C.

e. $50.00 from Samuel L. Francis
345 W. Channel Rd.
Santa Monica, Calif.

f. $100.00 from Bella Fishko, Pres.
Forum Gallery, Inc.
1018 Madison Avenue, N.Y. 22

g. $100.00 from Alfonso A. Ossorio
The Creeks, East Hampton, N.Y.

h. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Scheuer
174 Wood Hollow Lane, New Rochelle, N.Y.

i. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Philip Kazon
1230 Park Ave, N.Y.

j. $100.00 from Miss Karin Koehn
301 E. 69th St., N.Y.

k. $100.00 from Kay Hillman
750 Park Ave., N.Y.

l. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Wm. R. Ginsberg
40 E. 83, N.Y.

m. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Howard R. Rappaport
4 E. 84, N.Y.

n. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Carter Burden
1 W. 72 St., N.Y.

o. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Arthur A. Feder
25 W. 81, N.Y.

p. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. John Eastman, Jr.

q. $100.00 from Dr. Rhoda N. Krawitz

r. $100.00 from Alfred Geller

s. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Frank

t. $100.00 from Sol Wechsler

u. $100.00 from Warren Strauss

v. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Robert G. Schwartz

w. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Alan Sagner

x. $10.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Richard Wallach

y. $100.00 from Richard & Nannette Sachs

z. $100.00 from Edward Bernstein

a. $100.00 from Jeanne S. Siegel

b. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Charles Goldman

c. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Bud H. Gibbs

d. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Stephen A. Lieber

e. $100.00 from Alfred & Frances Manacher

f. $100.00 from Mrs. Maurice Stone

3. Legal Defense.

a. $500.00 from Julian J. Aberbach
Hill and Range Songs, Inc.
1619 Broadway, N.Y. 19 (via George Schiffer)

4. Administration.

a. $100.00 from Mimi Reingold (refund for unused travel allowance)
(amount contributed by Mrs. Baines)

- - - - -

March 9, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject:Patron Checks

Enclosed are checks from those people who wish to become patrons, received today.

Date	Name	Address
3/9	Dr. &Mrs. Burton I. Korelitz	45 E. 85 St.
3/9	Mrs. Guri Lie Zeckendorf	1100 Park Ave, N.Y. 28
3/9	Mr. Jules Mayer	91 Central Park W.
3/9	Mrs. George W. Staempfli	953 5 Ave, N.Y. 21
3/9	Mrs.Lawrence Mark	75 Central Park W.

March 11, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron and Donation Checks

Enclosed you will find checks covering money from those who wish to become patrons of the art show, and two donations.

Patrons

Date	Name	Address
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Scott	1 W. 72 Street
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zimmer	461 W. 18 St.
3/11	Richard L. Feigen	24 E. 81 St.
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Burton L. Knapp	239 Central Park W.
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hochschild	1270 Sixth Ave.
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Stanton	221 Meetinghouse Lane Merion, Pa.
3/11	Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Abrams	33 E 70 S .
3/11	Mr. and Mrs.A.A. Berle, Jr.	142 E. 19 St.

Donations

$10.	Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Gosfield, Jr.	2113 Spruce St. Phila
$25.	Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gordan	113 E. 78 St.

12 March 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Administration.

   a. Check in the amount of $100.00 from Mimi Feingold representing refund of travel expenses. (Contribution of Mrs. Barnes.)

2. Artists for CORE.

   a. $100.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. P. Levinson.

   b. $100.00 check from Miss Elizabeth McFadden.

   c. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert S. Rosen.

   d. $100.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. Wm. Wolgin.

   e. $100.00 check from Mrs. Lois List.

   f. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Arthur D. Emil.

   g. $100.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. Burton I. Korelitz.

   h. $100.00 check from Mrs. Lawrence Mark.

   i. $100.00 check from Mrs. George. W. Staempfli.

   j. $100.00 check from Mr. Jules Mayer.

   k. $100.00 check from Mrs. Guri Zeckendorf.

   l. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Zachary Scott.

   m. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Michael Zimmer.

   n. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Berle, Jr.

   o. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Harry N. Abrams.

   p. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert M. Stanton.

   q. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Walter Hochschild.

   r. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Burton L. Knapp.

   s. $100.00 check from Mr. Richard L. Feigen.

   t. $10.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. Edw. Gosfield, Jr.

   u. $25.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. John D. Gordan.

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March 12, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron checks received today.

Date	Name	Address
3/12	Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Angell	156 E. 66 St.
	Mr. and Mrs. Jack I. Poses	1107 Fifth Ave
	Hedda Hendrix Edelbaum	750 Park Ave
	Mrs. Ernest S. Alson	Genesee Trail, Harrison
	Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bloom	40 E. 83 St.
	Rabbi and Mrs. Leon Jick	550 N. Columbus, New Rochelle, N.Y.
	Mr. and Mrs. Joel I. Berson	85 E. End Ave.

March 15, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

   a. $5.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Leon E. DeKalb
   101 Chauncey Street
   Brooklyn, N.Y. 11233.

   b. $5.00 check from Mr. Lewis Lorwin
   45 Christopher Street
   New York, N.Y. 10014.

   c. $7,500.00 check from The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
   575 Madison Avenue
   New York 22, N.Y.
   (Mrs. Deborah M. Cole, Exec.Sec.)

   d. $250.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Kivie Kaplan
   Safety Harbor Spa
   Safety Harbor, Florida 33572.

2. Artists for CORE.

   a. $100.00 check from Hedda Hendrix Edelbaum.

   b. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Jack I. Poses.

   c. $100.00 check from Mrs. Ernest S. Alson.

   d. $100.00 check from Rabbi & Mrs. Leon Jick.

   e. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Bloom.

   f. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Joel I. Berson.

   g. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Angell.

- - - - -

March 15, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

Enclosed are checks received from those who wish to become patrons of the art show.

date	Name	Address
3/15	Bernard J. Reis	10 E. 40 St.
	Arthur A. Goldberg	E.F. Hutton Co, 61 B'way
	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Shettle	300 Central Park W.
	Martin T. Sosnoff	300 1 Avenue
	Mrs. Lionel O. Friedman	1175 Park Avenue
	Lee V. Eastman	39 W. 54 St.
	William T. Blumberg	18 Paxford Lane, Scarsdal
	Mr. & Mrs. James Slater	Barlow Lane, Rye, N.Y.
	Mr.&Mrs. B.H. Friedman	237 E. 48 St.
	Mr. Wm. H. Landau	1440 B'way
	Wm. E. Garson	Garson Bergman, Inc 799 Broadway
	Mr.& Mrs. Ben Mildwoff	23 W. 11 St.
	MRS GEORGE S. MACK	998 5 Ave

March 15, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Sale of Contributed art work, checks attached.

The attached checks are for two portfolios of original prints, published by Mrs. Alan J. Freedman. The two portfolios are to be considered as any other contribution of works from artists.

Date		Amt to artist	Amt to CORE	Total Amt
3/15	Mrs. Carter Burden 1 West 72 St.	$125.	$ 75.	$200.
3/15	Mr.& Mrs. Alan D. Greene Shirlawn Drive, Short Hills, New Jersey	$100.	$100	$200

March 16, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Lefy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

1. Patron Checks

Date	Name	Address
3/16	Mrs. Francis K. Kernan	163 E. 65 St., N.Y. 21
3/16	Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hecht	96 S. Road, Harrison
3/16	Mr. and Mrs. Marcy Chanin	71 Bates Rd. Harrison

2. Donations

$25.	Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Kapp	5056 Delafield Rde New York 10471
$25.	Mr. and Mrs. Justin Colin	55 Liberty St, N.Y. 5

3. Sale of Art Work

The attached check for $200 is for a portfolio of original prints, published by Mrs. Alan J. Freedman, which is to be considered as a regular purchase from the show.

		Amt to Core	Amt to artists	total
3/16	Mr. and Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum 75 Central Park West	$75.	$125	$200

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

Date March 16, 1965

To Artists for CORE From J.E. McDonald

Subject: Patrons - Fourth Annual Art Exhibition & Sale

~~Pledge add Mrs. George S. Mack (Olga) of 998 Fifth Ave. New York 28, NY~~

She sent check for $100 and request for two tickets to Show on 4/27

Also send two tickets to Ralph J. Elyachar who sent $30.00 through Mrs. Peritz Levinson
130 E. 59th. St.
New York City

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

March 17, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

a. $10.00 check from Mrs. A. Haase-Dubosc
25 Sutton Place South
New York, N.Y. 10022

b. $35.00 check from Adele Addison
5 Riverside Drive, N.Y. 10023 (Board member)

c. $15.00 check from Norman Berger
The Chase Manhattan Bank
First Avenue at 23rd Street, N.Y.

d. $25.00 check from Irwin E. Schlussel
Irving Trust Co.
57th Street at Madison Ave., N.Y.
(c. and d. from Marvin's letter)

e. $25.00 check from Mrs. Otto Spaeth
120 E. 81st Street, N.Y.
(via cocktail party) (Barnes)

2. Scholarship.

a. $25.00 check from Patricia Moore
Box 688
Aspen, Colorado

(via Mrs. Barnes)

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March 17, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Patron Checks, Attached

Date	Name	Address
3/17	Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Needle	285 Central Park W.
	Mr. & Mrs. I.M. Pei	385 Madison Ave.
	Mrs. Leopold Godowsky	45 Sutton Pl S.
	Mrs. Paul Heller	59 Morton St.
	Mr. & Mrs. Arthur A. Cohen	160 E. 70 St.
	Dr. Ela~~ine~~ (Mrs. Arthur) Snyder	1136 Fifth Ave.

March 18, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Patron Checks & Donations

Patrons

Date	Name	Address
3/18	Dr. and Mrs. Leonard V. Kornblee	969 Fifth Avenue.
	Mrs. Charles Goodman	75 Central Park W.
*	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ladas	241 Central Park W.

* $200. check

$100 for patron seating
100 ~~for~~ donation

Donations

$25.	Irving M. Engel	52 Vanderbilt Ave.

March 19, 1965

Memo to: Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

The checks attached are from those people, listed below, who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/19	Mr. & Mrs. Abbott Simon	c/o RKO Theatres 1740 Broadway
	Daniel Yankelovich	25 E. 86 St.
	Howard Sloan	480 Park Ave.
	Saul S. Garelick	60 Orme Court St. Paul, Minn.

March 22, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

a. Check in the amount of $458.78 from Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr. representing 8 shares of The Perkin-Elmer Corp. stock transmitted through H.N. Whitney, Goadby & Co.

2. Artists for CORE.

a. $25.00 from Irving M. Engel.

b. $200.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Howard Ladas.

c. $100.00 from Mrs. Charles Goodman.

d. $100.00 from Dr. & Mrs. Leonard V. Kornblee.

e. $25.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Ira Kapp.

f. $25.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Justin Colin.

g. $100.00 from Mrs. Francis K. Kernan.

h. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Seymour Hecht.

i. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Marcy Chanin.

j. $30.00 from Mr. Ralph J. Elyachar.

k. $200.00 from Mrs. Carter Burden.

l. $200.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Alan D. Greene.

m. $100.00 from Mrs. George S. Mack.

n. $100.00 frm Mr. & Mrs. Ben Mildwoff.

o. $100.00 from Bernard J. Reis.

p. $100.00 from Arthur A. Goldberg.

q. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. George L. Shettle.

r. $100.00 from Martin T. Sosnoff.

s. $100.00 from Mrs. Lionel O. Friedman.

t. $100.00 from Lee V. Eastman.

u. $100.00 from Mr. William T. Blumberg.

v. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. James Slater.

w. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. B.H. Friedman.

x. $100.00 from Mr. William N. Landau.

y. $100.00 from Mr. William E. Garson.

All checks. For additional information, see attached sheets.

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March 22, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Lefy
From: Eva Kerr

S ubject: Patron Checks and Donations

Enclosed are checks of those who wish to become patrons, and checks from those making outright donations.

Date	Name	Address
3/22	Mr. and Mrs. Merlyn Pitzele	55 Central Park W.
	George J. Joelson	116 John St, N.Y. 10038
	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Freed	336 Central Park W.
	John J. Sheedy	59 E. 96 St
	Jaques Kaplan	730 Fifth Avenue
	Mr. and Mrs. Roy Neuberger	120 Broadway
	Mr. Fredrick Eberstadt	791 Park Ave.
	Mr. and Mrs. Ira Koenig	500 Fifth Avenue
	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Copley	150 E. 69 St.
	Mr. and Mrs. William J. Vandenheuval	135 Central Park W,

Donations

$50.	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shulof	41 Causeway, Lawrence,N.Y
$25.	Mrs. Lily Auchinloss	
$25.	Mrs. Alfred R. Stern	993 Fifth Ave.

March 23, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 fron Saul S. Garelick.

b. $100.00 from Daniel Yankelovich.

c. $100.00 from Howard Sloan.

d. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Abbott Simon.

e. $25.00 from Mrs. Alfred R. Stern.

f. $25.00 from Mrs. Lily Auchincloss.

g. $50.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Shulof.

h. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. William J. vanden Heuvel.

i. $100.00 from Mr. Frederick Eberstadt.

j. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Roy Neuberger.

k. $100.00 from John J. Sheedy.

l. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Freed.

m. $100.00 from George J. Joelson.

n. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Merlyn Pitzele.

o. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Wm. N. Copley.

p. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Ira Koenig.

q. $100.00 from Jacques Kaplan.

r. $100.00 from Dr. Elise Snyder.

s. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Needle.

t. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. I.M. Pei.

u. $100.00 from Mrs. Leopold Godowsky.

v. $100.00 from Mrs. Paul Heller.

w. $100.00 from Mr & Mrs Arthur A. Cohen.

For addresses, see attached sheets.

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all checks.

March 23, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks and Donation Checks

Checks for today are listed below.

Patrons

3/23	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lubell	46 East 91 St.

Donations

$25.	Dr. and Mrs. A. Kardiner	1100 Park Ave.
$50.	Mr. George L.K. Morris	Lenox, Mass.

March 24, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

The people listed below wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/24	Mr and Mrs. Seth Tobias	860 Fifth Avenue
	Mr. and Mrs. A. Silberstein	180 East End Ave.

March 24, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

The people listed below wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/24	Mr and Mrs. Seth Tobias	860 Fifth Avenue
	Mr. and Mrs. A. Silberstein	180 East End Ave.

March 26, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Scholarships.

   a. $25.00 check from John B. Jackson
   Santa Fe National Bank
   Santa Fe, New Mexico
   (via K. Barnes)

2. General.

   a. $250.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Lionel Berman
   6 West 77th Street
   New York, N.Y. 10024

3. ARTISTS FOR CORE.

   a. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lubell.

   b. $50.00 check from George L.K. Morris.

   c. $25.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. A. Kardiner.

   d. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. A. Silberstein.

   e. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Seth Tobias.

(See attached sheets.)

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March 26, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks and Donation Checks

Enclosed are the checks from those who wish to become patrons of the art show, and one donation.

Patrons

3/26	Mr. Leo Castelli	4 East 77 St.
	Mr. Leon Karchmer	91 Central Park W.
	Mrs. Audrey C. Koehler	219 E. 49
	Mr. Morton S. Levin	Old White Plains Rd. Mamaroneck
	Mrs. I. Morgenstein	226 W. 86 St.
	Dr. and Mrs. Yehuda Nir	330 W. 72
	Mr. Lionel Rogosin	40 E. 84 St
	Mrs. Herbert Shayne	85 E. End Ave.

Donation

$25.	Mr. and Mrs. Arnold I Turtz	

March 29, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

Checks enclosed are from those who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/29	Mr. and Mrs. Abe Osser	Bates Rd., Harrison, N.Y.
	Mr. and Mrs. Abraham P. Kanner	25 Central Park W.
	Mrs. Nancy Singer	31 Crestwood Dr. Clayton, Miss.
	Mr. and Mrs. David Rose	895 Park Ave.

March 30, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks, from those who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/30	Mrs. Elliott Lawrende	300 Central Park W.
	Mrs. Ilkeana Sonnabend	c/o Leo Castelli 4 E. 77 St.
	Mr. and Mrs. Armand Bartos	155 E. 72 St
	Mr. Frank Schiffman	253 W. 125 St.
	Gian Enzo Sperone	c/o Leo Castelli 4 E. 77 St.(& Turin,Italy
	Mr. and Mrs. Dikran P.Donchian	148 E. 89 St.

March 31, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron Checks

Attached are checks from the people listed below, who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date	Name	Address
3/31	Mr. Hans C. Clapper	400 E. 55 St.
	Mr. and Mrs. Av Westin	155 E. 76 St.
	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colvin	311 Loncoln Ave. Point Pleasant, N.J.

March 31, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

shown before

a. ($1000.00 from Popper Foundation. See withdrawal memo of March 31, 1965. $5000.00 given to magazine. $4000.00 returned on 31 March.)

b. Mrs. Mary C. Nelson
2301 Pemberton Drive
Toledo, Ohio 43606 - $50.00 check

c. Mr. G. F. Gould
Lucas County Bank
Toledo, Ohio 43606 - $25.00 check

(b. and c. via Adele Addison, Board member)

2. Scholarships.

a. Dr. Alan R. Bleich
37-25 223rd Street
Bayside 61, N.Y. - $100.00 check

3. Meridian Memorial Community Center.

a. Mrs. Joan Wynne (for friends of C.G.&S. Memorial
Richard S. Grossley Junior H.S. at Grossley)
108-35 167th Street
Jamaica, N.Y. 11433 - $26.20.

- - - - -

April 1, 1965

Memo to: Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron checks

Enclosed you will find checks from those who wish to become patrons of the art show.

Date		
4/1	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mayers	25 Central Park W.
	Miss Maxine Freedman	30 E. 9 Street
	Dr. and Mrs. I.J. Rosevsky	10 Riverside Dr.
		Binghamton, N.Y.
	MR+MRS ALEXANDER BERLINER - 430 E. 63 St.	

Maroh

April 5, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

The following are the names of those who wish to become patrons of the art show, whose checks are enclosed.

~~3/x~~ 4/5	Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Anderson	114 E. 72 St.
	Mrs. Sylvia Chanin	25 Central P. W.
	Mr. Hanford Yang	2420 Sedgewick Ave. University Hghts,N.J.
	Dr. and Mrs. Robert Mellin	2 W. 67 St.
	Mr. Norris Darrell Jr.	163 E. 81 St.
	Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Ross	150 E. 69 St.

The following has purchased a portfolio of prints, published by Mrs. Alan J. Freedman. This is to be considered as any other contribution of work by artists.

		Amt artist CORE		Total
4/5	Mr. and Mrs. Victor Friedman 239 Central Park W.	$125	$100	$225

April 5, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Mommy Due Mrs. Alan J. Freedman

Mrs. Alan J. Freedman has sold three portfolios, of which she is publisher, part of which money is to be given to CORE SEDF, and part returned to her.

She would appreciate a check for the part due her.

The following are the amt's as noted in earlier memos.

	Purchaser	Total Cost	Amt. to artist	to Core
3/15	Mrs. Carter Burden	$200	$125	$75
	Mr. and Mrs. A. Greene	$200	$100	$100
4/5	Mr. and Mrs. V.Friedman	$225	$125	$100

Mrs. Freedman would like the check of $350 due her made out to Tanglewood Press.

check no 395
issued 14 April

for artist share of sale
$125 $100 $125

April 5, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

   a. $100.00 check from Frank Schiffman.

   b. $100.00 check from Elliot Lawrence (Mrs.).

   c. $100.00 check from Armand Bartos (Mr. & Mrs.).

   d. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Dikran P. Donchian.

   e. $100.00 check from Mrs. Ileana Sonnabend.

   f. $100.00 check from Gian Enzo Sperone.

2. Meridian Community Center.

   a. $5.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Alvin M. Asher
   613 No. Arden Drive
   Beverly Hills, Calif.

   b. $60.00 check from Brenda Harris, 8th Grade Vice-President
   Richard S. Grossley Jr. H.S.
   108-35 167th Street
   Jamaica 33, N.Y.
   (proceeds from student-faculty basketball game).

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April 5, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $25.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Arnold I. Turtz.

b. $100.00 check from Mr. Lionel Rogosin.

c. $100.00 check from Mrs. Nancy Singer.

d. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Abraham P. Kanner.

e. $100.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. Yehuda Nir.

f. $100.00 check from Mrs. Herbert Shayne.

g. $100.00 check from Leon Karchmer.

h. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Abe Osser.

i. $100.00 check from Mrs. Audrey C. Koehler.

j. $100.00 check from Morton S. Levin.

k. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. David Rose.

l. $100.00 check from Mrs. I. Morgenstein.

m. $100.00 check from Leo Castelli.

n. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Av Westin.

o. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Charles Colvin.

p. $100.00 check from Hans C. Clapper.

q. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Berliner.

r. $100.00 check from Mr.& Mrs. Samuel Mayers.

s. $100.00 check from Miss Maxine Freedman.

t. $100.00 check from Dr. and Mrs. I.J. Rosevsky.

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April 7, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Checks of those who wish to become patrons.
Checks of those who wish to become sponsors.

Patrons

Date	Name	Address
4/7	Mr. and Mrs. Lane Slate	27 Highmount Ave, Nyack
	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shapiro	885 Revere Dr., Hillside, N.J.
	Mr. and Mrs. Donald Schlenger	57 Mayhew Drive S. Orange, N.J.
	Mr. Manuel Baker, IFA Gallery	2623 Connecticut, Ave. Washington D.C.

Sponsors

4/7	Mrs. Robert D. Graff	Far Hills, N.J.

April 8, 1965

40
Co
15

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Sponsor Checks, Enclosed

			Amt
4/8	Mrs. Wm. Schwartz	425 Lexington Ave	30.
	Mrs. Irving Straus(Barbara)	50 Sutton Pl So	30.
	Mr. and Mrs. D. John Heyman	King St, Armonk	60.
	Mrs. Daisy V. Shapiro	200 E. End Ave.	30.

April 8, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Petron Checks, Attached

4/8	Mr. and Mrs. Lester J. Josephs	145 Central Park W.
	Mr. and Mrs. Abe Ernst	21-03 44 Ave, L.I.C.
	Mr. Daniel J. Riesner	770 Lexington Ave
	Mr. Philip A Straus	22 Mohegan Rd,Larchmont
	Mrs. Jeanette S. Hirsch	241 Central Park W.
	Mr. Martin Levin	63 Glenview Rd. S. Orange, N.J.

April 9, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: The attached, checks from those who wish to be sponsors of the art show!

4/9	Mr. Jack Nash	10 E. End Ave	$30
	Mr. and Mrs. F. Altshhul	730 Fifth Ave.	"
	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jaffe	880 Fifth Ave.	"
	Jeanne Reynal Sills	240 W. 11 St.	"
	Mr. & Mrs. George Brockway	63 Brevoort Rd. Chappaqua	2 "

April 9, 1965

Memo to: Mrs Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Subject: Enclosed Patron Check

4/9 Mr. Thomas G. Killian 400 Central Park W.

April 12, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks, from Prospective Patrons

4/12	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Kingsley	99 Glen Grey Rd. Oakland, N.J.
	Mr. and Mrs. S.S. Goodman	245 Dale Drive Short Hills, N.J.
	Mr. and Mrs. Irving Schwartz	10 E.End Ave
	Mr. R.D. Barnard	220 E. 19 St.
	Mr + Mrs Sidney Millenstein	25 Dartmouth Rd W. Orange, N.J.

April 12, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks
a. Sponsors
b. Donation

a. Sponsors

4/12	Miss Antoinette Kraushaar	1055 Madison Ave	$30.
	Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cahn	30 Bank St.	"
	Wendy D. Glass	315 Central Park W.	20.
	Marie Thurman	147 E. 6[illegible] St.	30.
	Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Butler	888 Park Ave	"
	Andre Elkon	235 E. 80 St.	"
	Mrs. Ruth Hooker Svanoe	1 Gradie Terrace	"
	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Epstein	301 Pepperidge Rd. Hewlett Harbor N.Y.	"

b. Donation

4/12	Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lemle	1160 Park Ave.	$25.

419 EAST FIFTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 22

April 13th, 1965

Mrs. Monroe S. Singer
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Rm. 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Thank you for your nice letter of March 25th. It had been my intention to make a contribution to the Fund of $500 so I enclose herewith my check for $41.22 which will make up the difference between what you received from the proceeds of the sale of the Perkin-Elmer stock and that figure.

Please do not trouble to acknowledge this supplemental gift as it is really part of the other and I feel I have been more than adequately thanked already. The cancelled voucher will serve as my receipt.

Most sincerely,

Courtlandt D. Barnes Jr.

April 13, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks, from Patrons of the show.

4/13	Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher	159 E. 94 St.
	Mrs. Gertrude Perrin	898 Park Ave.

April 13, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks, from Sponsors of the Show.

4/13	Dr. and Mrs. J.M. Greenbaum	$30.	240 Central Park S.
	Mr. & Mrs. Martin Goodman	"	Smith Lane, Woodmere
	Mrs. Stanley Geller	"	153 W. 12 St.
	Dr. & Mrs. S.E. Sussman	"	875 Park Ave.
	Barbara Mather Chapin	$20.	1 Christopher St.
	Mr. and Mrs. A.M. Sachs	$30.	20 E. 68 St.
Mr.	Mr. & Mrs. Arnold J. Singer	"	276 Highland Rd. So. Orange, N.J.
	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Dolson	"	16 W. 77 St.
	J.M. Eckstein $15.)	$30.	210 E. 58 St.
	Mrs. R. Miller $15.)		

April 14, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Ross.
b. $100.00 from Norris Darrell, Jr.
c. $100.00 from Dr. & Mrs. Robert Mellin.
d. $100.00 from Hanford Yang.
e. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Anderson.
f. $100.00 from Mrs. Sylvia Chanin.
g. $225.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Victor Friedman.
h. $100.00 from Philip A. Straus.
i. $100.00 from Mrs. Jeanette S. Hirsch.
j. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Lester J. Josephs.
k. $100.00 from Martin Levin.
l. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Abe Ernst.
m. $100.00 from Daniel J. Riesner.
n. $30.00 from Mrs. Daisy V. Shapiro.
o. $60.00 from Mr. & Mrs. D. John Heyman.
p. $30.00 from Mrs. Irving Straus.
q. $30.00 from Mrs. Wm. Schwartz.
r. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. George Brockway.
s. $30.00 from Jeanne Renal Sills.
t. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Jaffe.
u. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. F. Altschul.
v. $30.00 from Jack Nash.
w. $100.00 from Thomas G. Killian.
x. $30.00 from Mrs. Robert D. Graff.
y. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Paul Shapiro.
z. $$100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Lane Slate.
a. $100.00 from Manuel Baker.
b. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Donald Schlenger.

all checks

- - - - -

April 14, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Sponsor Checks, attached.

4/14	Dr. Samuel L. Beranbaum	121 E. 60 St.
	Mr. & Mrs. Ronald G. Targan	410 W.Orange Ave. S. Orange, N.J.
	Donald E. Fawcett	210 E. 53 St

April 14, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Checks Attached, from Patrons and Donors

4/14	Charles Coiffures	$100	25 Central Park W.
	Mr. Thomas J. Sheahan	$100	679 Orleans St. Chicago 10, Ill.
4/14	Romaine S. Moloney	$ 10	220 E. 48 St.
	Mr. William Lee Frost	$ 25	175 Riverside Dr.

April 15, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. August Heckscher.
b. $100.00 from Mrs. Gertrude Perrin.
c. $10.00 from Romaine S. Moloney.
d. $25.00 from William Lee Frost.
e. $100.00 from Thomas J. Sheahan.
f. $100.00 from Charles Coiffures.
g. $100.00 from Sidney M. Weinstein.
h. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. S.S. Goodman.
i. $100.00 from Mr. R.D. Barnard.
j. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Irving Schwartz.
k. $100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Kingsley.
l. $20.00 from Donald E. Fawcett.
m. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Targan.
n. $30.00 from Dr. Samuel Beranbaum.

All checks.

- - - - -

April 16, 1965

Memo to: Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Sponsor Checks

4/16	Mr. Albert Dorner/Famous Artists School	680 Fifth Avenue	$50.
	Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Currier	666 Fifth Avenue	$30
	Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Field	1100 Park Ave.	$30
	Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Shapiro	220 Fifth Ave	$30
	Mr. F. Lloyd/Marlborough Gerson Gallery	41 E. 57	$30
	Mr. & Mrs. W.J. Rooney, Jr.	126 E. 38 St	$30
	Mr. L. Pollack/Peridot Gallery	820 Madison Ave.	$20
	Mr. E.M. Terner	740 Park Ave.	$30
	Mrs. Helen R. Heller	41 W. 58 St	$20
	Mrs. Anna Zwerin	37 W. 12 St	$20
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Singer	15 Willow Pl, Bklyn	30
	Mr. & Mrs. D. Marks	317 Forest Rd. S. Orange, N.J.	$30
	Mr. & Mrs. E.L. Kerr	68-09 Burns St. Forest Hills, N.Y.	$30
	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Wagner	305 West End Ave	$30

$410

April 17, 1965

Memo to: Efa Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

1. Sale

4/16	Miss Nina Neuschotz	$100	St. Paul En Foret Bar, France

(for drawing, Theodore Roszak)

2. Patrons

4/17	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reisen	170 Montrose Ave S. Orange, N.J.
	Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Joelson	1010 Fifth Ave.
	Mr. Sidney Golding	30 E. 65 St.

April 17, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks from Sponsors

4/17 ✓	Mr. & Mrs. Edward Tanner	1165 Park Ave	$30
✓	Mr. & Mrs. Herbert J. Kayden	130 E. End Ave	"
✓	Mr. Robert Graham	1014 Madison Ave.	"
✓	Mr. & Mrs. John C. Marin, Mgr.	945 5 Ave.	"
✓	Mrs. Theodore Cohn	57 Winding Way, W. Orange, N.J.	"
✓	Mr. & Mrs. Alan Hahn	50 Riverside Dr.	"
✓	Mrs. S.G. Mortimer, Jr.	149 E. 73 St.	$20
✓	Edith G. Halpert	32 E. 51 St.	$20

220

April 20, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Attached Checks, from sponsors

4/20	Mr. William F. Blitzer	50	59 W. 12 St
	M.G. Mack	30	155 Glenview Rd, S. Orange
	Mrs. Claus Hoie	30	20 W. 12 St
	Mr. & Mrs. F.A. Bloomfield	30	14 Joseph St. New Hyde Park
	Mr. and Mrs. H. Oppenheimer	30	151 Central Park W.

$170.00

April 20, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Attached Checks

Donation		
1. 4/20 ✓	B.B. Zambrowski	351 W. 24 St. $10.
Patrons 4/20 ✓	Mr. and Mrs. L. Richmond	7 Woodcrest Rd. Great Neck
✓	Mr. D. Kubtz	58 E. 79 St.
✓	Mrs. Audrey Sabol	800 Eagle Farm Rd Villanova, Pa.
✓	Mr. & Mrs. S. Fingerhbod	40 W. 77 St
✓	Mr. Irving Sandler	301 E. 10 St.
✓	Mr. Leonard E. Fracek (Berliner check)	Mogadiscio, Somalia

$675

April 21, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

1. Donors

4/21	Mr. & Mrs. Morgan L. Miller	11 Normandy Lane Scarsdale	[illegible]
	Judith H. Florman	55 Central Pk W.	10.

2. Patrons

4/21	Mrs. Ethel Glen,	6440 N. Lake Dr. Milwaukee	100
	Emil J. Arnold	340 W. 57 St.	100
	Mr + Mrs Aaron Fine	307 Vassar Ave Swarthmore, Pa	135

3. Checks for Work Sold

4/21	Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Grodd	$120.
	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mayers	25 Central Park W $500.

$990

April 21, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

   a. Check - $41.22 from Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr. (representing difference between sale of Perkins-Elmer Stock and this amount).

   b. $1,000.00 check from Wechsler-Brody-Slater Foundation, Inc.
   The Chase Manhattan Bank
   Park Ave. S. at 17th St., N.Y.
   (James Slater)

2. Citizenship Education Project.

   a. Check - $10.00 from Agnes Wieck (Mrs.)
   c/o Mayer
   8 Church St., Sumter, S.C.

   b. Canadian money order - $25.00 from Mrs. B.R. Lepkin
   2420 Assiniboine Crescent
   Winnipeg 12, Manitoba
   Canada.

3. Legal Defense.

   a. $50.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Charles McFarland
   331 Lofas Place
   Vallejo, California.

4. Meridian Community Center.
   William R. Ratchford

   a. $82.27 check from Papazoglou and Ratchford
   66 West Street
   Danbury, Conn.

5. Artists for CORE.

   a. $110.76 check from Robert C. Graham.

- - - - -

April 22, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Martin Goodman.
b. $30.00 check from Mrs. Stanley Geller.
c. $30.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. S.E.Sussman.
d. $20.00 check from Barbara Mather Chapin.
e. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. AM Sachs.
f. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Arnold J. Singer.
g. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Robert Delson.
h. $30.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. J.M. Greenbaum.
i. $15.00 check from Mrs. R. Miller.
j. $15.00 check from J.M. Eckstein.
k. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. W.J. Rooney, Jr.
l. $30.00 check from Mr. F. Lloyd/Marlborough Gerson Gallery.
m. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Shapiro.
n. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Field.
o. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Currier.
p. $50.00 check from Mr. Albert Dorner/Famous Artists School.
q. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Richard Weiner.
r. $30.00 check from Mr. E.M. Terner.
s. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. E.L. Kerr.
t. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. D. Marks.
u. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. M. Singer.
v. $20.00 check from Mrs. Anna Zwerin.
w. $20.00 from Mrs. Helen R. Heller. (check).
x. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Edward Tanner.
y. $30.00 check from Dr. & Mrs. Herbert J. Kayden.
z. $30.00 check from Robert Graham.
a. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. John C. Marin, Jr.
b. $30.00 check from Mrs. Theodore Cohn.
c. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Alan Hahn.
d. $20.00 check from Mrs. S.G. Mortimer.
e. $20.00 from Edith G. Halpert (check).
f. $20.00 from L. Pollaca/Peridot Gallery (check).

- - - - -

21 April 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 check from Nina Neuschotz.
b. $100.00 check from Benjamin Joelson (Mr. & Mrs.).
c. $100.00 check from Sidney Golding.
d. $100.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Reisen.
e. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Epstein.
f. $30.00 check from Mrs. Ruth Hooker Svanoe.
g. $30.00 from Marie Thurman (check).
h. $20.00 check from Wendy Glass.
i. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Cahn.
j. $30.00 check from Andre Elkon.
k. $30.00 check from Antoinette Kraushaar.
l. $30.00 check from Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Butler.
m. $25.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Leo Lemle. (check).

- - - - -

April 23, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Attached Checks

1. Patrons

4/23 ✓	Mr. Michael Abrams) (H. Abrams check) Mr. Robert Abrams)	33 East 70 St.
✓	Dr. I. Davis	119 W. 57 St.

2. Sponsors

4/23 ✓	Mr. Guy Weill	5 Paddington Rd Scarsdale, N.Y.
✓	Allan Forsyth	48 E. 83 St.
✓	Mrs. E. Schwabacher	1192 Park Ave
✓	Mr. Alan J. Lerner	42 E. 71 St.
✓	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Blatt	162 E. 70 St.
✓	Mr. R. Marcus	275 Central Park W.
✓	Mrs. Robert S. Rubin	31 Garden Pl., Bklyn.
✓	Mr. & Mrs. Theodore Ness	91 Central Park W.
✓	Mr. and Mrs. S. Brody	171 Hicks St, Bklyn.
✓	Mr. S. P. Bonan	122 E. 42 St.
✓	Matthew Freund	210 W 90 St.

$600

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

$25

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DR. WILLIAM STUART NELSON
ELAINE SLATER
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
PEARL L. WILLEN

Mrs. William Sachs
300 Central Park West
New York, N.Y. 10024

apr 19C

MARVIN RICH
Executive Director

NANNETTE SACHS
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Staff Assistants

April 23, 1965

Dear Friend:

One often thinks of the civil rights struggle in terms of the great confrontations--of the Freedom Rides, of Birmingham, and of Selma. There is another aspect of the movement, however--an aspect of quiet struggle, personal decision, and long-range commitment.

Scores of Negro students have been expelled from college for daring to act as though democracy was meant for them. Others have been deprived of scholarship aid and their parents have lost their jobs. In many communities, civil rights workers remain in jail on frivolous and unconstitutional charges because there is no lawyer quickly available to protect them. There are thousands of Negroes who want to register to vote but who don't know how and who fear the consequences.

43 This year SEDF also This summer 60 students will receive

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund ~~was formed to~~ provide scholarships to students who have suffered because of their civil rights activities, ~~to provide~~ fellowships for advanced study related to civil rights, ~~to encourage~~ voter registration, to provide legal counsel where it is needed most, and ~~to~~ encourage and develop leadership and participation in responsible action for civil rights.

In addition SEDF develops programs in South Carolina & northern Florida

The enclosed folder describes our current programs and plans. With your help we can go forward. Won't you mail your contribution today?

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Norman

Andrew Norman
President

Thanks so much for your past support

Contributions are exempted from income taxes

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

#5.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
PEARL L. WILLEN

MARVIN RICH
Executive Director

NANNETTE SACHS
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Staff Assistants

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Harbury
2419 Benjamin Drive
Mountainview, California

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

April 23, 1965

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Sincerely yours,

Andrew Norman

Andrew Norman
President

Thanks so much for your past support.

Contributions are exempted from income taxes

artists for CORE
4 West 63 St.
New York, New York

April 26, 1963

Memo to: Brad Lyon

From: Nat Hentoff

Subject: Packard Checks, covering sponsors and patrons for 4/24 & 4/25

Patron

4/26 Jimmy McDonald	253 E. 3 St.	$100
Wm. Goodman	13 W. 72 St.	$270
(includes payment for Marian Goodman, both with frames)		
Phillip F. Weinstein	211 Central P. W.	$100
Mr. I. Rowland	46 E. 71 St.	$135
[illegible]	Stanley Gallery	$135
Mr. Leo Parliand	173 E. 79 St.	$100

Patron

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Young	711 Quaker Rd. Chappaqua, N.Y.	$20
Rachel S. Frank		$20
Eugenia Zuriel	36 Hillside Ave. Englewood, N.J.	$30
Emma M. Moneta V. Peters	5 Gramercy Pk.	$20
David D. Weinberger	5 W. 86 St.	$30

460

April 21, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed, Sponsor Checks

4/21	√	Mrs. Arlene R. Scott	$20	18 Rock Spring Rd. W. Orange, N.J.
	√	Dr. G. Tannenbaum	30	115 E. 86 St.
	√	Mr. & Mrs. John A. Thomas	"	1056 Fifth Ave
	√	Mr. & Mrs. John Jakobson	"	114 E. 72 St
	√	Mr. &aMrs. Stephen Benjamin	"	1070 Park Ave
	√	Mr. Kenneth R. Heyman	"	315 Highland Rd. S. Orange
	√	Mr. & Mrs. B. Samons	"	20 Brookwood Rd. S. Orange, N/J.

Bron

artists for COMEX
4 West 63 St.
New York, New York

Tally of Works Sold 4/28 & 4/29/65

Artist	Purchaser	to Artist	To Self	Total
J. Seley	Mr. and Mrs. R. Benjamin	-	175	175.
Marisol	"	475	475	950.
Orfman	"		250	250
De Mitchell	"	-	300	300.
Kanemitsu	"	-	200	200
R. Crooks	"	-	200	200
Rousette-Dart	"	-	450	450
Stephen Greene	"	300	300	600
Dash	Mr. and Mrs. J. Avgerinos	250	500	750
L. Manso	Mr. M. Zimmer	250.	250	500
A. Calder	"	-	900	900
J. Guerrero	"	-	400	400
R. Kligman	Mrs. R. E. Stamatiou	250	250	500
L. Rivers	Mrs. P. Levinson	100	300	400
Wesselmann	Mrs. George Mack	500	500	1000
D. Hare	Mrs. Leon Carr	-	350	350
Middleton	Mrs. Alan Greene	-	50	50
Spaventa	I.M. Pei	80	95	175
Sugarman	Mr. Charles Blatt	-	200	200
Fairfield Porter	Mrs. F. Kernan	-	750	750
N. Blaine	"	42.50	382.50	425
R. Pollock	Mr. E. Bernstein	-	35	35
J. Levi	Mrs. Charles Goldman	-	75	75
R. Anuskiewicz	Mrs. Barnett Simons	-	110	110
J. Ernst	Dr. H. Kayden	-	600	600
G. Rickey	"	-	750	750
W. King	"	666.66	333.34	1000
A. Warhol	Mrs. I.J. Rosefsky	100	250	350

NOTE: $75.00 paid by Mrs. C. Goldman in cash, included in money order of 4/29

NOTE: $12.00 held by Mrs. C. Goldman in escrow, included in money owed to her 4\25

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
80 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Estate of Works Sold 4\25 & 4\26\25

	of	To	
Artist	Year	Total	
L. Zolov	Mr. and Mrs. R. Benjamin	-	112	112.
	Sales made Through April 29, 1965 (exclusive of sales already received and known)			

artists for CORE
4 west 63 St.
new york, new york
April 29, 1965

Donations Received at Gala Preview

Cash (in money order)

Z. Jaffe	130. (includes $75 from cash sale of painting by Jaffe)
R. Spitzer	30
J. Green	30
H. Shapiro	30
M. Ruby	30
R. Curvin	30
J. Waldman	30
B. Amel	300
D. Seidlitz	30
J. Scher	30
H. Durst	30
Dr. E. Stempler	30
Dr. J. Leaf	30
Amy Cohen	30
Mae K. Slater	30
L. Davis	30
M. Neikrug	30
W. Hayling	20
J.R. Stern	20
	30
	25

Money Received 4/29 for Frames

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Wolgin	
Mr. Joel Berson	
Trudy Bradley	70
Lloyd Frank	35
Ruth Golding	35
	35
	35

875

April 30, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1.	$1000.00	from Mrs. George Mack.
2.	2350.00	from Dr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Kayden.
3.	110.00	from Mrs. Barnett Simons, 49 E. 93rd St., N.Y. 28.
4.	35.00	from E. Bernstein (Mrxx), 2501 Germantown Ave.,Phila33
5.	1175.00	from Mrs. F. Kernan.
6.	200.00	from Charles H. Blatt.
7.	175.00	from I.M. Pei.
8.	50.00	from Mrs. Alan Greene.
9.	350.00	from Mrs. Leon Carr, 2 Tudor City Pl., N.Y. 17
10.	400.00	from Mrs. P. Levinson.
11.	1400.00	from Mr. Michael Zimmer.
12.	400.00	from Mr. Michael Zimmer.
13.	750.00	from Mr. & Mrs. John Avgerinos.
14.	950.00	from Mrx. & Mrs. R. Benjamin.
15.	2175.00	from Mr. & Mrs. R. Benjamin.
16.	350.00	from Mrs. I.J. Rosefskyk.
17.	500.00	from Mrs. R. E. Stamatiou.

12,370 ✓

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April 30, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE. (All checks.)

1. $135.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Fine.
2. 10.00 from Judith H. Florman.
3. 25.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Morgan Miller.
4. 100.00 from Emil J. Arnold.
5. 100.00 from Mrs. Ethel Glen.
6. 500.00 from Samuel Mayers.
7. 120.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Grodd.
8. 10.00 from B. B. Zambrowski.
9. 135.00 from Mrs. Audrey Sabol.
10. 100.00 from Mr. D. Kurtz.
11. 100.00 from Mr. Leonard E. Fracek.
12. 100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. S. Fingerhood.
13. 100.00 from Mr. Irving Sandler.
14. 100.00 from Mr. & Mrs. L. Richmond.
15. 50.00 from Wm. F. Blitzer.
16. 30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. H. Oppenheimer.
17. 30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. F.A. Bloomfield.
18. 30.00 from Mrs. Claus Hoie.
19. 30.00 from M. G. Mack.
20. 20.00 from Doris Williams.
21. 20.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Rene d'Harnoncourt.
22. 20.00 from Mr. & Mrs. H. Epstein.
23. 30.00 from Florence E. Kobrick.
24. 30.00 from Dr. H. B. Esecover.
25. 30.00 from Louis G. Cowan.
26. 30.00 from Ronald S. Konecky.
27. 30.00 from Babette B. Newburger.
28. 30.00 from Henry Heydenryk.
29. 25.00 from Mrs. Joel W. Weingstock.
30. 10.00 from Sadie G. Nertz.
31. 35.00 from Mrs. Daniel Bloom.
32. 25.00 from Joseph H. Hirschhorn.
33. 500.00 from Samuel Rubin Foundation, Inc.
34. 100.00 from Dr. A. Robert Peskin. 278
35. 100.00 from Adele Hofer.
36. 250.00 from Stephen A. Schapiro. 350

- - - -

3085

30 April 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE. (All checks).

1. $30.00 from Dr. & Mrs. L. Lee Hasenbush.
2. $20.00 from Mrs. Arlene Scott.
3. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Benjamin.
4. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. John Jakobson.
5. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. John A. Thomas.
6. $30.00 from Dr. G. Tannenbaum.
7. $30.00 from Mr. Kenneth R. Heyman.
8. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. B. Samons.
9. $30.00 from David D. Weinberger.
10. $20.00 from Howard Devree.
11. $30.00 from Eugenia Zundel.
12. $20.00 from Haskel Frank.
13. $20.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Robert Young.
14. $100.00 from Mr. Leo Farland.
15. $135.00 from Eleanor Ward (Stable Gallery).
16. $135.00 from William Bernhard.
17. $100.00 from Bobbie K. Weinstein.
18. $270.00 from William Goodman.
19. $100.00 from Jimmy McDonald.
20. $30.00 from Matthew Freund.
21. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Charles Blatt.
22. $30.00 from Mr. R. Marcus.
23. $30.00 from Mrs. Robert S. Rubin.
24. $20.00 from Mrs. E. Schwabacher.
25. $20.00 from Allan Forsyth.
26. $20.00 from Guy Weill.
27. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. S. Brody.
28. $30.00 from Mr. S. P. Bonan.
29. $30.00 from Alan J. Lerner.
30. $30.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Theodore Ness.
31. $100.00 from Dr. I. Davis.
32. $200.00 from Messrs. M. & R. Abrams.

2. General.

1. $1000.00 from Davidson Bros., Inc.
   Detroit, Michigan (via Joseph Ross).
2. $25.00 from Mrs. William Sachs
   300 C.P.W. - Apt. 19C
   New York, N.Y. 10024.

- - - - -

$2815.00

April 30, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $130.00 (cash donation in money order).
2. 35.00 from Trudy Bradley.
3. 35.00 from Mr. Joel Berson.
4. 35.00 from Lloyd Frank.
5. 35.00 from Ruth Golding.
6. 70.00 from Dr. & Mrs. William Wolgin.
7. 25.00 from John Ryder Stern.
8. 30.00 from Dr. Wm. Hayling.
9. 20.00 from M. Neikrug.
10. 20.00 from L. Davis.
11. 20.00 from Mae K. Slater.
12. 30.00 from Amy S. Cohen, 203 Hommoeks(?) Rd., Larchmont, N.Y.
13. 30.00 from Dr. Jules W. Leaf, Pleasant Ridge Rd., Harrison,N.Y.
14. 30.00 from Henny Durst, Old Roaring Brook Rd., Mt. Kisco,N.Y.
15. 30.00 from J. Scher.
16. 30.00 from D. Seidlitz, 1175 Park Ave., N.Y.
17. 30.00 from Bertram I. Amel, 802 West End Ave., N.Y.
18. 30.00 from Jack J. Waldman, West Orgnge, N.J.
19. 30.00 from Robert Curvin.
20. 30.00 from Myron Ruby, 251 Montrose Ave, South Orgnge, N.J.
21. 30.00 from Henrietta Shapiro, 332 N. Ridgewood Rd. So.Orange
22. $30.00 from J. Greene, 139 East 63rd St., N.Y.
23. 30.00 from Dr. Robert Spitzer, 290 West End Av., N.Y. 23
24. 30.00 from Z. Jaffee, 1160 Park Ave., N.Y.

$745 ✓

- - - - -

✓

30 April 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Community Development Fellowships.

   a. $87.00 from John G. Davies
      767 Heinel Drive
      St. Paul, Minn. 55113 (see letter of 25 April).

2. General.

   a. Mrs. Anna Schreiber, 1282 Shakespeare Ave., Bronx
      $2.00
   b. Mr. Elmer DeGraf, 12291 Concepcion Ave, Los Altos Hills, Cal.
      $2.00
   c. James Austin, 82 Race Street, Trenton, N.J.
      $2.00
   d. Miss Clara Martin, Macoupin Nursing Home, Carlinville, Ill. 62626
      $10.00
   e. Mr. David D. Jones, 2171 Madison Ave.,N.Y. 10037
      $10.00

(All checks.)

- - - - -

artists for CORE
4 west 63 street
new york, new york

Money Received 4/20/65

Sales

artist	Purchaser	to art.	to SKDF	totall
Flack	Edw. Lamb, 600 Lamb Bldg, Toledo, Ohio	$ 400	$ 400	$ 800
Pfreim, B.	"	-	250	250
M. Soyer	Enid K. Dillon, 8162 Kirkwood L.A. 46, Cal.	-	650	650
Levinson, M.	Victor Friedman	-	300	300
Dzubas	Kenneth C. Szw	-	500	500
Drexler, R.	"	137.50	137.50	275
Nevelson, M.	Dr. & Mrs. H.J. Kayden	-	675	675
Middleton, S.	Mr. and Mrs. D. Rea	-	50	50

Donations

Luba Wender	$10.
Phyllis B. Koehler	10.
Priscilla Morgan, 8 E. 67 St.	25.
Arthur Miller	30.
Mrs. Leonard Levine, 1235 Park Avenue	30.
Patricia McManus, 525 E. 86 St.	30.

Patron

Mr. Samuel Wagstaff, Wadsworth Atheeum, Hartford Conn. 100.

artists for CORE
4 west 63 street
new york, new yvnk

Checks Received Through 5/2/65

Cash receipts (2 money orders, 2 checks from Alan J. Freedman, which cover money collected at door 4/28 and donations given in cash)

A. Freedman #1300	$40.	
1244	100.	
Money order #M662832-4/29	70.	
Money order #M662896-5/3	291.50	501.50

Money received for purchase of frames for Rauschenberg

Ruth B. Miller	35.
I.M. Pei	35.
Howard R. Rappaport	35.
Benjamin Joelson, 1010 Fifth Avenue	35.
Clara Josephs, 145 Central Park W.	35.
May Shayne	35.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sachs	35.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Freed	35.
Mr. Warren Strauss	35.
Philip A. Straus	35.
Annette G. Marx	35.
Sylvia Goodman	35.
Ruth L. Peskin	15.

435

Money Received from Sale of Work

Artists	Purchaser	to art.	to SEDF	Total
Marsicano	H. Winokur, 40 Journal Sq. Jersey City	-	200.	200.
Neal, R.	Paula J. Levitt	-	225.	225.
Prestopino	Helen J. Kaplan	87.50	87.50	175.
Middleton, S.	Herbert Shayne	-	50.	50.
Zogbaum, W.	Paul B. West	100.	100.	200.
Williams, W.	Hèben Herbstman, 129 Everett Pl Englewood	-	150.	150.
Frimkess	Alfonso Ossorio	200.	100.	300.
Gorchov	"	-	200	200
Lanis	"	-	600	600
Lassaw	"	-	350	350
Lindner	"	-	100	100
Reynal	"	-	400	400
Carton	J.Miller	-	50	50
	(note: balance of $250. to follow)			
Anusbiewicz	Robert G. Berry	-	100	100
Schanker	Arthur I. Rubine	-	45	45
Martin	N. Pines	-	700	700
Rauschenberg	J.L. Schulman, 750 Main, Hartford	-	250	250

check for $2,425 (not yet)

May 5, 1965

I. Checks Received for Work Sold

Artists	Purchaser	to art.	to SEDF	Total	
Shahn	Mr. and Mrs. L. Abrams	-	100	100	
Beckmann	Victor H. Miesel	75.	225	300	
Signer	Dr. Sophie Bookhalter	100	100	200	
Menkes	Mr. and Mrs. B. Needle	-	400	400	one check
Levine,J.	"	-	85	85	
	"	(for frame)		35	
Barnet,W.	Lionel Rogosin	-	225	225	
Caesar,D.	Metoo Foundation	-	300	300	
Dickinson	Edith A. Graham	-	2100	2100	

(Note: Check from A. Ossorio in last report, which is over by $200 will be replaced.)

II. Checks Received for Rauschenberg Frames

D. Schlenger, 57 Mayhew Dr, S. Orange	35.
Norris Darrell, Jr.	35.
Elizabeth McFadden	35.
Arthur A. Goldberg, 1056 5th Avenue	35.
Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey Glen	35.
Mr. Hanford Yang	35.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Feder	35.
Mrs. Frances Dodowsky	35.
George J. Hoelson	35.
Sheila Klein	35.
Felice N. Schwartz	35.

III. Check Received for Rauschenberg & Frame

Mr. Leonard Lauder, Estee Lauder Inc, 666 5 Ave. 135.

Iv. Doantions

	Mr. and Mrs. H. Barnet, Sand Pt., N.Y.	35.
	Dr. and Mrs. E. Zins	25.
received from Mrs. A. Sagner	Vivian Frieland	30.
	Mr. and Mrs. H. Zuckerman	50.
	Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Eisen	10.
	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Cooper	30.

May 6, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $40.00 from A. J. Freedman.
2. $100.00 from A.J. Freedman.
3. 70.00 (money order M662832.)
4. 291.50 (money order M662896.)
5. 35.00 from Ruth B. Miller.
6. 35.00 from I.M. Pei.
7. 35.00 from Howard R. Rappaport.
8. 35.00 from Benjamin Joelson, 1010 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 28
9. 35.00 from Clara Josephs.
10. 35.00 from May Shayne.
11. 35.00 from Mr. and Mrs. R.C. SAchs.
12. 35.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Freed.
13. 35.00 from Warren Strauss.
14. 35.00 from Philip A. Straus.
15. 35.00 from Annette G. Marx.
16. 35.00 from Sylvia Goodman, 75 CPW, N.Y. 23.
17. 15.00 from Ruth L. Peskin.
18. 200.00 from Paul B. West.
19. 175.00 from Helen Kaplan.(Dr.), 750 Park Avenue, N.Y.
20. 200.00 from Herbert Winokur, 40 Journal Sq, Jersey City
21. 225.00 from Paula J. Levitt.
22. 50.00 from Herbert Shayne.
23. 150.00 from Helen Herbstman, 129 Everett Place, Englewood, N.J..
24. 50.00 from Dr. Julian Miller, 30 North Michigan Ave.,Chicago
25. 100.00 from Robert G. Berry.
26. 45.00 from Arthur J. Rubine.
27. 700.00 from Ned Pines.
28. 250.00 from Joseph L. Shulman, 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

3081 50

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May 6, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $ 25.00 - Dr. & Mrs. E. Zins.
2. 35.00 - Mr. & Mrs. H. Barnet, Sand Point, N.Y.
3. 30.00 - Eugene S. Cooper, 5 Crest Circle, So. Orgxxandge,N.J.
4. 10.00 - Mr. & Mrs. Isaiah Eisen.
5. 50.00 - Mr. & Mrs. H. Zuckerman.
6. 30.00 - Vivian Frieland.
7. 135.00 - Mr. Leonard Lauder, Estee Lauder Inc., 666 5th Av.
8. 225.00 - Lionel Rogosin.
9. 100.00 - Mxx. & Mrs. L. Abrams.
10. 2100.00 - Edith A. Graham.
11. 300.00 - Metco Foundation.
12. 520.00 - Bernard xxxxxxNeedle (Mr. & Mrs.).
13. 200.00 - Dr. Sophie Bookhalter.
14. 300.00 - Victor H. Miesel, 305 W. 86th St., N.Y.
15. 35.00 - Felice N. Schwartz.
16. 35.00 - Sheila Klein.
17. 35.00 - George J. Joelson.
18. 35.00 - Mrs. Frances Godowsky.
19. 35.00 - Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Feder.
20. 35.00 -Mr. Hanford Yang.
21. 35.00 - Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey Glen.
22. 35.00 - Mr. Arthur A. Goldberg, 1956 5th Av., N.Y. 28.
23. 35.00 - Elizabeth McFadden.
24. 35.00 - Norris Darrell, Jr.
25. 35.00 - Donald S. Schlenger, 57 Mayhew Dr., So. Orange,N.J.

4445

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4445

May 6, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $100.00 - Samuel J. Wagstaff, Jr., Wadsworth Atheeum, Hartford, Conn.
2. 30.00 - Mrs. Patricia McManus, 525 E. 86.
3. 30.00 - Leonard S. Levine, 1235 Park Ave., N.Y. 28.
4. 30.00 - Arthur Miller.
5. 25.00 - Priscilla Morgan, 8 E. 67.
6. 10.00 - Phyllis B. Koehler.
7. 10.00 - Luba Wender.
8. 300.00 - Victor Friedman.
9. 650.00 - Enid K. Dillon, 8162 Kirkwood, Los Angeles 46.
10. 775.00 - Kenneth ~~Chiazzhng~~ Chiache Sze.
11. 1050.00 - Edward Lamb, 600 Lamb Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
12. 50.00 - Mr. & Mrs. David REa.
13. 675.00 - Dr. & Mrs. H. Kayden.

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3135

May 6, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. General.

1. a. $10.00 check from Mrs. Aaron H. Singer
30 Park Av.
New York, N.Y. 10016.

b. 5.00 check from Mr. Albert L. Harbury
98 University Drive
Menlo Park, Calif.

c. 100.00 check from Mrs. H. W. Edgerton
2925 Glover Driveway
Washington, D.C. 20016.

d. 100.00 check from The William W. Brill Foundation
7 Cornelia Street
New York, N.Y. 10014.

e. 6000.00 check frm Council for United Civil Rights
Leadexrship, 10 E. 44th St., N.Y.

f. $2.00cash from Harry Gore, 725 Ave. N. Brooklyn 30,N.Y.

6~17 00

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artists for CORE

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE

OFFICE: 4 West 63rd Street
New York, N. Y. 10023
Telephone: 581-3744

HONORARY CHAIRMEN
Mrs. August Heckscher
Mrs. Arthur Logan

CHAIRMEN OF ART COMMITTEE
Lloyd Goodrich
Jack Tworkov

CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Alan J. Freedman

CO-ORDINATOR
Mrs. Lester J. Josephs

CHAIRMEN PATRON COMMITTEE
Mrs. Carter Burden
Mrs. Robert E. Kintner

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Mrs. Frederick Freed
Mrs. William Goodman

ADVISORY COUNCIL
Dr. Mamie Clark
Lyle Marshall
Kyle Morris
Roy Moyer
Dr. Frederick D. Patterson
Peter Selz

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Mrs. Ivan Chermayeff
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Mrs. Helen R. Heller
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Mrs. Peretz Levinson
Mrs. Arnold Newman
Mrs. Stuart Paley
Mrs. Alan Sagner
Mrs. Seth Tobias
Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum

NATIONAL DIRECTOR CORE
James Farmer

CONSULTANT, SPECIAL PROJECTS
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Mrs. Newman Levy

May 6, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

Money for Frames

A. Silberstein 35. ✓

Cash Received at Door

Money order # M663026 80. ✓

Donations

Mrs. Donald Straus, 44 E. 73 St. 100. ✓
Norma Baumgold, 944 Fifth Avenue 30. ✓

Purchases

Artist	Purchaser	to art.	to SEDF	Total
Segal	J.L. Greene, 430 Park Ave	) -	350.	350. ✓
Gottlieb	Martin Goodman 625 Madison	)	875.	875. ✓
L. McIver	"	) -		

Exhibition and Sale • Graham Gallery, 1014 Madison Avenue • April 28-May 8, 1965
For the benefit of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
A tax exempt organization

182

May 7, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

Purchases

Artist	Purchaser	to art.	to SEDF	Total
Soyer	Mrs. Margaret E.Marks	-	1000.	1000.
Gabriel	101 W. 12 St.	-	125.	125.
Blume	"	-	350	350.
Burlin		-	300	300.
Evergood		-	700	700.
Kienbusch	Mr. A. Ernst	425.	425	850.
Marcus	Ernst Industries	150.	150	300.
Stankiewicz	21-03 44 Ave, L.I.C.	-	600	600.
Kadish		-	100	100.
Morris,Kyle		375	375	750.
Krushenick,N.	Child Study Assoc.	-	350	350
Kulicke	"	-	150	150

Frame Money

Adeline Paul Hofer (Mrs. M)	35.
Michael Zimmer	35.
Mrs. Anne Korelitz	35.
Dr and Mrs. Lionel Friedman	35
Mr. Bernard Bauer	35.

$1750

May 10, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $30.00 from Norma Baumgold, 944 Fifth Av., N.Y. 10021.
~~xxxx$35.00xfromxAlxSilberxsteinxxSilbert~~
b. $35.00 from A. Silberstein.
c. $100.00 from Mrs. Donald Straus, 44 E. 73rd St., N.Y.
d. $875.00 from Martin Goodman, 625 Madison Av., N.Y.
e. $350.00 from J. L. Greene, 430 Park Av., N.Y.
f. $80.00 representing money order for amt. received at door.

2. General.

a. $100.00 check from Dr. Dallas Pratt, 222 E. 49th St.,N.Y.
(via Mrs. Barnes).

Gift 1470
1/20

- - - - -

May 10, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $35.00 from Bernard Bauer, 374 Bway, N.Y. 13.
2. $35.00 from Dr. & Mrs. Lionel O. Friedman, 1175 Park Ave., N.Y.
3. $35.00 from Mrs. Anne Korelitz.
4. $35.00 from Michael Zimmer.
5. $35.00 from Mrs. Adeline Paul Hofer.
6. $500.00 from Child Study Association of America , Inc.
7. $2600.00 from Mr. A. Ernst, ~~Ernst~~ Ernst Industries Inc., 21-03 44th Ave., LIC 1, N.Y.
8. $2050.00 from Mrs. Margaret E. Marks.
9. $125.00 in money order representing cash received from Mrs. Margaret E. Marks.
10. $300.00 in money order representing ~~xxxx xxxx~~ cash received from Mrs. Margaret E. Marks.

$5750-

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May 10, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

Purchases

artist	purchaser	art.	sadr	total
Goodnough	Richard Hertz	100	100	200 ✓
Rabkin)		300	300	600
Torkov)	Alfred Manacher)	-	~~1800~~ 2100	~~1800~~ 2100
Nevelson,L.)	)			
Gross, C.	Ethel Glen (Milwaukee, Wisc.)	-	300	300 ✓
Levinson	Richard C. Sachs	250	250	500 ✓
Leland	Dr. E. Klein, 47 E 88.	300	300	600 ✓
Ruben, R.	Jeanette Hirsch	-	200	200 ✓
[illegible]				
Drexler, S.	James G. Butler Los Angeles, Cal.	-	300	300 ✓
Greene	Mrs. E.K. Taylor Atlanta, Georgia	-	1250	1250 ✓
Prestopino	Stanley Glen P.O. Box 411, Milwaukee	72.50	[illegible] 72.50	145 ✓ (check for 175 ✓ $30 change given)
Rothko	Woodward Foundation	-	4900	4900 ✓
Lichtenstein	Dr. I. Rosefsky, (Binghamtpn, N.Y.)	-	1000	1000 * ✓

*received in cash -covered by money orders #170681, 170660 and check from Mrs. D. Freedman

Frames

Mr. and Mrs. A. Westin	$35. ✓
Mr. & Mrs. P. Shapiro, 885 Revere Dr, Hillside, NJ	35. ✓
Rosalind Stone	35. ✓
T. Eberstadt	35. ✓
Samuel Wagstaff	35. ✓

$12,300.00

May 10, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $175.00 from Mrs. Stanley Glen, P.O.Box 411, Milwaukee 1.
2. $200.00) represents payment from Dr. I Rosefsky,
3. $500.00) Binghamton, N.Y. (SEE ATTACHED MEMO).
4. $300.00)
5. $4900.00 from The Woodward Foundation.
6. $1250.00 from Mrs. E. K. Taylor, 3835 Club Dr., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30319.
7. $300.00 from James G. Butler, 530 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles.
8. $200.00 from Jeannette S. Hirsch.
9. $600.00 from Dr. Emanuel Klein, 47 E.88, N.Y. 28.
10. $500.00 from Richard C. Sachs.
11. $300.00 from Ethel Glen, 6440 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee.
12. $2700.00 from Alfred Manacher.
13. $200.00 from Richard Hertz.
14. $35.00 from Samuel Wagstaff, Jr.
15. $35.00 from T. Eberstadt.
16. $35.00 from Mrx.& Mrs. P. Shapiro, 885 Revere Dr.,Hillside, N.J.
17. $35.00 from Mr. & Mrs. A. Westin.

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$12,300.

?

May 12, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Enclosed Checks

For Frazes-Rauschenberg print

Mr. and Mrs. T. Scheuer	$35. ✓
Mrs. Hedda Hendrix Edelbaum, 190 E. 72	35. ✓
Mrs. Guri Zeckendorf	35. ✓

Donations

Dr. Clarence Beverly8	$30. ✓
Mr. Martin Jelin	30. ✓
Mrs. Sonia Breindel, 45 Gramercy Pk.	15. ✓
Henry Brandt, 91 Central Park W.	10. ✓

Purchases

Artist	Purchaser	to art	SEDF	total
Wilson, S.	Mr. and Mrs. T.M. Blake 2157 W. Banbury Rd. Inverness, Palatine, Ill.	266.66	133.34	400. ✓

May 12, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

1. Note: Checks Requested by Phone from Linda, SEDF

Mrs. Alan J. Freedman - $75.

(to cover amt. paid to artist: Bob Thompson, due on $150. painting, erroneously omitted from our records.)

Mr. William Goodman - $50.

(to cover partial refund for two Rauschenberg frames, purchased and not wanted.)

2. Note: Please add to record of cash taken in:

$85.00
42.92.

This money was deposited to our petty cash account.

May 13, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. ~~General~~ ARTISTS FOR CO/RO.

1. Check from John Powers via Oppenheimer & Co. in the amount of $1,269.95 representing proceeds from sale of 40 shares of Prentice Hall stock. (See acknowledgement letter of May 12.)

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May 14, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $400.00 from Mr. & Mrs. T.M. Blake, 2157 W. Banbury Rd., Inverness, Palatine, Ill.
2. $30.00 from Dr. Clarence E. Beverly.
3. $30.00 from Martin Jelin.
4. $15.00 from Sonia Breindel, 45 Gramercy Park, N.Y. (Mrs.)
5. $10.00 from Henry Brandt, 91 CPW, N.Y. 10023.
6. $35.00 from Mr. & Mrs. T. Scheuer.
7. $35.00 from Hedda Hendrix Edelbaum, 190 E.72.
8. $35.00 from Guri Zeckendorf.

(Cash taken in $127.92 deposited to petty cash account.)
(See attached memo.)

2. Legal Defense.

1. $25.00 from Dr. and Mrs. Lillian K. Sachs, 40 Leighton Ave., Yonkers.

590
2r
6 1r

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6/15

6/15

2

May 14, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr
Enclosed: Checks

1. Frame Checks

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Copley	$35.
Mr. D. Yankelovich	35.

2. Payment of Rauschenberg with frame

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Logan	135.

$205.00

May 14, 1965

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy

From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Various Financial Matters

A. Enclosed Check for Purchase of ART

Artists	Purchaser	Art.	SEDF	Total
Avery, M.	Mrs. L. Marks, 101 W..12 St.	$200	400	600
Thiebaud	Dr+Mrs. A Esman	—	150	150

B. Please add to cash total the following, deposited in our petty cash account here.

~~#~~
5/12

~~$~~
35.00

May 17, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $35.00 from Mr. & Mrs. Wm. N. Copley, 150 E. 69th St.,N.Y.
b. $35.00 from Daniel Yankelovich.
c. $135.00 from Dr. & Mrs. Arthur Logan.
d. $150.00 from Dr. Aaron H. Esman.
e. $600.00 from Mrs. L. Marks, 101 W.12th St., N.Y.

9 & 8

- - - - -

($35.00 deposited in A for C petty cash account.)

May 17, 1965

MAY 18 1965

Dear Eva:

Enclosed are three checks:

Alfanso A. Ossorio for paintings purchased at Show	$2,325.00
Mr. Roger Brach Sponsor contribution	$30.00
Mr. Saul Rosenbaum One Rauschenberg Frame	$35.00

Would you also be sure to send one additional artist check:

Paul Burlin 50% of $300.00 painting contribution	$150.00

Enclosed also, is a bill from Reiter-Dulberg for photos taken during the show. Please see that it is paid as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Doris

2,390.00

~~2,540.00~~

May 17, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

1. $2,325.00 from Alfonso A. Ossorio.
2. $30.00 from Mr. Roger Brach.
3. $35.00 from Saul Rosenbaum, Scheuer Associates Foundation, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.

- - - - -

($2,540.00)

MAY 2 1 1965

May 20, 1965

Dear Ben:

Please pay the following bills just as soon as possible, as we are most anxious to close our books.

Seven Santini Bros. for Noland Delivery	$29.00
Seybert-Nicholas Bills duplicate..not paid	$253.50
Burns Detec. Agency	21.00
Kulicke Frames	143.75

Enclosed are three checks:

Mr. L. Bauman for Rauschenberg	$250.00
William Blumberg for Rauschenberg Frame	35.00
Mrs. Stuart Paley for Kulicke Frame	35.00

$320.00

Thank you.

Doris

May 21, 1965

DEPOSITS.

1. Artists for CORE.

a. $100.00 from Anne V. Hartwell.
b. $35.00 from Sylvia Chanin, 25 CPW, N.Y.
c. $35.00 from Elliot Lawrence.
d. $35.00 from Doris Chanin Freedman.
e. $35.00 from Leona Chanin.
f. $250.00 from Sylvia D. Bauman.
g. $35.00 from William T. Blumberg.
h. $35.00 from Naomi Paley (Mrs. Stuart).

560

- - - - - ($560)

MAY 2 4 1965

Dear Eva:

Enclosed are four checks all for Rauschenberg Frames.

OK H.L.

Constance Lieber	$35.00
A. Heckscher	$35.00
Mrs. Irvil Sloan	$35.00
Harry Abrams	$100 .00

Aside from the outstanding Kulicke bills, we have only about six more bills and the account can be closed.

Doris

581-3744

MEMORANDUM

May 25, 1965

DEPOSITS

CORE SEDF Account re:
Deposited in the/Artists for CORE the following four checks:

1. Harry N. Abrams.....$100.00

2. A. Heckscher and
   C. Heckscher 35.00

3. Constance E. Lieber..... 35.00
   115 Central Park West
   New York 23, New York

4. Mrs. Irvil Sloan..... 35.00

Total $205.00

hm

May 27, 1965

DEPOSITS

ARTISTS FOR CORE

1. Check from Julian A Miller, M. D.
   30 North Michigan Avenue
   Chicago, Illinois 60602 ..... $100.00

   (partial payment for
   Norman Carton painting)
   Balance due - $200

GENERAL FUNDS

1. Check from Lester I. Goldfischer
   136 Daisy Farms Drive
   New Rochelle, New York 5.00

Total $105.00

9

June 1, 1965

DEPOSITS - General Funds

1. Check from Catherine T. Alexander
ack 1463 President Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11213 $ 5.00

2. Check from Irving Jay Fain
ack 400 Laurel Avenue
Providence 6, Rhode Island 100.00

Total $105.00

hm

June 2, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Dr. Jack I. Novick
   6 Bayden Road
   Ossining, New York 10562 .....$ 3.00

Artists for CORE

2. ~~gx~~ Check from Ira Koenig 35.00
   500 Fifth Avenue
   New York 36

   for Rauschenberg frame

3. Check from Joseph T. Grippi.....90.00
   200 East 59 Street
   New York 22

   for Karl Schrag painting

Total $128.00

June 3, 1965

DEPOSITS

Funds deposited for Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center

from Elizabeth Carlson.....$ 20.00

Total $ 20.00

hm

3

June 4, 1965

DEPOSITS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

Check in the amount of .....$ 8,000.00

Broadway Answers Selma

GENERAL

Anonymous ___ .20

Total $ 8,000.20

hm

June 10, 1965

DEPOSITS

GENERAL

1. Check from Philip Filner — $ 10.00
   128 S. Orchard Street
   East Lansing, Michigan

dArtists for CORE

2. Check from Dorothy H. Fingerhood — 35.00

   for one Rauschenberg frame

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

3. Check from John G. Davis — 87.00
   767 Heinel Drive
   St. Paul, Minnesota 55113

Total — $132.00

* * *

Also redeposited replacement check in the amount of $2,050 received from Margaret E. Marks (Artists for CORE)

hm

June 14, 1965

DEPOSITS

SCHOLARSHIPS

1. Check from ~~XXXXXXX~~
   Henriette Mladota — $ 200.00
   ack
   (through Mrs. Barnes)

GENERAL

2. Check from Mr. A. M. Sachs — 10.00
   ack
   20 East 68 Street
   New York, New York 10021

3. Check from Cutler & Cutler — 5.00
   ack
   60 East 42 Street
   New York City

Total $ 215.00

hm

C

Address: Mrs. John Mladota
44 Chemin du Levant
Lausanne, Switzerland

19 BEEKMAN PLACE
NEW YORK 10022

June 14, 1965

Mrs. Nannette Sachs,
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312,
New York, N.Y.10038

Dear Mrs. Sachs:

Enclosed herewith is check in the sum of $3,500.00 as contribution from the Audrey S. and Thomas B.Hess Foundation, Inc.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Audrey S. Hess

Mrs. Thomas B.Hess

Scholarships

June 17, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarships

1. Check from Audrey S. and Thomas B. Hess Foundation, Inc. $ 3,500.00
ack
19 Beekman Place
New York 10022

Artists for CORE

2. Check from Robert and Beatrice Mayer Fdn. 3,000.00
915 Sheridan Road
Winnetka, Illinois

purchase of
Robert Indiana painting

3. Chck from Jerrold Marris Gallery, 400.00
Toronto, Canada

remainder due on paintings purchased

4. Check from Hope Makler 200.00
612 Zollinger Way
Merion, Pa.

3600

for Rauschenberg print
sold to Makler Gallery
in Philadelphia

GENERAL

~~X~~ 5. Check from Irvin and Sara Larner 100.00
ack
Charitable Trust
5051 Southwest Avenue
St. Louis 10, Missouri

$7200.00

June 18, 1965

DEPOSITS

GENERAL FUNDS

1. Check from Esther Levine — $ 5.00
   act
   1538 E. 27 St., Brooklyn, NY
   Brooklyn, New York

   in memory of Britta Wickstrom

2. Check from Helena Mein Wade — 100.00
   act
   6448 Main Street
   Trumbull, Connecticut

Artists for CORE

3. Check from Doris Freedman — x67.00

   return of unused petty cash funds

Total — $172.00

E

hm

June 22, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. ack Check from Caroline C. Marks	$ 100.00
2. ack Check from Emilie H. Siebert	50.00

Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center

3. ack Check from Polly Burkhead	50.00
Total	$200.00

JUNE 23, 1965

DEPOSITS

Community Development Fellowships

Check from Aaron E. Norman Fund $5,000

ack

Total $5,000

June 24, 1965

DEPOSITS

General

1. Check from Sally R. Brody — $25.00
   171 Hicks Street
   Brooklyn 1, New York

Artists for CORE

2. Check from Property & Life Services, Inc. — 13.47

   Reimbursement against insurance
   for the Art Show

Total — 38.47

June 30, 1965

DEPOSITS

GENERAL FUNDS

1.	Check from Esther P. Edwards 202 Reedsdale Road Milton, Mass.	$ 5.00
2.	Mrs. Agnes C. Robinson 433 Kingsley Avenue Palo Alto, California	150.00
3.	Ruth Rothenberg 1445 Otis Place, N.W. No. 106 Washington, D. C. 20010	1.00

CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER

4.	Miss Natalie K. Fitch 123 Clarewill Avenue Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043	25.00
	Total	$ 181.00

hm

3

July 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

General

1. Check from Floria Leeds — $ 5.00
   130 30 Street
   Manhattan Beach, Calif.

2. Check from John Due-
   reimbursement - telephone — 2.55

Memorial Center

3. Check from Eleanor Grosser — 5.00
   138 Fuller Street
   Brookline, Mass. 02146

4. Check from Mr & Mrs. John P. Oldendorf — 5.00
   215 Warwick Street, S.E.
   Minneapolis, Minn. 55414

Scholarships

5. Check from Seth M. Glickenhaus Fdn. — 50.00
   30 Broad Street
   New York City 4

Artists for CORE

6. Check from William Landau — 35.00
   for Rauscheberg frame

7. Check from Dr. Julian Miller — 100.00
   additional payment
   on Norman Carton painting

8. Check from Gulliver's Trails, Inc. — 100.00

Total — $ 302.55

Community Development Fellowships

9. Check from John G. Davies — 87.00
   St' Paul, Minnesota

Grand Total — $389.55

July 13, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

Check from Bowery Savings Bank to increase account balance	$9,000.00
Total	$9,000.00

July 14, 1965

DEPOSITS

Meridian Memorial Center

1. Check from Hamilton-Madison House, Inc. — $ 115.00
   50 Madison Street
   New York 38

2. Check from Laurel L. Bolgiano — 30.00
   245 East 21 Street, Apt.8C
   New York City 10

3. Check from Mrs. Loraine I. Stolaroff — 5.00
   1316 Strand
   Manhattan Beach, Calif.

General Funds

4. Check from Rose Murrow — 2.00
   Farm Road
   Ardsley, New York

5. Check from Jeanne Holle — 5.00
   719 Home Avenue
   Oak Park, Illinois

6. Check from Joseph Rosen (Mr & Mrs) — 10.00
   1801 Avenue N
   Brooklyn 3

Thrift Shop

7. Check from Helena Mein Wade — 25.00

Total — $192.00

July 15, 1965

EPOSITS

Meridian Community Center

Check from Emilie H. Siebert $ 50.00

Community Development Fellowships

Check from Robert Wechsler 2,340.00

(Wechsler - Brody - Slater fdn.) Total $2,390.00

July 23, 1965

OSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from David E. Fodeman Guild Drive Norwalk, Conn.	$ 2.00
2.	Check from Mrs. Marlene DeLancie 1507 Tarrytown San Mateo, Calif. 94402	15.00
3.	Check from Roger C. Cohen 1700 Broadway, Suite 1010 Denver, Colorado 80202	5.00
4.	Cash - from Cathleen J. Hamilton 636 Rockaway Street Staten Island, New York 10307	10.00

Thrift Shop

5.	Check from Freda Kirchwey - 390 1st Ave., NYC (recd. thru Mrs. Meuer)	5.00

Community Development Fellowships

6.	Check from Broadway Answers Selma	13,000.00
	Total	$13,037.00

WILLIAM A. SHEA
M. ROBERT GALLOP
JESSE CLIMENKO
MILTON S. GOULD
FRANCIS J. PURCELL
ALLAN KRAMER
BRUCE A. HECKER
JAMES J. A. GALLAGHER
BERNARD D. FISCHMAN
L. GARY CLEMENTE
MARTIN I. SHELTON
CLAYTON D. HOLLINGER
RALPH L. ELLIS
ROBERT J. RUBEN
DONEN GLEICK
GEORGE DE GENARO
IRVING JACOBSON

SHEA GALLOP CLIMENKO & GOULD
(MANNING, HOLLINGER & SHEA)
330 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

MO 1-3200
CABLE ADDRESS
HOLMANG
GEORGE V. McLAUGHLIN
COUNSEL

July 30, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Attn: Mr. Marvin Rich

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is check in the amount of $1,131.77 in payment of the expenses of the fifth annual Gandhi Award, payable to CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund Inc., representing proceeds of securities, which I contributed to and sold for your account.

Sincerely,

Bernard D. Fischman

BDF:ms
Encl

July 30, 1965

DEPOSITS

Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center

1. Check from Helena Mein Wade
   6448 Main Street
   Trumbull, Connecticut $25.00

E

JULIAN A. MILLER, M. D.
30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

STATE 2-8122

August 1, 1965

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

I appreciate your letter and I am happy that the records have now been straightened out.

I am enclosing my check for $ 100.00 which is the final payment for my Norman Carton painting.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

dep 8/5/65

Julian A. Miller, M. D.

5438 S. Hyde Park Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

August 5, 1965

EPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Bernard D. Fischman $ 1,131.77

(drawn on Birnbaum & Co.)

2. Check from Mrs. Nancy B. Barton 5.00
5749-A Allison Avenue
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40122

3x

Artists for CORE

3. Check from Julian A. Miller, M.D. 100.00
5438 S. Hyde Park Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois
(final payment for Norman Carton painting)

Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

4. Check from Leo and Sylvia Kramer 5.00
585 West End Avenue
New York City

(payable to Robert Goodman
not endorsed by him)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

5. Check from John G. Davies 87.00
767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minnesota 55113

Total $ 1,328.77

E

August 16, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

Check from Freedom National Bank	$ 9,500.00
" " Bowery Savings Bank	4,000.00
To increase checking account balance	
Total	$13,500.00

2

1

August 20, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

Check from Dr. & Mrs. Harry Hoffman $ 5.00
ack 217 High Street
Monroe, New York 10950

Total $5.00

q

August 23, 1965

DEPOSITS

Citizenship Education Project

Check from Wechsler-Brody-Slater Fdn., Inc. m $1,660.00

E

August 31, 1965

DEPOSITS

General

1. Check from Sol Bloom Family Foundation, Inc. $ 100.00
   295 Madison Avenue
   New York City

Community Development Fellowships

2. Check from Broadway Answers Selma benefit 6,504.96
   (final payment)

Total $6,604.96

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

Date Dec 18, 1965

To Doris Freedman From Ben Patterson

Subject:

Received check from Anne V. Hartwell for $100.00
re: Rauschenberg - Enter this in your
records - I am forwarding it to SEOF.
No address is given - Can you call artist
and ask him.
Bank - United States Trust Co.
45 Wall Street, NYC
0210 - 0131 60-0534-9

patron

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

[n.d.]

artists for CORE
4 west 63 st.
new york, new york

Attached Checks from Patrons and Sponsors

Patrons

Stephen A. Shapiro	$250.
~~Samuels Rubins Foundation~~	
Adeline P. Hofer	100
A. R. Peskin (Dr.) 20 Park Av., NYC	100

Donations

Samuel Rubin Foundation	500
Jos. H. Hirshhorn Round Hill, Greenwich, Conn.	25
Daniel Bloom (Mrs) 40 ⊖ 83, NY	35
Sadie G. Hertz	10
Mrs. J. W. Weinstock	25

595

Sponsors

Henry Heydenryk	30
Babette B. Newburger	30
Ronald S. Konecky	30
Louis G. Cowan	30
H.B. Essecover	30
P. e. Kobrick	30
H. Epstein (Mr + Mrs) 301 Pepperidge Rd., Hewlett Harbor, LI	20
R. D'Harnoncourt	20
Doris Williams	20

1288

[n.d.]

For Chaney, Goodman & Schwerner Memorial Community Center

$25

from
Carla E. Lynton
no address

[n.d.]

Memo to: Mrs. Eva Levy
From: Eva Kerr

Subject: Patron checks

Following is a list of the checks received today from those who wish to become patrons.

date	Name	address
3/10	Mrs. Lois List	1060 Fifth Ave.
3/10	Dr. and Mrs. P. Levinson	129 E. 92 St.
3/10	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Emil	47 E. 88 St.
3/10	Miss Elizabeth McFadden	92 Bank St.
3/10	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Rosen	16 W. 77 St.
3/10	Dr.and Mrs. Wm. Wolgin	2104 Delancey Place Phila 19103

[n.d.]

Memo (strictly off the record) to: E. Levy
M. Rich

From: Eva Kerr
Re: Attached Check & Bill

We have received the attached donation from Mr. Robert Graham.

It is to cover the cost of the attached bill, for the banner to fly during our show.

We are extending Mr. Graham the courtesy of paying this bill ourselves, and he is therefore giving us the donation to cover it.

Please pay as soon as possible.

[n.d]

Enclosed please find check for $100 given to us for Scholarship Education and Defense Fund at the Earth Kitt Benefit held Aug 21st in Paramus N.J

Jack Smith.

Treasurer
Bergen County CORE

#25.

969 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28

Saturday
[n.d.]

Dear Mr. Rich -

Enclosed is a check I received from Mrs Alfred B. Wade as a contribution to the shop instead of merchandise

Do you think it best for you to open an account to take care of any money we receive until the shop opens. Do it any way you think best.

Sincerely

Lucia Mellen

From MRS. NEWMAN LEVY

Received from Mrs Heckscher from a Mrs Webb (?) Arlee N.
Note date - Name & address must be found in the Art Show file I'm afraid since I do not remember her

Eva

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1965
CORE SEDB

Note: Deposit Slip ... left in envelope at Western Union office

September 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Mrs. Aileen N. Webb $ 25.00

(sent in by Mrs. Eva Levy)

Community Development Fellowships

2. Check from John G. Davies 87.00
767 Heinel Drive
St. Paul, Minn. 55113

Scholarships

3. Check from Boettcher & Co. 1,651.38
(brokerage firm)

Mrs. Barnes' contribution of
10 shares Rohm & Haas Co.

Total $ 1,763.38

c

September 13, 1965

DEPOSTTS

General Funds

1.	Check from Dr. Th. B. Taylor, Sr. 421 E. Fifth Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447	$ 50.00
2.	Check from Philip E. Lilienthal 523 Spruce Street Berkeley, Calif. 94707	50.00
3.	Check from Mr. & Mrs. David Falk 4921 Linnean Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20008	25.00
4.	Check fromMr. Charles M. Larsen 1271 Norman Drive Santa Clara, California. 95051	20.00
5.	Check from Beulah Frankel 118 East 60 Street New York, New York 10022	10.00
	Total	$155.00

September 16, 1965

~~DEPOSITX~~
DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Maxwell Dane — $ 50.00
ack
650 Park Avenue
New York 10021

2. Check from Margaret M. Gage (Miss) — 200.00
ack
757 Ocean Avenue
Santa Monica, California
90402

3. Check from Arthur Miller — 100.00
ack
Tophet Road
Roxbury, Con. 06783

Total $ 350.00

September 20, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Mrs. Carole B. Karash 2 So. State Road Springfield, Pa. 19064		$ 25.00
2. Check from Frederick N. Weathers 4358 Enright Avenue St.Louis, Mo. 63108		100.00
	Total	$ 125.00

8TH FLOOR
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

September 20, 1965

CORE, S.E.D.F. Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

At the request of Lenore G. Marshall, Vice-Chairman of The New Hope Foundation, Inc., I am pleased to enclose a Foundation check to your order in the sum of $3,000.00.

Very truly yours,

THE NEW HOPE FOUNDATION, INC.

By _____
Secretary

Deposited 7/21/65

September 21, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from The NewHope Foundation, Inc. 430 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022 8th Floor	$ 3,000.00
2.	Check from Mrs. Charlotte Devree Box 65 Cornwall Bridge, Conn.	1,000.00
	Total	$ 4,000.00

~~Money credited~~
~~Bill to Special Receipt~~

September 22, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Charles N. Mason, Jr. P O Box 108 Washington, D. C. 20044		$ 1,500.00
2.	Check from Howard Temin McArdle Lab. University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin		10.00
3.	Check from Mr. & Mrs. Max R. Wohl 3520 Blanche Road Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118		100.00
		~~Total~~	$ 1,610.00
4.	Check from CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)		1,000.00

(advance repayment on $25,000 loan)

Total $2610.00

From the desk of

SIDNEY HOLLANDER

Sept
27th
1965

Mr. Marvin Rich,
CORE Scholarships Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.,
150 Nassau Street,
New York 38, N. Y.

$25

Dear Mr. Rich:

Here's a bit additional for the Scholarship and Education Fund.

It's not larger because I've already sent contributions this year both to 'national' and 'local', and regrettably there must be a limit.

I regret that this is so as I think CORE is doing an impressive job.

Cordially,

Sidney Hollander

2513 Talbot Road — Baltimore, Maryland 21216

Legal Defense

Robert Seidenberg, M. D.
SUITE 328
STATE TOWER BUILDING
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202

TELEPHONE GR 1-6421

Aug 28, 1965

Mr. Andrew E. Norman, Pres. $100
CORE S.E.D FUND
New York City
Dear Mr. Norman:

Please accept the enclosed check for the Fund. I would, however, like to earmark this sum for work in the Syracuse area.

Thank you

Robert Seidenberg '60

September 28, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarship funds

1.	Check from Wechsler-Brody-Slater Fdn Inc. (Robert Wechsler)	$ 360.00
2.	Check from Elsa Voelcker (no address)	100.00

General Funds

3.	Check from Janet F. Smith (Miss) 1680 York Avenue New York 28	100.00
4.	Check from Miss Abby L. Marlatt 256 Tahoma Road Lexington, Kentucky 40503	~~25.00~~ 25.00
5.	Check from Mr. Francis Biddle 1669 31st Street N.W. Washington, D. C.	25.00
6.	Check from Beulah Frankel 118 East 60 Street New York, N. Y. 10022	10.00
	Total	$620.00

ع

September 30, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Sidney Hollander
2513 Talbot Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21216 — $ 25.00

Legal Defense (Syracuse area)

2. Check from Robert Seidenberg, M. D.
Suite 328
State Tower Building
Syracuse, New York 13202 — 100.00

Total $ 125.00

2.00

127.00

general
3. Rose Aaron
ack #2 cash

1

PIÑONES
ROUTE 1
CARBONDALE, COLORADO

Norvell Fund $259

Earmarked for
Scholarship Fund

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1968
CORE SCOF

Tel. the office that my uncle
in-law is McC. Curtis says
that to just put M is like leaving
out the Ben in Ben Gurion!

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1965
CORE GEDF

October 5, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund Incorporated,
Room 902,
1 Union Square,
New York 3, New York.

Dear Mr. Norman:

As indicated in my letter to you of November 20, 1964, I am enclosing herewith our check to the order of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund Incorporated, in the amount of $1,000, in complete satisfaction of commitment of the Foundation to CORE in 1965, for general budget purposes.

You also will find enclosed our usual form of receipt which I request that you sign and return for our records in due course.

As you are aware, we will require a report from you at the end of the year with respect to the work accomplished with this grant.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Rose,
Secretary

Enclosures:

Check No. 4319
Receipt
Return envelope

IN SETTLEMENT OF:

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING CHECK

DATE	ITEM	GROSS	DISCOUNT	NET
10-5-65	Share of first Serial income from H. M. H. Publishing for FREEDOM-WHEN by James Farmer 90%-- of 7,600.00 6,840.00 Your share ½ 3,420.00 Less Advance 1,000.00 SEDF	$2,420.00		$2,420.00

[X] RANDOM HOUSE, INC. [ ] ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC. [ ] PANTHEON BOOKS

October 5, 1965

EPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Mrs. Janet W. Barnes — $ 100.00
   3620 Prospect Street, N.W.
   Washington, D. C. 20007

Scholarships

2. Check from Norwell Fund (Chicago) — 250.00
   thru Mrs. Barnes

Total — $ 350.00

3

October 7, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Random House, Inc.	$ 2,420.00
2.	Mr. F. Cunningham, Jr. 735 Millbrook Lane Haverford, Pa.	25.00
3.	Check from Irving Levick 227 Nottingham Terrace Buffalo, New York 14216 (thru Mr. Sidney Hollander)	84.00

Scholarships

4.	Check from Lillian S. Hardy (thru Mrs. Barnes)	50.00

Legal Defense

5.	Check from Ted Striggles (reimbursement)	40.00
	Total	$ 2,619.00

ROBERT MARSHALL CIVIL LIBERTIES TRUST

~~521 FIFTH~~ AVENUE NEW YORK ~~17~~ N. Y.
430 Park 22

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
~~SIMON GROSS, MANAGER~~
Howard Bindelglass,
Manager

October 7, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
Room 1312
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

I am pleased to advise you that the Trustees of the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust have voted to grant the sum of $2,850.00 to your organization. A check in that amount is enclosed. This grant is made upon condition that it be used by you for expenses, other than attorneys' fees, in connection with litigation in defense of individual civil liberties.

We would appreciate your acknowledging receipt of this grant and accepting the conditions thereof by simply signing and returning the carbon copy of this letter in the envelope I have supplied for your convenience.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

dlp 10/8/65

Sincerely,

Howard Bindelglass

Howard Bindelglass

HB:ig
Enc.

October 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

Legal Defense (expenses other than attorneys' fees)

1. Check from Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust
430 Park Avenue
New York City 22 — $ 2,850.00

General Funds

2. Check from David Aelony
(Minneapolis, Minn.) — 10.00

Scholarships

3. Check from Mrs. Louise M. Wilson
P. O. Box 686
Rancho Santa Fe, Calif. — 100.00

4. Check from Joseph Ross
Detroit, Michigan — 100.00

5. Check from Mrs. Edgar Stanton
Box D
Aspen, Colorado 81611 — 100.00

6. Check from Mr. & Mrs. Robert Pollack
1321 E. 56 Street
Chicago, Illinois — 25.00

7. Check from Miss Eleanor Brickham
Box 167
Aspen, Colorado — 50.00

General Funds

8. Check from William C. Whitney Fdn.
20 Broad Street
New York City 5 — 1,000.00

9. Check from E. H. Siebert
310 Riverside Drive
New York City 25 — 20.00

$4255.00

10. Check from CORE
(Partial advance payment of $25,000 loan) — 2,000.00

$6255.00

October 11, 1965

EPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Charles E. Merrill, Jr. Commonwealth School 151 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Mass. 02116	$ 1,500.00
.	Check from Howard C. Cooley 1520 E. Marquette Road Chicago, Illinois 60637	5.00
.	~~Check~~ Charles F. Cholke (cash) 4833 Wrightwood Avenue Chicago 39, Illinois	1.00

Community Development Fellowships

4.	Check from John D. Davies 767 Heinel Drive St. Paul, Minn. 55113	87.00

Leadership Development

5.	Check from George Raymond	190.00
	(reimbursement for our check No. 1017 did not attend conference)	
		~~$~~ 1,783.00

3

October 13, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

Mr + Mrs W. H.

1. Check from ~~Lorna H.~~ Scheide $ 50.00
133 Library Place
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Leadership Development

2. Check from Aaron E. Norman Fund 4,000.00

Total $4,050.00

C

CORE SEDE
OCT 15 1965
RECEIVED

PIÑONES
ROUTE 1
CARBONDALE, COLORADO 81623

Thanks for all the material. will
do my best with it.
Am trying to find out about
James Tinsill of Salem, Mass. for you.
DR. WHITE (Mary J.) IS ALSO MRS. EDWARD
KIMBALL FOR RECEIPT,
October 9th
Love, I.

MRS. JAMES SALTER
BARLOW LANE
RYE, NEW YORK

Sunday
+T(?) Oct 63

Dear Mark-

Enclosed is some more fuel for the fires of SEDF. Let's use it wherever it is most needed. (Perhaps ~~overhead~~ & salaries?)

I heard you worked at the Economy Thrift Shop Saturday. Isn't it fun taking in all that fuel?

Love,
E

dlp 10/20/65

October 18, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Samuel Rubin Fdn., Inc. $ 5,000.00

2. Check from Shanti Foundation 5,000.00

(through Chester F. Carlson)

Scholarships

3. Check from Mary A. White, Ph.D. 10.00
60 Forest Avenue
Rye, New York
(she is Mrs. Edward Kimball)

~~xxxxxxx~~ thru Mrs. Barnes

4. (cash) received from Debbie Bernstein 100.00

for reimbursement for school fees,
course not taken.

General Funds

5. Check from Albert Bigelow 50.00
~~&~~ 2 Sylvan Lane
Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

6. Check from Mrs. Charles F. Bucknam 20.00
405 Hickory Street
Liverpool, N Y

7. Check from
William E. Leuchtenburg 15,00
86 Buena Vista Drive
Dobbs Ferry, New York

8. Check from Norman E. Rubinstein, M.D. 10.00
111 So. Western Highway
Blauvelt, New York

9. Check from Mrs. Eva K. Gottschalk 2.00
915 Maple Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York

~~xxx~~ & Mrs.

10. Check from Dr./A. B. Limes 5.00
Logan, Kansas

11. (cash) from Wallace P. Plomb 1.00
3571 Lavell Drive
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

203.

TOTAL # 10,~~203~~.00

October 20, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Phyllis Robbins v $ 5.00
   3323 Burdeck Drive
   Oakland, California

2. Check from David C. Gaupp 5.00
   3730 Dove Street
   San Diego, California 92103

3. (cash) Mr. Louis Perfetti 1.00
   Shirley Lane
   R D 2
   Oakdale, Pa. 15071

Scholarship Funds

4. Check from Restaurant Associates, Inc. 300.00

5. " " Waldorf Controls Inc. 250.00

   (thru Mrs. Elaine Slater)

Artists for CORE

5. Check from S. K. Fineberg, M. D. 125.00

   (recd from Seana Hamilton
   thru Mrs. Freedman)

6. Check from Robert Rauschenberg 400.00
   809 Broadway
   New York, New York

   (purchase of Frank Stella painting)

7. Check from A. Arman (artist)

   (purchase of Rauschenberg print) 100.00

Total $1,186.00

E

STERN FAMILY FUND
21 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016
—
532-0617

October 20, 1965

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

PHILIP M. STERN
PRESIDENT
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN
VICE-PRESIDENT
EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS B. LEMANN
SECRETARY-TREASURER
THEODORE A. JONES
FERD KRAMER
RICHARD M. SCAMMON
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
MRS. PHILIP M. STERN
JOHN H. WHEELER
JEROME B. WIESNER
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
DAVID R. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Marvin:

It gives me great pleasure to enclose our check for $10,000 for scholarships for young people whose need for such assistance arises from or is related to their participation in the civil rights movement.

As I indicated in my letter of October 5, 1965, we would hope that these particular funds would be disbursed in such a manner that due regard is shown to the fact that present enrollment of Negroes in colleges is overwhelmingly female, and also that due attention be paid to the academic capacities of the recipients, as well as their relations to the civil rights movement.

In due course, we would appreciate receiving both substantive and financial reports on the expenditure of the funds, including some biographical information concerning the recipients.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

David R. Hunter

Rec'd 10/22/65

October 22, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarships

1.	Check from the Stern Family Fund	$ 10,000.00
2.	Check from Henry Morgenthau Cambridge, Mass.	100.00

General Funds

3.	Check from Betsy Drake Grant 1717 Westridge Road Los Angeles 49, California	50.00
	Total	$ 10,150.00

3

October 29, 1965

SITS

eneral Funds

Check from Edward L. Brantley 737 S. 6th Avenue Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	$	7.00
Check from Mrs. Irene Zeiger 319 E. Lawn Monroe City, Mo.		5,00
Check from Mrs. Anna Halsted 2029 Trumbull Terrace, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20011		5.00
Check from Mr. Eli Sewell 4326 Brown Street Phila 4, Pa		5.00
Check from Mrs. Mildred M. Gray 1301 Hendricks Avenue Los Angeles, Calif.		2.00
Check from CORE (repayment of loan outstanding)		5,000.00

eadership Development

Check from Mrs. Nancy B. Laughlin 181 Hungry Hollow Road Spring Valley, New York 10977		100.00
TOTAL		$5,124.00

E

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Mrs. Caroline C. Marks 1158 Fifth Avenue New York 10029	$ 100.00
2.	Check from Samuel S. Perelson 1350 Ocean Parkway Brooklyn 11230	25.00
3/	Check from Mr. P. McEvoy Cromwell Wright, Robertson & Dowell 300 St. Paul Place Baltimore, Md. 21202	15.00
4.	Check from Larry Rozman 19334 Mansfield Detroit, Mich. 48235	10.00
5.	Check from M. Bassett 249 East 48 St., Apt. 6H New York 17	10.00
6.	Check from Seymour Silver 19 Bank Street NYC 10014	10.00
7.	Check from Leon L. Altman 1 West 64 Street, NYC 23	10.00
8.	Check from Mrs. Rose Sutton 101 W. 12 Street, NYC 11	10.00
9.	Check from Mrs. Bonnie S. Temple 337 E. 21 Street NYC 10	7.50
10.	Check from Jenny Mayer 25 Parade Place Brooklyn 26	5.00
11.	Check from Mrs. Tao S. Stein 865 West End Avenue, NYC 25	5.00
12.	Check from James Krok 525 S. 5th St. Elizabeth, N.J. 07201	5.00
13.	Check from Elsie Straus 200 Cabrini Blvd. NYC 33	5.00
14.	Check from Robert D. Sholiton 42-60 Main St., Apt. 4H Flushing New York 11355	5.00

November 3, 1965

DEPOSITS

General ~~FUNDS~~

15. Check from Steve Shepard
49 W. 75 Street
New York City 23 — $ 5.00

16. Check from Elizabeth Hanfmann
105-20 66 Road
Forest Hills, NY — x 5,00

17. Check from R. Macala
6320 North Kenmore
Chiago, Ill. — 5.00

18. Check from Robert True Crosman
501 W. 110 Street
New York City 25 — 5.00

19. Check from Ephriam Gleichenhaus
32 Crystal Street
Harrison, N Y — 2.00

20. Check from Miss Robin T. Grean
120 E. Hartsdale Avenue
Hartsdale, N Y — 2.00

21. Check from Ida Steinberg
305 West 28 Street, NYC 1 — 1.00

xx

22. (Cash) from Elisabeth M Bassett
70 East 10 St., NYC 3 — 1.00

a

23. (Cash) from M. Ginsburg
4874 N. Winthrop Ave.
Chicago 40, Ill. — 1.00

24. (Cash(from Wendy B. Heyman
Anne Arundel Hall
Univ. of Maryland
College Park, Md. — ~~1xx00~~ 1.00

25. (Cash) from Kenneth Kaplowitz
278 Conklin Ave.
Hillside, N J 07200 — 1.00

26. (Cash) from Milan M. Simich
30 E. 13 Street, NYC 3 — 1.00

27. (Cash) from Miss Michele Teitelbaum
18 Gramercy Park South
NYC 3 — 2.00

28 (Cash) from Miss Marjorie A. Lebow
99-32 66 Road
Forest Hills, NY 11374 — 3.00

29. (Cash(from Mrs. Augusta ~~Gii~~ Glimmer
45-04 Smart Street
Flushing, NY 11355 — 2.00

November 3, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

30. (Cash) from Mrs. Alberta F. Eiseman
5 Hidden Hill
Westport, Connecticut — $ 5.00

31. (Cash) from Mr. Russell Ronald Reno, Jr.
Venable, Baetjer & Howard
1409 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baltimore & Calvert Streets
Baltimre 2, Md. — 1.00

32. (Cash) from Espiridion Peter Ayala
425 W 45 St., NYC — .01

Total — $ 265.51

DEPOSITS

November 5, 1965

Meridian Community Center (Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner)

1. Check from Margaret M. Gage

General Funds — $ 300.00

2/ Check from Willis H. Ryder
Ryder &Costello
Carmel, NY — 5.00

3. Check from Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Bardacke
1073 Jackson Street
Baldwin, NY 11510 — 5.00

4. Check from Jonathan McCann
Stone Hill Road
Pound Ridge, NY 10576 — 10.00

5. Check from Mrs. Belle Herzenberg
4222 Surf Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11224 — 5.00

6. Check from William A. MacDonough
17 Hook Road
Rye, New York — 5.00

7. Check from Helen Signor
Box367
NYC 9 — 5.00

8. Check from Rudy Appel
1212 6th Ave.
NYC 36 — 5.00

9. Check from Ilse G. Hurst
86-06 208 St.
Queens Village,NY — 5.00

10. Check from Edward Wallerstein
61 Charles Street
NYC 14 — 10.00

11. Check from Elizabeth R. Stiller
275 Prospect Street
East Orange, NJ — 10.00

12.. Check from Miss Sarah Zwiebel
310 East 71 Street NYC — 10.00

13. Check from Abraham A. Thomas
506 W. 162 St., NYc 32 — 5.00

14. Check from John T. Meienberg
9030 Chapel Hill Drive
Brecksville, Ohio — 3.00

cont.

November 5, 1965

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Meridian Community Center (Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner)

1. Check from Margaret M. Gage — $ 300.00

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13. Check from Abraham A. Thomas
506 W. 162 St., NYc 32 — 5.00

14. Check from John T. Meienberg
9030 Chapel Hill Drive
Brecksville, Ohio — 3.00

cont.

General Funds

15.	Check from	Judith Kopald Hoe Park Highland Falls, N Y	$ 2.00
16.	Check from	Mrs. Morris J. Skovron 3055 Decatur Avenue Bronx 67	5.00
17.	Check from	Evelyn Weedon 360 W. 22 St., NYC	10.00
18,	Check from	Sam Connery 3296 Emerson Street Palo Alto, Calif.	10.00
19.	Check from	Gerald Jurisch 1304 Forest Evanston 1, Illinois	25.00
20.	Check from	Julie Mother Osu 4056 Mission Street San Francisco 12, Calif.	5.00
21.	Check from	MR. & Mrs. R. C. Bynum 1208 Cornell Drive Davis, Calif.	5.00
22.	(Cash) from	D. Buick 264 Cedar Hts. Road Stamford, Conn.	2.00
23.	(Cash(from	Elizabeth Weickert 375 Riverside Drive, NY 25	2.00
24.	(Cash) from	David Shaine 41-50 78 St., Elmhurst NY 11373	1.00
25.	(Cash) from	Irving Portnow 34-15 Parsons Blvd. Flshing 11354	1.00
26.	(Cash) from	B. Houjansky 2-Cypress Lane Orangeburg 62, NY	1,00
27.	(Cash) from	Rev. G. A. Vanderhaar. O.P. Providence College Providence, R.I. 02918	1.00
28.	(Cash) from	Gerald Willing St. John's Seminary Plymouth 70, Michigan	1.00
28.	(Cash(from	Robert Anderson P O Box 126 Hamline Univ. St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
30.	(Cash) from	Mrs. Paul Strenge 175 Windsor Avenue Southampton 66, Pa.	1.00
		Total	$ 456.00

November 18, 1965

POSITS

Scholarship Funds

1.	Cash from	Robert Stack 74 Tobin Ave. Great Neck, NY	$ 10.00
2.	Cash from	Melvin M. Schuster 123 Hunnewell Street Needham 94, Mass.	1.00
3.	Cash from	Donald Katz 121 Bellineham Rd Brookline 67, Mass	1.00
4.	Cash from	Sarah Jacobson 850 Robeson St Fall River 20, Mass	1.00
5.	Cash from	Robert S Call 252 9th St Jersey City NJ	1.00
6.	Cash from	Miss C Logue 1814 James Ave St. Paul, Minn	1.00
7.	Cash from	Mrs. Doris L. Gizzi Box 350, Jamesburg, NJ	2.00
8.	Cash from	Arthur W. Carlisle 517 So. 7th Ave. Mt. Vernon, NY	1.00
9.	Cash from	James C. Morris 174-31 126 Ave Springfield Gardens NY	1.00
10.	Cash from	Joseph J Bove 37-31 73 St., Jackson Heights, NY	1.00
11.	Cash from	Ruth Conning 8047 Bell Blvd Queens Village 27, NY	1.00
12	Cash from	J Hus 26 Havilland Drive Trumbull, Conn	1.00
13.	Cash from	T E Korson 710 N Lake Shore Dr Chicago, ILL.	1.00
14,	Cash (anonymous)		2.00

more

Nov. 18, 1965 Deposits

Scholarship Funds(cont)

15.	Check from	Jack Klugerman 37 University Rd. Brookline 46, Mass	$ 5.00
16.	Check from	Margaret Owen 14 Faculty Rd Durham, N H	10.00
17.	Check from	Paul Marcus 251 W 71 St., NYC 23	10.00
18.	Check from	Myra T Russel 22 Earle Pl New Rochelle 1, NY	10.00
19.	Check from	Dr. J R Pike 12 Douglas Road Delmar, NY	10.00
20.	Check from	Peter London 119-66 80th Rd Kew Gardens Jamaica 75, NY	5.00
21.	Check from	Prof Paul L Murphy 2286 Doswell Avenue St. Paul 8, Minn.	5.00
22.	Check from	Stephen Gruber 57 Sterling Road Harrison, NY	10.00
23.	Check from	Barbara Fischl 97-29 57th Ave Flushing68, NY	5.00
24.	Check from	Miss Margaret Katz 82-40 Austin St Kew Gardens, NY 11415	5.00
25.	Check from	Mrs. Amelia Bassin 5 W. 54 St., NYC 19	15.00
26.	Check from	Miss Mildred Joyce Baynes 25-46 98 St East Elmhurst, NY	5,00
27.	Check from	Julian Gomez Paulding Lane Crompond, N Y	10.00
28.	Check from	Miss Helene R. Bielefeld 86-31 62 Ave. Rego Park, NY 11374	5.00

- more -

Scholarship funds (cont)

29.	Check from	John R. Scotford 497 No. Fulton Ave. Mt. Vernon, NY	$ 10.00
30.	Check from	Miss Vicki Tanenhaus 325 E 77 St., NYC 21	5.00
31.	Check from	Mrs. Bernard L. Gilbert 98-05 67 Ave. Forest Hills 74, NY	5.00
32.	Check from	Mrs. Florence P. Efrein 1015 Gerard Ave., Bronx 10452	5.00
33.	Check from	Elinor Walter Greacen Point Rd Mamaroneck, NY	5.00
34.	Check from	Miss Judy H. Gries 124 Smull Avenue Caldwell, NJ	5.00
35.	Check from	Miss Helen Kresz 64-40 110 St Forest Hills, NY 11375	5.00
361	Check from	Mrs. Rita Headrick 570 S. Clinton Avenue Trenton, NJ	5.00
37.	Check from	Miss Caroline Katz 6401 - 24th Ave Brooklyn, 11204	5.00
38.	Check from	Mrs. Tony A Zwicker 15 Gramercy Park, NYC 3	50.00
39.	Check from	Miss Janet Eisner 139-15 83 Ave Kew Gardens NY	10.00
40.	Check from	Mrs. Sharon M. Dozer 2329 37 St., LIC 11105	5.00
41.	Check from	Miss Rosa Dixon 25-23 97 St East Elmhurst, NY	5.00
42.	Check from	Thomas McDonald 133-40 131 St S. Ozone Park, NY 11420	2.00
43.	Check from	Dr. Robert J Sisenwein ~~3300~~ 330 Third Ave., NYC 10	1.00

more

Scholarship Funds (cont.)

44..	Check from	James I Hechtman 1541 Lemoine Ave Fort Lee, NJ	$ 1.00
45.	Check from	Barbara Junge 125 N Washington Ave Hartsdale, NY	3.00
46.	Check from	Dr. George Price Glengary Rd Croton-on-Hudson, NY	10.00
47.	Check from	Melvin Goldstein 646 Metropolitan Ave Staten Island NY	3.00
48.	Check from	J D Geller R R 2, Box 259 Storrs, Conn.	3.00
49.	Check from	G Rentz Hoover Institution Stanford, Calif	5.00
50.	Check from	J A Prignano 1736 Wesley Ave Evanston, ILL	15.00
51.	Check from	S C Richards 5822 Cermak Rd Cicero, Ill	3.15
52.	Check from	Renee Barth 111-35 43 St Corona 68, NY	25.00
53.	Check from	Mrs Eva S Swartz 6 Jane St NYC 14	25.00
54.	Check from	Mrs. Rachel Kahn 25 Walters St Great Neck, NY	25.00
55.	Check from	M R Litman 216 W St. Paul Ave Chicago 14, Ill	1.00
56.	Check from	M M Bentley 1250 Astor St Chicago10, Ill	10.00
57.	Check from	D Cotton 33-610 Irving St., NW Washington 10, DC	5.00
58.	Check from	J Sharnik E Beach Bell Island Rowayton, Conn	5.00

more

Schlarship Funs (cont.)

59.	Check from	J S Hamilton 1731 Habberton Ave Park Ridge, Ill	$ 10.00
60.	Check from	Mrs J H Roberts 3233 Sawtelle Blvd Apt 4 Los Angeles 66, Calif	2.00
61.	Check from	J H Lincoln 920 Walnut St Phila 7, Pa	5.00

General Funds

62.	Cash from	Hugh McM Russ, Jr Hogdson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear 800 M and T Building Buffalo 2, NY	2.00
63.	Cash from	L C Merritt 48 Arlington Ave Kensington, Calif	1,00
64.	Cash from	J Hagan 70 Milford Pt Rd Milford, Conn	2.00
65.	Cash from	Richard Stanewick Box 372 Kimberton 42, Pa	1.00
66.	Check from	Alan M Appleford 1501 Olympus Berkeley 8, Calif	50.00
67.	Check from	Arthur L Waldman, MD 26 Highview Lane New Haven 13, Conn	1.00
68.	Check from	C A Hird 1755 A Avenue,NE Cedar Rapids 2, Iowa	1.00
69.	Check from	John F Baesch 7711 Old Harford Rd Baltimore 34, Md	1.00
70.	Check from	Daniel Klayman 2710 Blaine Dr Chevy Chase 15, Md	2.00

more

General Funds (cont.)

71.	Check from	Wilbur Sulzbach Rt 1, Box 336 Sandy, Oregon	$ 3.00
72.	Check from	Mrs. Norman J Prinzing 712 Glencoe St Denver 20, Colorado	3.00
73.	Check from	Mrs. Paul E Perlman 934 Manor Wilmette 91, Ill	5.00
74.	Check from	Mr & Mrs Craig Ellwood ~~Six~~ 909 Rivas Canyon Road Pacific Palisades Calif 90272	5.00
75.	Check from	Bruce Becker ~~1177~~ 1160 S Green Bay Rd Lake Forest 45, Ill	5.00
76.	Check from	Brian Hendley 1668 Chapel St New Haven, Conn	5.00
77.	Check from	Margaret C Lefevre 587 E Fifth ~~A~~ St Bloomsburg 15, Pa	5.00
78.	Check from	Nancy Walker 3725 Patterson Ave Baltimore 7, Md	10.00
79.	Check from	Alex Masser 156 Lakewood Place Highland Park, Ill	10.00
80.	Check from	Dorothy Leeper 2760 Agate St Eugene, Oregon	~~10100~~ 10.00
81.	Check from	Frank N Gallagher 188 N Main St Doylestown 1, Pa	5.00
82.	Check from	Mrs E I Malafa 970 W Julian San Jose, Calif	10.00
83.	Check from	E J Palmer, Jr 26 Palmdale Ave Daly City, Calif	2,00
84.	Check from	M R Stroh 5200 Schuyler Drive Carmichael, Calif	5.00
85.	Check from	R ~~Jolly~~ Jolly 3951 Oakmere Road Oakland 2, Calif	10.00

more

General Funds (cont.)

86.	Check from	R S Hendon 804 Still Hill Rd Hamden, Conn	$ 3.00
87.	Check from	P J Siegers Siegers & Bedell Newton Natl Bk Bldg Newton, Iowa	5.00
88.	Check from	Melvyn B Kambel Ball, Hunt & Hart 120 Linden Ave Long Beach 2, Calif	25.00
89.	Check from	Philip R Bevington 832 Richardson Court Palo Alto, Calif	5.00
90.	Check from	Edgar V N Kock 159 W Shevlin Hazel Park, Mich	5.00
91.	Check from	Charles Barker 4210 N Charles St Baltimore 18, Md	5.00
92.	Check from	Mrs. Sievers Wallach 60 W 57 St NYC 19	10.00
		Total	$626.15

Scholarships	$ 414.15
General	212.00
	$ 626.15

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

Please do not send more solicitations. We are retiring and money will be very tight
Sorry,
J. Russell

November 24, 1965

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Russell:

As 1965 draws to a close we in CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund have a sense of achievement and of promise.

The SEDF scholarship program more than doubled. This year 47 students, who have demonstrated outstanding leadership, attend the college of their choice on SEDF grants. In many cases, this has permitted students to upgrade their educational aspirations.

This summer our fellowship program gave 59 students an opportunity to test classroom theories in the laboratory of actual experience under the supervision of experienced civil rights leaders both in the north and in the south.

During the year we expanded our legal defense program to include northern Florida, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana. SEDF attorneys, working incredibly long hours in situations of danger and harassment were able to provide protection for civil rights workers and local communities, to involve local Negroes in federal benefits, and to begin the effort to integrate courts, schools, hospitals and recreation facilities provided with public funds.

We have just begun an important leadership development and training program. We have hired Mr. Ronnie Moore to direct the program. He plans to work with some 200 community people in four areas during the next six months. The first workshop is planned for January 8-9 at the Methodist Assembly Center in Waveland, Mississippi.

The support of Americans, Negro and white, who value the ideals of justice is essential if we are to provide service and leadership to the civil rights struggle. Won't you continue to help?

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

THE NEW-LAND FOUNDATION, INC.

ROBERT WOLF
PRESIDENT
JOSEPH BUTTINGER
VICE-PRES.
RENEE G. SCHWARTZ
SEC'Y-TREAS.

200 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TN 7-5500

November 24, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE Scholarship Education and Defense
Fund, Inc.
115 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Re: The New-Land Foundation, Inc.

Dear Mr. Rich:

We are pleased to inform you that our Board has approved a grant to your organization in the sum of $1,000, a check for which is enclosed.

Will you please keep us advised concerning your activities.

dep 11/29/65

Sincerely,

Robert Wolf

Enc.

November 29, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from the New Land Fdn
200 Park Ave., NY 17 — $1,000.00

2. Check from Dr. Althea Kessler
2321 Lincoln Rd, N.E.
Washington 2, D.C. — 20.00

3. Check from Victor W. Haflich
Box 642
Garden City, Kansas — 20.00

4. Check from Voltarc Tubes, Inc
102 Linwood Ave
Fairfield, Conn. — 10.00

5. Check from E-An Zen
U S Geological Survey
Washington, D.C. 20242 — 10.00

6. Check from Clayton R Janssen, Jr
Hill & Hill
Hill Bldg-730 Fifth St
Eureka, Calif — 10.00

7. Check from Douglas Baugh
75 Ardilla Rd
Orinda, Calif — 2.00

8. Check from Meyer Cohen
2524 River Rd
Jacksonville 7, Fla — 2.00

9. Check from G H Englund
33 Tanglewood Rd
Berkeley 5, Calif — 3.00

10. Check from Maurice Gilbert
1707 Academy Pl
Dayton 6, Ohio — 5.00

11. Check from D Greive
29 Crescent Dr
Orinda, Calif — 5.00

12. Check from Hyman Shrier
333 Brookline St
Newton Centre, Mass 02159 — 5.00

13. Check from Miss Theresa Harder
2800 Woodley Rd, NW
Washington, D C 20008 — 5.00

14. cash from J McBride
6 San Gabriel Dr
Fairfax, Calif — 1.00

Nov 29, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds (cont)

15.	Cash from	B DaSilva, Jr 13 Wooster Heights Danbury, Conn 06811	1.00

Scholarship Funds

16.	Check from	Miss Emilie H Siebert	300.00
17.	Check from	Dr & Mrs Jerome Himelhoch Goddard College Plainfield, Vt	200.00
18.	Check from	Dr Alfred Schuhmann 2104 Cowper Dr Raleigh, NC 27608	1.20
19.	Check from	A Troy 22234 Paxton Sauk Village Ill	1.00
20.	Check from	Mrs. Rena Szarejko 90 LaSalle St., Apt 15G NYC 27	2.00
21.	Check from	Theodore L Reed 1008 Church St Ann Arbor, Mich 48104	2.00
22.	Check from	Ted Stone 202 Barnard C M U Mt Pleasant, Mich 48858	2.00
23.	Check from	MisS Regina Adler 315 E 65 St., NY 21	2.00
24.	Check from	Ann Passoth 6 Norman Rd Montclair, NJ	2.00
25.	Check from	Earl Helfand 1120 Grange St Phila, Pa 19141	3.00
26.	Check from	Rick Piltz 1309 South State Ann Arbor, Mich	5.00
27.	Checkfrom	Thomas Foynes 26 Sherwood Rd Melrose, Mass 02176	5.00

DEPOSITS Nov 29, 1965

~~General Funds (cont.)~~

Scholarship Funds (cont.)

28.	Check from Hella Freud Bernays 210 E 31 St, NY 16	5.00
29.	Check from Julie Weill Landau 90 Charles St, NYC 14	5.00
30.	Check from Phillips Russell 300 Chase Ave Chapel Hill, N C	5.00
31.	Check from Leonard Zuckerberg 3420 Knight St Oceanside, NY	5.00
32.	Check from H Lore 711 Carpenter Lane Phila 19 Pa	5.00
33.	Check from Clinton D Stoner 1001 Hilo Lane Columbus, Ohio 43212	5.00
34.	Check from C D Good P O Box 142 Walnut Creek, Calif	5.00
35.	Check from Mrs. Isabel Gammerman 9 Mirrielees Rd Great Neck, NY	5.00
36.	Check from Samuel Panzer 22 Bayberry Ridge Roslyn 76, NY	5.00
37.	Check from Carl Goldberg 216 E Huron Ann Arbor, Mich 48108	10.00
38.	Check fromMrs F L Van Dusen 314 Kent Rd Wynnewood, Pa 19096	10.00
39.	Check from Mrs Harold M Bailer 80 Forest Ave New Rochelle, NY 10804	10.00
40	Check from Mrs Max Handman 2106 Wallingford Road Ann Arbor, Mich 48104	10.00
41.	Check from J F Ross 11751 Chenault Los Angeles, Calif	10.00

DEPOSITS Nov 29, 1965

Scholarship Funds (cont)

42.	Check from	D L Derus 1110 W Clark Urbana, Ill	10.00
43.	Check from	Cornell Aeronautical 4455 Genesee St Buffalo 21, NY	10.00
44.	Check from	Buster Davis 152 W 58 St., NY 19	10.00
45.	Check from	H Emmett Brown 66B Dorchester Dr Lakewood, N J 08701	10.00
46.	Check from	Mrs Eleanor Steinerprag 125 Christopher St, NY 14	10.00
47.	Check from	David Wilkin 636 Belmont St Wooster, Ohio	15.00
48.	Check from	Mrs Sally S Mullan 227 E 33 St., NY 16	15.00
49.	Check from	Abba V Newton 151 College Ave Poughkeepsie, NY	25.00
50.	Check from	Mrs David D Baker 475 Riverside Dr 16th Fl NY 27	25.00
51.	Cash from	Alan Levin 88 Claremont Ave Maplewood, NJ 07040	2.00
52.	Cash from	Shirley Bauer 1231 Fain Dr St. Louis, Mo 63125	5.00
53.	Cash from	Roy N Tiede Brown Univ, No. 1021 Providence, R I 02912	10.00
		Total	$1,866.20

General Funds	$1,099.00
Scholarship Funds	767.20
	1811 20

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

December 1, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE, SEDF
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Enclosed you will find a $15.00 check for rent from Spiver Gordon. The weekly report is delayed again because the mimeograph machine has broken down once again. We'll get it to you as soon as possible.

Yours,

John

J/l

December 1, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. From CORE $ 5,000.00

~~Part~~ repayment of outstanding loan

Total $ 5,000.00

KATRINA McCORMICK BARNES
419 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Mar:Bill Breese has been in Canada for some-thing like the last six months and is only just back.I have written again.

Am enclosing a check from Phyllis Cox to be added to the matching money.

I asked a couple of weeks ago if I might have a little SEDF writing paper for my fund raising attempts. It hasn't come.

I am definitely planning to attned the Leader-ship Training Workshop in Mississippi early in January.

Se you tomorrow.

$ 200

87 Garden St
Cambridge

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1965
CORE-SEDF

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016, MUrray Hill 9-7400

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Organization and Planning

December 1, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Attention: Mr. Marvin Rich

Gentlemen:

We recently received an additional contribution to the Broadway Answers Selma benefit in the amount of $350.

We are pleased to send you our check for $87.50 representing one-quarter of that amount. Similar checks are being sent to the other three beneficiary organizations.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

J. Harold Saks
Administrative Director

JHS:jks
Encl.
cc: Hillard Elkins
Benjamin Greenberg
Sol Rabkin
Dore Schary
Harold Schiff, Esq.

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SIDNEY SUGARMAN, New York, New York
MELVIN M. SWIG, San Francisco, California
SAMUEL TARSHIS, Seattle, Washington
COLEMAN TAUBE, Minot, North Dakota
LOUIS H. TAXIN, Scarsdale, New York
NORMAN TISHMAN, New York, New York
AARON TOLLIN, Bethesda, Maryland
A. RAYMOND TYE, Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN J. UNTERMANN, East Orange, New Jersey
MRS. D. J. WASSERSTROM, Kansas City, Missouri
SIMON S. WEIL, Nashville, Tennessee
*WILLIAM A. WEXLER, Savannah, Georgia
*LAWRENCE H. WILLIAMS, Cleveland, Ohio
HARRY YUDKOFF, Detroit, Michigan

*Members of Executive Committee

December 2, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check representing funds from Thrift Shop	$ 2,500.00
2.	Check from Broadway Answers Selma	87.50
3.	Check from Mr & Mrs Robert Bialek 1376 Locust Rd., NW Washington, D C 20012	25.00
4.	Check from Robert K Berndt 22202 Prospect Hayward, Calif	10.00
5.	Chekc from Joe R Seacrest Lincoln, Neb	5.00
6.	Check from Mrs Dorothy B Guttmann 123 Calif Ave Santa Monica, Calif 90403	25.00
7.	Check from Allen H Kelson 1607 E 50th Place Chic. Ill 60615	5.00
8.	Check from James J Boone, Jr 2 Clinton St Cambridge, Mass 02139	2.00
9.	Check from James A Ingalls 1 Burnham Rd Lexington, Mass 02173	3.00
10.	Check from Mr & Mrs Marcus Kaye 1846 S W 12 St Miami, Fla 33135	5.00
11.	Check from Marian E Manly 2145 Hillside Ave Walnut Creek, Calif 94596	5.00
12.	Check from Agnes K Rhodes 36 Harris St Waltham, Mass 02154	~~10.00~~ 10.00
13.	Check from Dr & Mrs R W Gerard 1007 Goldenrod Ave Corona Del Mar, Calif 92625	10.00
14.	Check from John M Livington 348 Central St Auburndale, 66, Mass	50.00
15.	Check from Donald B Reitz 8542 Russell Overland Park 12, Kansas	10.00

DEPOSITS December 2, 1965

General Funds (c nt.)

16. Check fromJohn Weaver $ 5.00
308 Arbour Park
Newark, Delaware 19711

17. Check from Margaret Sprinkle 1.50
3789 Woodrow Ave
Pittsburgh Pa 15227

18. Check from Mrs. M Gates 5.00
14440 Parthenia St
Panorama City, Calif

19. (Cash) from Mr H Statham 2.00
3962 N Mariposa
Fresno 3,Calif

20. (Cash) from Mrs D L Phelps 1.00
1800 Thousand Oaks
Berkeley, Calif 94707

Scholarship Funds

21. Check from Miss Mary C Gray 50.00
221 S Harrison St
East Orange, NJ

22. Check from Mrs Phyllis Cox 200.00
88 Garden St
Cambridge, Mass
(thru Mrs. Barnes)

23. Check from Mrs Lowell L Leake 5.00
228 1/2 N Main St
Ada, Ohio 45810

24. Check from Capt John Burn 1.00
517 Nordhoff Dr
Leonia, NJ 07601

25. Check from Mary K Daniel 1.00
559 West 164 St, NYC 32

26. Check from Howard D Willits 3.00
11848 S E Powell Blvd
Portland, Orgon 97266

27. Check from Sidney R Gross 2.00
12 Pinehurst Ave. NY 33

28. Check from Mr & Mrs B A Petrello 1.00
4344 N Stanton
ElPaso, Texas 79902

DEPOSITS December 2, 1965

Scholarship Funds (cont)

29.	Check from	Deleon Walsh 459 Fort Hill Rd Scarsdale, NY	$ 25.00
30.	Check from	Lenore A Epstein 2206 N Taft St Arlington, Va 22201	15.00
31	Check from	Mr & Mrs StevenMoszkowski 3283 Inglewood Blvd Los Angeles, Calif	5.00
32.	Check from	Jennie R Krasnow 4924 Vistadeoro Ave Los Angeles, Calif 90043	5.00
33.	Check from	Mr & Mrs George Gourevitch 9738 ~~xxx~~ 49th Ave, NE Seattle, Wash 98115	5.00
34.	Check from	Lt Col Zoltan Fuzessery 1427 - 31st Place San Bernardino, Calif 92405	5.00
35.	Check from	Robert J Koblitz 32 Jefferson Rd Scarsdale, NY 10585	5.00
36.	Check from	Mr & Mrs Carlos DeZafra, Jr 16 Boulevard Parkway Rochester, NY 14612	5.00
37.	Check from	Percy M Dawson, M. D. 107 E Portola Ave Los Altos, Calif 94022	5.00
38.	Check from	L G Williams 3611 Watson Ave Toledo 12, Ohio 43612	5.00
39.	Check from	Mrs Martha B Merk 171 Brookside Dr Portola Valley, Calif 94026	5.00
40.	Check from	Chas L MacDonald 1106 N ~~xxxxxxx~~ Lemon Ave Menlo Park, Calif	5.00
41.	Check from	N Silberberg 920 Lincoln Ave St Paul, Minn 55105	5.00
42.	Check from	Mrs Louis B Fritts 430 Park Dr Norman, Okla 73069	3.00
43.	Check from	Mrs Bronio Gershuni 80-52 230 St Queens Village, NY	5.00

DEPOSITS, December 2, 1965

Scholarship Funds (cont.)

44.	Check from Mr Lee Reimer 74 Woodbine Avenue Merrick, New York	$ 15.00
45.	Check from Mr M Adamour 6 Lewis Ct Massapequa, NY	5.00
46.	Check fr m Mrs Anne Potter North Ledge Loop Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520	5.00
47.	Check from Mrs Richard E Merwin Pumpkin Lane Clinton Corners, NY 12514	10.00
48.	(Cash) from John Moede Range Mental Health Center 1st Natl Bk Bldg Virginia, Minn 55792	1.00
49.	(Cash) from Dred Scott Neusom 1200 W 52 St Los Angeles, Calif 90037	1.00
	Total	$ 3,170.00

General Funds	$ 2,767.00
Scholarship	403.00

1

F 1052 REV. 11-64

DEBIT
DVICE

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
399 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
WE DEBIT THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AS DETAILED BELOW

DEPARTMENT: Cust. Dept.
CHECKING ACCOUNT NO.

DATE: 12/6/65

AMOUNT: $3856.64

CASH
CCOUNT
EBITED: Cust. Dept Various #334269

ETAILS: PAID:CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
Proceeds sale 67 shares Gulf Oil Corp. Capital stock gift of Nancy M.S. Stover

Adv. & Check To:

MAIL TO:
CORE Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund
150 Nassau St. Room 1321
New York,N.Y.

E 2135

DUP SENT TO:

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1965
CORE SEDF

BY A. J. Albough, O.A.
Custodian Department

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1965
CORE SEDF

December 7, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
145 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

I am enclosing a $100.00 check which is a contribution to CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund from Norman Thomas. Would you please acknowledge to him his gift.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner

December 7, 1965

Mr. Norman Thomas
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Norman:

Thank you very much for your prompt response to my letter. We are grateful to you for so many generosities and I am once more happy to acknowledge your gift of $400.00 to CORE. As you have instructed, we are sending today $100.00 to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund in your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/rwb
cc: Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF

December 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from	Mr & Mrs Lewis Russell 3 Orchard Lane Berkeley, Calif	$ 5.00
2.	Check from	Darnell Rucker Colorado College Colorado Springs, Colo	5.00
3.	Check from	Mrs T White 6247 Milolii St Honolulu, Hawaii	50.00
4.	Check from	Dr C Donaldson 361 11th Ave San Francisco, Calif	20.00
5.	Check from	Jack London 2328 Derby St Berkeley, Calif 94705	15.00
6.	Check from	Jan & Pem Hoowij 16614 Chaplin Ave Encino, Calif 91316	10.00
7.	Check from	G Mennen Williams 1401 31 St., NW Washington D C 20007	10.00
8.	Check from	Dr & Mrs Keith Garlid 1316 Bolton St Baltimore 17, MD.	10.00
9.	Check from	R E Albert 9702 Plymouth Oakland 3, Calif	10.00
10.	Check from	Dr John H Miller 5617 St Albans Way Baltimore 12, Md	10.00
11.	Check from	Louis Levy, M.D. US PHS Hospital San Francisco, Calif 94118	10.00
12.	Check from	Dr & Mrs Edward McN Burns 4346 Via Presada Hope Ranch Park Santa Barbara, Calif 93105	10.00
13.	Check from	N Glazer 1508 La Loma Berkeley, Calif	10.00
14.	Check from	H Magidson 1450 Carla Ridge Beverly Hills, Calif	5.00

DEPOSITS December 8, 1965

General Funds (cont)

15.	Check from	Sidney Gershenson 575 Pierce St San Francisco 17, Calif	5.00
16.	Check from	Bob Kollman 1451 Ferndale Highland Park, Ill	7.00
17.	Check from	R C Sharp 2445 Sycamore Canyon Rd Santa Barbara, Calif	5.00
18.	Check from	Dr & Mrs John H Meyer 7220 S South Shore Dr Chicago, Ill 60649	5.00
19.	Check from	Sidney Sobel ~~Kirkk~~ Fleetwood Apts 25 Sanford Place Bridgeport, Conn 06604	5.00
20.	Check from	E W Moeller 626 S Live Oak Dr Anaheim, Calif 92805	5.00
21.	Check from	A Kenrick 50 Palm Ave Mill Valley, Calif	2.00
22.	Check from	Joseph Rosen 8425 N Drake Ave Skokie 77,Illinois	2.00
23.	~~Check~~ from Cash	Mike Ford Walker 217 ~~Pim~~ Pomona College Claremont , Calif	2.00
24.	Check from	Diana E Schmeltzer 2401 Ocean View, Apt 24 Los Angeles, Calif 90057	1.00
25.	Check from	Edmund G Mocarsky 301 West Point Terr West Hartford, Conn 06107	1.00
26.	(Cash(from	Ray Sterling Simpson P O Box 6513 Carmel, Calif 93921	1.00
27.	Check from	Spiver Gordon (Fla.) Reimbursement for rent (Legal Defense - No. Fla)	15.00

December 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarship Funds

28.	Check from	First Natl City (67 shs Gulf Oil by Robert Stover	$ 3,856.64
29.	Check from	Amalgamated Local 45 70 E 47 St Chicago 53, Ill	25.00
30.	Check from	H F Mattson, Jr 4 Washington Ave Cambridge 40, Mass	14.50
31.	Check from	Mrs Betty McCandless 248 S Los Robles Ave Pasadena, Calif 91106	10.00
32.	Check from	Chas M Overby 2435 Brandon Rd Columbus, Ohio 43221	10.00
33.	Check from	Birger T Peterson 11320 - 38th N.E. Seattle, Wash 98125	10.00
34.	Check from	Harry Gruenberg 145 Tejah Ave Syracuse N Y 13210	10.00
35.	Check from	J E Clifford (California)	10.00
36.	Check from	Thomas Brady 251 Summit Ave Buffalo 14, NY	10.00
37	Check from	Elaine Handy 1301 S Scott St Arlington, Va 22204 Apt 525	10.00
38.	Check from	Marsh Flynn 870 Fifth Ave Los Angeles, Calif	10.00
39.	Check from	Wm A Nesbitt 3037 Midvale Ave Phila 29, Pa	10.00
40.	Check from	Maxine Greene 1080 5th Ave N Y 28	10.00
41.	Check from	Miss Josephine Hinsdale 3557 Yellow Creek Rd Akron 13, Ohio	5.00

December 8, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarship Funds (cont)

42. Check from David F Hitchcock
3314 Sawtelle Blvd #4
Los Angeles, Calif — 5.00

43. Check from Mrs J Wingertszahn
844 Central Ave
Dunkirk N Y — 5.00

44. Check from Mrs H P Sheldon
R D 3
Middlebury, Vt 05753 — 5.00

45. Check from Joseph Hersh
17 Planting Field Rd
Roslyn, N Y — 5.00

46. Check from T Quentin Evans
1626 Eustis St., Apt 8
St Paul, Minn 55108 — 5.00

47. Check from Kenneth M Mindrup
411 W Mendenhall
Bozeman, Montana 59715 — 5.00

48. Check fr m Wm R Gibbon
220 Wester Ave
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402 — 5.00

49. Chekc from R D Lake
117 Rose Ave
Pittsburgh Pa 15235 — 5.00

50. Check from Dr Sidney Katz
3634 Palmerston Rd
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122 — 5.00

51. Check from Socrates J Triantafi
305 W 19 St, NYC 11 — 5.00

52. Check from Dr Moses Sommer
2091 Grand Blvd
Schenectady, NY 12309 — 5.00

53. Check from P H Rule
535 N E 130
Seattle, Wash 98125 — 5.00

54. Check from M G Saslow
803 N E 103 St
Seattle, Wash 98125 — 5.00

55. Check from Mrs Dene K Byers
830 Electric Ave, SE
Salem, Oregon — 5.00

DEPOSITS December 8, 1965

Scholarship Funds

56. Check from Miss Silvia Ziprie
43-57 Union St
Flushing, NY 11355 — 5.00

57. Check from Mrs Daniel F Jackson
1200 Comstock Ave
Syracuse, NY 13210 — 5.00

58. Check from Miss Molly Meezan
170-15 84 Rd
Jamaica, NY — 5.00

59. Check from James C Grau
4448 Harvest Lane
Toledo, Ohio 43623 — 5.00

60. Check fromm Mrs Clare Fenichel
704 1/2 Westknoll Dr
Los Angeles, Calif — 5.00

61. Check from Mrs Ruth Gartner
45 Fairview Ave
NY 40 — 4.00

62. Check from Julius Keil
3347 14 St
LIC, NY 11106 — 3.00

63. Check from Robert D Leighninger, Jr
121 Sims Rd
Syracuse, NY 13210 — 2.00

64. Check from Melvin Tainiter
20 Leonard Dr
Syosset, NY 11791 — 2.00

65. Check fr m Janet Reshes
313 W 105 St., Apt 5B, NY 25 — 2.00

66. Chekc from Joseph C Golden
906 Harston Lane, Erdenheim
Phila Pa ~~xx~~ 19118 — 2.00

67. (Cash) from Emma Darmstadt
926 Lucile Ave
Los Angeles, Calif 90026 — 2.00

68. (Cash(from B C Flamme
408 Beaver St
Royal Oak, Mich — 1.00

TOTAL $ 4,350.14

Scholarships	$ 4,119.14
General	216.00
Reimbursement (Legal Def. No. Fla)	15.00
	$ 4,350.14

SEVENTY PINE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

December 8, 1965

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1965
CORE SEDF

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street-Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., I am enclosing a check in the amount of $2,000.00, representing a contribution to further your good work.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of check to:
Mr. Anthony G. Meyer
70 Pine Street
New York, New York 10005

All personal acknowledgements may be sent to Mr. Merrill at the following address:
Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr.
c/o Commonwealth School
151 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Very truly yours,

Anthony G. Meyer

AGM:jmb
Enc.

300 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

December 9, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

$100.

Gentlemen:

I enclose a contribution to the Fund which I would like to have considered as part of the matching funds to increase the Stern Family grant; thus it would be earmarked for the scholarship program.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. Broadwin

JLB:rd
Enclosure

December 16, 1965

DEPOSITS

Legal Defanse Funds

1. Check from Mr. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr. (thru brokerage house) — $ 525.83

2. Check from Eva Kerr — 14.00

Scholarship Funds

3. Check from Mrs. Jo-Ann Levinson — 950.00

4. Check from Marvin Asnes
4 Washingtnn Square Village
NYC — 500.00

5. Check from Mrs. Jeannette Sachs Hirsch — 100.00

6. Chekk from Norris Taylor
Box 373
Aspen, Colo — 25.00

7. Check from Patricia Moore, Inc.
Boxr 688, Aspen, Colo — thru Mrs. Barnes — 25.00

8. Check from Robert G. Marsh
P O Box 378, Aspen, Colo — 50.00

9. Check from Joseph L.Broadwin
300 Park Aveneu, NY 22 — 100.00

10. Check from Dr James F Cunningham
818 Parkside Ave
Schenectady, NY 12309 — 25.00

11. Chck from Dr Betty Price
72 Perry St., NYC 14 — 15.00

12. Check from D Kaul
1401 Germania Drive
Des Moines 10, Iowa — 10.00

13. Check from Mr & Mrs Chas Fillmore
911 Afton Rd
Columbus 21, Ohio — 10.00

14. Check from H H Slate
458 S Spring St., #727
Los Angeles, Calif — 10.00

15. Check from Paula Coleman
210 E Bway, NY 2 — 10.00

16. Check from [illegible]
The Gilders
12 School Lane
Scarsdale, NY — 10.00

DEPOSITS

December 16, 1965

Scholarship Funds (cont)

17.	Check from	Norman Gary 1453 Westgate, Apt 3 Los Angeles, Calif 90025	10.00
18.	Check from	Jacob E Fish, MD Toledo State Hosp P O Box 2027 Toledo, Ohio 43603	5.00
19.	Check from	Donald C Worcester 39 Paradise Rd Swampscott, Mass	5.00
20.	Check from	Miss Judith Bader 32-25 88thSt Jackson Heights 69, NY	5.00
21.	Check from	Mrs Julia Stein 306 Ellen Place Jericho, NY	5.00
22.	Check from	Julian L Seid 75-36 Utopia Parkway, Flushing N Y 11366	5.00
38.	Check from	Alan Bruce 88 Tamalpais Ave, San Anselmo, Calif	10.00

General Funds

23.	Check from	Charles E Merrill, Jr.	2,000.00
24.	Check from	Marjorie B Phyfe 8 Jones St., NYC	30.00
25.	Check from	Norman Thomas (thru National CORE)	100.00
26.	Check from	Mrs Roger S Clapp 100 Memorial Drive Cambridge, Mass 02142	100.00
27.	Check from	James M Pair, M D 400 N Carrollton Ave Baltimore, Md 21223	50.00
28.	Check from	Mrs Louis H Harris 24 Fifth Ave, Apt 1102, NY11	50.00
29.	Check from	Mr & Mrs Morris L Ullman 70 Park St Brookline, Mass 02146	25.00
30.	Check from	Mr & Mrs Robert Gunderson 2420 Barbara St Bloomingon, Indiana 47403	10.00

December 16, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds (cont.)

31.	Check from	D-M Employment Sunshine Fund 448 West 16 St., NY 11 (Direct Mail)	10.00
32.	Check from	Mr & Mrs G Papanek 2 Mason St Lexington 73, Mass 02173	8,00
33.	Check from	Mrs John Strausinger 741 S Anza St El Cajon, Calif 92021	5.00
34.	Check from	Carrol B Cox Dept of English Illinois State Univ Normal, Ill 61761	5.00
35.	(Cash)	from Wm R Gilson Kentz, Kentz & Gilson, 9 Farmley Place Summit, N.J.	3.00
36.	Check from	Alan R Kaplan 58 C Chas Bank Way Waltham, Mass 02154	2.00
37.	(Cash)	Anonymous	.02
		Total	$4,822.85

Recap

General Funds	$2,398.02
Scholarships	1,885.00
Legal Defense	539.83
	$4,822.85

December 22, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Tucker, Anthony and R L Day* — $ 3,440.22
   74 State St
   Boston, Mass

   *anonymous contribution of 44 shs
   Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

2. Check from Mr. Alexander Scourby — 200.00
   15 Claremont Ave., NYC 27

3. Check from John Lamperti — 100.00
   Math Dept., Dartmouth College
   Hanover, New Hampshire

4. Check from Dr & Mrs Benj Spock — 100.00
   2220 Woodmere Drive
   Cleveland, Ohio 44106

5. Check from H B Clyde — 25.00
   201 Laurel St
   San Francisco 18 CAlif

6. Check from E E Krieckhaus — 25.00
   Poultry Husbandry Dept
   Univ of Calif, Davis, Calif

7. Check from Norman Balabanian — 20.00
   1879 Tacoma Ave
   Berekeley, Calif 94707

8. Check from Mr & Mrs Raymond Breton — 5.00
   6517 Maplewood Rd
   Baltimore, Md 21212

9. Check from Joseph Franklin — 5.00
   P O Box 3513
   Merchandise Mart Sta
   Chicago, Illinois 60654

10. Check from Rev Fred H Wezeman — 5.00
    10121 S Turner Ave
    Evergreen Park, Ill 60642

11. Check from Mrs Marjorie Ruskin — 10.00
    63 Melbourne Terrace, Waterbury, Conn 06714

12. Check from Miss Helen Miller — 5.00
    210 N Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill 60302

13. (cash) from Mrs Elsie Johanson — 1.00
    1727 Bath St
    Santa Barbara, Calif 93101

DEPOSITS December 22, 1965

Scholarship Funds

14.	Check from	Claudia B & Maurice L Stone, Fdn 20 E 46 St., NY(17	$ 1,000.00
15.	Check from	Dr David G Rempel 749 Seneca St., Palo Alto, Calif	15.00
16.	Check from	Dr O J Kerner 142 E Ontario, Chicago 11, Illinois	10.00
17.	Check from	E Moritz, Jr 1335 Maltman Los Angeles, Calif	10.00
18.	Check from	Florence Mae Smith 234 W Allen's Lane, Phila	5.00
19.	Check from	Michael J Weinberger 535 E 86 St., NY 28	5.00
20.	Check from	Mrs Estelle Kamin 6701 Colonial Rd., Bklyn 11220	5.00
21.	Check from	Gertrude Wolfner 34-12 62 St., Woodside, NY 11377	3.00
22.	Check from	Pastor Walter J Maier 222 Grant Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07305	2.00
23.	Check from	Miss Rose K McKeon 518 Hudson St., Hoboken, NJ	2.00
24.	C heck from	Mrs C R Roesch 30 Wood Ridge Lane Sea Cliff, NY	2.00
25.	Check from	J M Howie Rt 6,Box 37A, Bloomington, Indiana	2.00
26.	Check from	I B Berkson 39 Claremont Ave NYC 27	5.00
		Total	$ 5,007.22

General Funds.....$3,941.22
Scholarship Funds.... 1,066.00
Total----$5,007.22

CUSTOMER'S NOTICE

LEHMAN BROTHERS
ONE WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004

The Core Scholarship Educational & Defense Fund Inc.

Date 12/2[illegible]/65

Mr & Mrs Tracy Sugarman

Check to the order of Above

Amount $ 245.93

SENT TO Above- 150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, New York, Attn: Mr. Andrew E. Norma

FOR Sale of 10 National Bank of Westchester

Yours Respectfully,

LEHMAN BROTHERS

FORM 118 25M 10-64 MARKEM

THE OTTINGER FOUNDATION, INC.
P. O. BOX 2803
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

December 22, 1965

Dear Andy:

The Trustees of the Ottinger Foundation, recognizing the importance of the leadership project which your organization is undertaking, are glad to make a special grant of $2,500 to CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund designated for this project. In addition, confirming our recent telephone conversation, the Trustees have made a grant of $1,000 designated for your scholarship program. Checks for these two grants are enclosed.

We would appreciate whatever program reports you may prepare on these undertakings, and wish you and Mr. Rich the best of success.

Sincerely yours,

David F. Freeman
Consultant

Mr. Andrew E. Norman, President
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street - Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Room 5600

December 28, 1965

Dear Mr. Norman:

Mrs. Ann R. Pierson would like at this time to make a contribution in support of the SEDF Scholarship Program. It is therefore a pleasure to send you on her behalf the enclosed check for $500, payable to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Bates

Robert C. Bates

Mr. Andrew E. Norman, President
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

December 28, 1965

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Charles and Lily H. Weinberg Foundation, Inc.
400 Madison Avenue
New York City 17 — $ 500.00

2. Check from Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Sugarman
Nine Old Hill Road
Westport, Connecticut — 245.93

3. Check from Mr. and Mrs. George Reger
Westbrook Valley Road
R F D 1
Wanaque, New Jersey — 250.00

4. Check from Miss Annie J. Pitou
2663 Tallant Road
Santa Barbara, California 93105 — 100.00

5. Check from H Turner
2709 Ontarior Stret
Burbank, California — 10.00

6. Check from Helen W. Heatherington
2251 Erie Street
San Diego 10, California — 20.00

7. Check from Eleanor Norris
2051 Wellesley, Apt. D
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306 — 10.00

8. Check from Scovil F Habbard
311 Morro Street
Shell Beach, Calif. — 1.00

9. Check from Miss Susan M. Lee
90 Macdougal Street
NYC ~~11~~ 10012 — 25.00

Leadership Development Funds

10. check from The Ottinger Foundation, Inc.
P O Box 2803
~~Grand~~ Grand Central Station
New York City 17 — 2,500.00

DEPOSITS

December 28, 1965

Scholarship Funds

11.	Check from The Ottinger Foundation	$1,000.00
12.	Check from Mrs. Ann R. Pierson 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm. 5600 NYC 20	500.00
13.	Check from William James (Aspen, Colorado)	100.00
14.	Check from Anthony DePaolo, Jr. 110 J Howard Drive Bergenfield, New Jersey	20.00
15.	Check from Edna R. Small 1949 39th St., N.W. Washington, D. C.	10.00
16,	Check from Mrs E Levin Three Pheasant Lane Wes tport, Connecticut	2.00
17.	Check from Benjamin Epstein 19-22 45 Street ~~Axkxx~~ Astoria, L I, NY	5.00
18.	Check from Mrs. H Friedmann 1464 E 56 Street Chicago, Illinois	5.00
19.	(cash) from Miss Louise G. Cheney 35-06 73 Street Jackson Heights, NY 11372	1.00
	Total	$5,304.93

Recap

General Funds	$1,161.93
Scholarship Funds	1,643.00
Lead. Development Funds	2,500.00
Total	$5,304.93

STERN FAMILY FUND
21 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016
—
532-0617

December 28, 1965

PHILIP M. STERN
PRESIDENT
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN
VICE-PRESIDENT
EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS B. LEMANN
SECRETARY-TREASURER
THEODORE A. JONES
FERD KRAMER
RICHARD M. SCAMMON
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
MRS. PHILIP M. STERN
JOHN H. WHEELER
JEROME B. WIESNER
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
DAVID R. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

It gives me great pleasure to enclose our check for $10,000 after receiving word that the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has met the matching requirements of the second half of the Stern Family Fund grant.

As I mentioned in my previous letter, we will await receiving both substantive and financial reports on the expenditure of the funds, including some biographical information concerning the recipients.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

David R. Hunter

dep 12/29/65

Hampshire House Hotel
1000 GRANT STREET ■ DENVER, COLORADO 80203
PHONE AREA CODE 303 292-1200

Dec. 20 [1965]

Dear Mary:

This is Earmarked for the Scholarship Fund from Mrs. James in Aspen.

$100

Happy New Year

Dep 12/28/65 yrs.

Connie & Tony

HUNT ROOM
CORK ROOM

December 29, 1965

DEPOSITS

Scholarship Funds

1.	Check from the Stern Family Fund 21 E 40 St., NY 16	$10,000.00
2.	Check from Hugh Johnston Box 2303 Stanford, Calif 94305	8.50
3.	Check from Eugene Feingold Dept. of Political Science Univ of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich	5,00
4.	Check from Miss Mildred Diefenbach 185 Noe Avenue Chatham, N J 07928	1.00

General Funds

5.	Check from Dr and Mrs Oliver Wolcott 2309 Clermont St Denver, Colorado	1,000.00
6.	Check from Rev John Hall Fish 8319 S Kenwood Ave Chicago, Illinois 60619	75.00
7.	Check from Gene Schulze Tuttle's Point Guilford, Conn. 06437	300.00
8.	Check from Mrs. A. B. Cameron 3810 Fairmeade Road Pasadena 8, Calif	10.00
9.	Check from Irving E Chase, M.D. 1265 Beacon St Brookline, Mass 02146	25.00
10.	Check from Natl. CORE	12,762.50
	(final repayment of outstanding loan) with interest Loan $12,000. Int. 762.50 Total	$24,187.00

RECAP

Scholarship Funds.....	$10,014.50
General Funds	1,410.00
Repayment of Loan	12,762.50
	24,187.00

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

December 30, 1965

Dear Mr. Norman:

Mr. Larry Rockefeller would like at this time to make a special contribution in support of CORE's Leadership Development Program. Accordingly, for this purpose it is a pleasure to send you the enclosed check for $500, payable to CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Bates

Robert C. Bates

1/7/66

Mr. Andrew E. Norman, President
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

SYLVIA NOVECK
98-01 67 AVENUE
FOREST HILLS, N. Y. 11374

January 4, 1966

dep 1/7/66

Core
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Att: Miss Hope Maynard

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find my check in the amount of $7.00, which represents refund in the matter of Peo. vs Howard Epstein. I over-estimated the cost and am sending this difference as your check was made out to $25.00 .

Very truly yours,
Sylvia Noveck
Official Court Reporter

CABLES
"LOEBCARL"

CARL M. LOEB, RHOADES & CO.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

42 WALL STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
530-4000

WE HAVE THIS DAY **DEBITED** YOUR
ACCOUNT WITH THE FOLLOWING:

JAN 4 1965

NEW YORK, _____

511923 CORE-SCOLARSHIP EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND $*9*841.00*CN

ACCOUNT NUMBER
058 03 19170-1

CLIENT'S COPY

SACHS QUALITY STORES, INC.
330 BRUCKNER BOULEVARD
BRONX 54, N. Y.
MELROSE 5-5300

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

January 5, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is our check of $300.00 to cover our contribution to Core SEDF.

Kind regards.

Cordially,

Dick

Richard C. Sachs

Enc.

January 7, 1966

DEPOSITS

Legal Defense (Reimbursement)

1. Check from Sylvia Noveck — $ 7.00
98-01 67 Avenue
Forest Hills, NY ~~11347~~ 11374
(Reimbursement for steno costs in People vs Howard Epstein)

Leadership Development

2. Check from Laurence Rockefeller — 500.00
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm. 5600
NYC 20

General Funds

3. Check from Carl M Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — 9,841.00
proceeds of
(500 shs Continental Device)
from Andrew E. Norman

4. Check from Thrift Shop — 1,250.00

5. Check from Alvin A Bicher — 10.00
Box 1312
New Rochelle, NY

6. Check from D F Shortino — 10.00
5216 N Wayne Ave
Chicago 40, Ill

7. Check from Mrs R H Ott, Jr — 100.00
640 Front Range Rd
Littleton, Colorado

8. (Cash) from Mrs R B Veatch — 1.00
301 Mohawk Rd
Santa Barbara, Calif

9. Check from Ada Swineford — 30.00
920 Lawrence Ave
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

10. Check from Mrs. Carol N. Bobbe — 5.00
678 Morton Ave
Franklin Square, NY 11010

11. Check from Claus Grunwald — 2.00
18 6th Ave, Hotchkiss Grove
Branford, Conn

12. Check from Owen & Doris Jean Newlin — 10.00
3315 48 Place
Des Moines, Iowa 50310

DEPOSITS January 7, 1965

General Funds (cont.)

13. Check from T W Holland
1171 Cragmont
Berkeley, Calif — 5.00

14. Check from A K Close
2500 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D. C. — 15.00

15. Check from Farrow R. Allen, M. D.
337 West 138 St., NYC 10030 — 10.00

16. Check from Mr Dore Schary
33 E 70 St., NYC 21 — 200.00

17. Check from Chas N Mason, Jr
P O Box 108
Washington, D. C. 20044 — 1,000.00

Scholarship Funds

18. Check from Mr A Richards
120 N. Delaware
Manhattan, Kansas 66502 — 5.00

19. Check from Mrs. Joan Heilbroner
1075 Park Ave, NY 28 — 25.00

20. Check from Miss Sally Atsatt
621 N Hill Ave
Pasadena, Calif 91106 — 50.00

21. Check from Miss Norman E Bentley
124 Rugby Rd
Syracuse 6, NY — 15.00

22. Check from A E Shirk, Jr
1334 12 St
Santa Monica, Calif — 10.00

23. Check from Robert D Ronsheim
21 Marrett St
Lexington, Mass 02173 — 3.00

24. Check from P G Shane
5014 Dorchester
Chicago, Ill — 10.00

25. Check from Dr & Mrs S I Hayakawa
Box 100, Mill Valley, Calif 94941 — 20.00

26. Check from Richard Hofstadter
25 Claremont Ave
NYC 27 — 15.00

January 7, 196[illegible]

DEPOSITS

Scholarship Funds (cont.)

27.	Check from Boettcher & Co. Denver, Colo (proceeds of 7 shs Rohm and Haas) from Mrs. Katrina McC. Barnes	1,103.50
28.	Check from Don Watkins & Family 20 Weaver Lane Levittown, NY	5.00
29.	Check from Mr & Mrs C J Cooper 310 Caversham Rd Bryn Mawr, Pa	100.00
30.	Check from Arthur T Jacobs 9 Stafford Place Larchmont, NY 10538	10.00
	Total	$14,367.50

Recap

Legal (Reimbursement)	$ 7.00
Leadership Development	500.00
General	12,489.00
Scholarships	1,371.50
Total	$14,367.50

E

REMITTANCE ADVICE

BOETTCHER AND COMPANY
Since 1910 One of the West's Leading Investment Bankers
828 - 17th STREET DENVER, COLORADO 80202

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

IN PAYMENT OF:

djs
Chg: Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes
1-04366-2-4

$1,103.50

7 Rohm and Haas Co.

THIS CHECK IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT OF ITEMS LISTED ABOVE.
IF NOT CORRECT, ADVISE US IMMEDIATELY, REFERRING TO ABOVE ITEMS.

DEPOSITS January 14, 1966

Legal Defense (No. Florida)

Reimbursement for part of our payment for typewriter repairs	$	5.00

General Funds

1. Check from Shanti Foundation (c/o Chester F. Carlson 133 Crescent Hill Rd. Pittsford, New York. 14534)		10,000.00
2. Check from Joseph Kruskal (Mr. & Mrs.) 42 Oakland Road Maplewood, New Jersey		300.00
3. Check from Sachs Foundation, Inc. (Richard C. Sachs)		300.00
4. Check from Mrs. James M. Riley 4190 Kiaora Street Cocoanut Grove Miami, Fla. 33133		100.00
5/ Check from Prof. Allen Hayman English Dept Purdue University Heavilon Hall Lafayette, Indiana		10.00

Scholarship Funds

6. Check from Kenneth H Champney Route 1, Box 273 Yellow Springs, Ohio		100.00
7. Check from Maurice Tonkin 4 Hall Street Leominster, Mass.		10.00
8. Check from George E. Dizard 2402 East Fifth Street Duluth, Minn. 55812		10.00

continued

holarship Funds

Check from Father John P. La Goe Immaculate Conception Church 301 N. Division Street Traverse City, Michm. 49684	$	10.00
Check from Mrs. Carol Bobbe 678 Morton Avenue Franklin Square, New York		5.00
TOTAL		$ 10,850.00

Recap

Legal Defense (No. Fla) - Reimbursement	5.00
General Funds	$10,710.00
Scholarship Funds	135.00
Total	$10,850.00

January 21, 1966

DEPOSITS

Scholarship Funds

1. Check from Boettcher & Co. — $ 2,780.22

   (18 shs. Rohm & Haas) gift of
   Mrs. Katrina McC. Barnes

2. Check from Aspen Field Fund, Inc. — 1,000.00
   Glenwood Springs, Colorado

3. Anonymous contribution thru Mrs. Barnes — 250.00

4. Check from A L Westhoven — 10.00
   1027 Lasalle St
   Pontiac, Mich. 48053

5. Check from Marion W Farquharson — 5.00
   70 Locust Ave
   New Rochelle, NY 10801
   w

Leadership Development

6. Check from The Heyman Family Fund, Inc. — 250.00
   (D. John Heyman
   40 Wall St., NYC 5)

General Funds

7. Check from Mrs. Constance Keane — 25.00
   Huntington, NY

8. Check from B Stuart — 1.00
   115 Ashbury St
   San Francisco, Calif

TOTAL $ 4,321.22

Recap

Scholarship Funds	$ 4,045.22
Lead. Dev. Funds	250.00
General Funds	26.00
Total	$ 4,321.22

3

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY FOUNDATION
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

January 25, 1966

Mr. Andrew Norman,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund Incorporated,
150 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Norman:

Please confirm directly to Price Waterhouse & Co., 60 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004, our independent public accountants, grants paid by the William C. Whitney Foundation to you during 1965.

According to our records, the following payments were made to you:

October 5, 1965 .....$1,000.00

If the above is correct, please sign the original of this letter and return it directly to Price Waterhouse & Co., in the enclosed envelope. Please indicate any exception from your records.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Rose

Milton C. Rose
Secretary

The above is correct as noted:

_____

By: Marvin Rich Exec. Director

2 Enclosures:

Copy of letter
Addressed envelope

IRVING JAY FAIN
400 LAUREL AVENUE
PROVIDENCE 6, RHODE ISLAND
IRVING JAY FAIN
~~606 CENTRAL AVENUE~~
~~PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND~~

FEBRUARY 1, 1966

MR. ANDREW NORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10038

DEAR ANDY:

BELATEDLY I ENCLOSE CONTRIBUTION OF OUR SON LYLE IN THE SUM OF $1,000.

BEST WISHES.

SINCERELY,

Irving Jay Fain

IRVING JAY FAIN

is

IJF/IS
ENC/

February 1, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Frederick N. Weathers	$ 200.00
2.	Check from Mrs. Pearl L. Willen 470 Park Ave., NYC	100.00
3.	Check from Arthur B. Weiss 1115 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn 06603	10.00
4.	Check from Mrs. Joan B. Katz 176 Torquay Place Hewlett, NY 11557	5,00

Scholarship Funds

5.	Check from Emilie H. Siebert	100.00
6.	Check from Vic Glasberg 102-41 65 Road Forest Hills, NY 11375	5.00

Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center

7.	Check from Dr. Alan R. Bleich 37-25 223 Street Bayside, New York 11361	100.00
	Total	$ 520.00

RECAP

General Funds	$ 315.00
Scholarship Funds	105.00
Memorial Center Funds	100.00
Total	$ 520.00

E

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

William James Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

February 7, 1966

Mr. Jerome Smith
c/o Mr. Marvin Rich
S. E. D. F.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am sorry that you letter about the New Orleans project arrived just as I was leaving town for a two-week vacation. As a result I was unable to forward the check constituting my first contribution to this probject. I am enclosing a check for $250 made out, I hope, correctly, to you and the Congress on Racial Equality Scholarship Fund.

I hope that plans for this interesting project are proceeding and I look forward to hearing how matters turn out. I will make another contribution in about two months.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Spiegel, M.D.

JPS/ker

Enclosure (1)

February 9, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Internal Revenue Service $ 391.79
(Reimbursement of taxes)

2. Check from Lyle Fain 1,000.00
(son of Irving Jay Fain)

3. Check from Mrs T J Naughton 5.00
325 ~~Nath~~ Main St
Old Saybrook, Conn

12. Check from Miss Judith A Blechman, 1247 31 St.,NW
Washington, D. C. 20007 10.00

Scholarships

4~~xx~~Check from Mr & Mrs Henry Shapiro 10.00
109 W Oakland Ave
Columbus, Ohio 43201

5. Check from Richard S Goldsmith 15.00
21 Birch Ave
Mill Valley, Calif

6. Check from Mr & Mrs Ralph L Disney 10.00
910 Kuebler Drive
Ann Arbor, Mich 48103

7. Check from Miss Katharine Wolfe 10.00
907 N E 72
Seattle, Wash 98115

8. Check from Wayne Bockelman 5.00
311 E 73 St., Apt 2C, NYC 21

9. Check from Miss Rosamond H Clark 5.00
143-16 Sanford Ave.,
Flushing, NY

10. Check from
Mrs Janet S Mais 2.00
1435 1st Ave., NYC 21

Leadership Development

11. Check from John P Spiegel, M.D. Harvard U., 250.00
Dept of Social Relations
William James Hall, Cambridge, Mass

TOTAL $1,713.79

RECAP

General	$1,406.79
Scholarships	57.00
Lead. Dev.	250.00
	$1,713.79

February 23, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Miss Laurel Robinson
   1641 Grand View Drive
   Berkeley, Calif 94705 — $ 10.00

2. Check from Mrs. Ethelene J. Crockett
   1327 Nicolet
   Detroit, Michigan 48207 — 50.00

Legal Defense (North Florida)

3. Reimbursement re Tallahassee plane fare for Steven Nagler — 25.62

Scholarships

4. Reimbursement recd from Bertha Bradford p/o spring grant — 400.00

5. Check from Robert G. Tyrrell, Jr.
   175 Ninth Avenue
   New York, New York 10011 — 5.00

Total $ 490.62

Recap

General Funds	$ 60.00
Legal Defense (No. Fla) Reimbursement	25.62
Scholarships	5.00
Scholarships (Reimbursement)	400.00
Total--	$490.62

E

February 25, 1966

DEPOSTTS

General Funds

1.	Check received from Thrift Shop funds	$ 2,500.00
	Total	$ 2,500.00

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1707
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1966
CORE SEDF

Thursday

Dear Mr. Rich -,

I hope this helps. Get me more merchandise, and the checks will be larger.

Fondly,
Lenore Fenner

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

March 2, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

Check from Local 23-25, ILGWU	$ 2,500.00
(Loan - repay on March 23, 1966)	
Total	$ 2,500.00

9

March 4, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check recd from United Civil Rights Council for Leadership $3,000.00

Total $3,000.00

March 7, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

Check received			$ 2,000.00
$1,700	-	Funds	
300	-	Reimbursement for money recd to open new account	

GENERAL

2.	Check from Michael Zipris 4357 Union Street Flushing, New York 11355	5.00

Scholarships

3.	Check from Abraham Kaufman 21-10 33 Road LIC 6, NY	25.00
4.	Check from Miss Carola Teegen 315 East 78 Street, NYC 21	10.00
	Total	$ 2,040.00

5

MEYER HANDELMAN COMPANY
80 PINE STREET. NEW YORK 5. N. Y.
BOwling Green 9-2840

Investment Counsel
Estate Management

Business Counsel
Administration-Accounting

March 8, 1966

CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N. Y.

Att: Mr. Marvin Rich

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mr. Robert C. Stover, we are sending you herewith Mrs. Stover's check to your order in the amount of $1,000.00 as a contribution to your organization.

Please send your acknowledgment of this contribution to Mrs. Stover in care of this office.

MEYER HANDELMAN COMPANY

By: [signature]

EJP:FM
Enc.
cc: Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Stover

Rec'd 3/9/66

March 9, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Mr & Mrs Robert Stover	$ 1,000.00
2.	Check from Mrs H W Edgerton (Alice) 2025 Glover Driveway Washington, D. C. 20016	200.00
	Total	$ 1,200.00

3

8TA FLOOR
430 PARK AVENVE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

March 14, 1966

Dear Marvin:

I enclose $50 check from Good Neighbor Foundation Inc. to Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., which was received by this office.

With personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

John

John P. Allison

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

3-15-66

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

H. N. WHITNEY, GOADBY & CO.

48 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

DATE 3/15/66

	AMOUNT
(X) WE HAVE THIS DAY **CHARGED** YOUR ACCOUNT:	
( ) WE HAVE THIS DAY **RECEIVED** FOR YOUR ACCOUNT:	
CHECK ENCLOSED PROCEEDS SALE 2 SHS TEXAS INSTRUMENTS,INC----------	$409.41

CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE FUND,INC
150 NASSAU STREET ROOM 1707
NEW YORK,N.Y.38

DEBIT NOTICE

FORM 15 H. P. C.

March 15, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

	Check received from funds collected	$ 1,500.00

Leadership Development

2.	Check from Fund for Tomorrow, Inc. (Cora Weiss)	75.00
3.	Check from Mabel Shannon One West 64 St., NY 23	25.00

General Funds

4.	Check from Mrs Saul S. Sherman 1255 Westmoor Road Winnetka, Illinois 60093	100.00
5.	Check from Good Neighbor Fdn., Inc (thru John Allison)	50.00
6.	Check from Howard S. Richmond (thru Kings Point Richmond Fdn)	25.00
7.	Check from Hella Freud Bernays 210 E 31 St., NY 16	10.00
8.	Check from Clara A. Martin Macoupin Nursing Home Carlinville, Ill. 62626	5.00
9.	Check from Charles J Parker (no address)	25.00
10.	Check from Columbia Broadcasting System (Feb 25, 1966 dividend on ten shares - 30¢ per sh)	3.00

Scholarships

11.	Check from Mrs Franklin Levin 8109 MacArthur Rd Phila, Pa 19118	5.00
12.	Check from Mrs Duane R Hardy 150 Varian Lane, Rochester, NY14624	5.00
13.	Check from John P Huttman 190 Heather Lane Palo Alto, Calif 94303	15.00
14.	Check from Morris B Potkin 126 North 10 St., New Hyde Park, NY	2.00
	TOTAL	$ 1,845.00

Recap

Artists for CORE	$ 1,500.00
Lead. Dev.	100.00
General	218.00
Scholarships	27.00
Total-	$ 1,845.00

Ce

March 18 , 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Emily R. and Kivie Kaplan Family Charitable Trust (thru Kivie Kaplan, 75 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass 02167)	$ 250.00
2.	Check from Goadby & Co. representing proceeds sale of 2 shs Texas Instruments, Inc. gift of Mrs. Janet W. Barnes	409.41
3.	Check from Adelaide S. Frank 14 Washington Square North, NY 11	10.00
4.	Check from Mr & Mrs Armiin Landeck XXX R D #1, Litchfield, Conn 06759	25.00

Leadership Development

5.	Check from Ossie Davis, Mt. Vernon, NY	25.00

Scholarships

6.	Check from Frank G Gibson, Jr. 5101 Winneste Ave Cincinnati 32, Ohio	7.00
	Total	$ 726.41

Recap

General Funds	$ 694.41
Lead Dev Funds	25.00
Scholarships	7.00
T tal-	726.41

E

March 21, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Mrs. Dorothy B. Guttmann 123 Calif. Ave Santa Monica, Calif 90403	$ 25.00
2.	Check from Harold Mehling Twin Ridges Rd Ossining, NY 10562	10.00

Leadership Development

3.	Check from Aaron E Norman Fund	6,500.00
	Total	$6,535.00

3

5

March 23, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

Proceeds $ 2,000.00

Leadership Development

Check from Carolina C. Marks 1,000.00

Total - $ 3,000.00

March 30, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

Proceeds received	$2,000.00
Total	$2,000.00

C

KATRINA McCORMICK BARNES
419 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

April 4th [1966]

Dear Nannette,

These are both ear marked for scholarship money.

Susie Graham is our son Medill's best girl. They went from Denver to the southland on the march a year ago & M bought Susie's ticket as she was broke at the moment. Sisie tells me he refused to take the money back saying to her that if she would not forget the loan to give it to me for the scholarship fund, so I guess he gets the deduction. Will you ackowledge the gift to Medill Barnes at 2555 Olive Street, Denver 7 ? I will write Susie a note and I will also thank Elizabeth Parkinson, though she should have a tax deduction slip from you.

I hear we are having a party on the I5th. Delighted. See you on the 7th and will hear more about it then

Affectionately,

KBarnes

April 4, 1966

DEPOSITS

Citizenship Education Project

Check from LaKratt Corp.
200 Park Aye., NY 17 $1,000.00

Total $1,000.00

TEAR OFF AND RETAIN THIS SLIP FOR YOUR FILES.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	NET AMOUNT
4-5-66	Contribution	$3,000.00

PRINTING SERVICE INC.-DETROIT

MOTOWN SALES CORP.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48208

April 7, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

1. Check recd from proceeds — $ 3,000.00

General Funds

2. Check recd from Thrift Shop funds — 1,500.00
3. Check from E. H. Siebert — 300.00
4. Check from Mrs Lewis Mumford
   Amenia, NY 12501 — 10.00
5. Check from H C Cooley
   1520 E. Marquette Rd. — 5.00
6. Check fro Leon M I. Hammer, M.D.
   110 W. 86 St., NY 10024 — 2.00
7. (Cash) from Belle Bernstein
   3400 Smith St
   Los Angeles 31, Calif — 2.00
8. Anonymous contrib. (Cash) — 1.00

Scholarships

9. Check from Dr. Sidney M. Greenberg
   11 East 68 St., NY 21 — 110.00

total ---- $ 4,930.00

Recap

General Funds	$ 1,820.00
Artists for CORE	3,000.00
Scholarships	110.00
Total --	$ 4,930.00

E

April 11, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Wechsler-Brody--Slater Fdn — $ 700.00

2. Check from Alan D. Greene — 835.00

Scholarships

3. Check from Geraldine G. Fenn — 100.00
417 W. Hayes Street
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Total $1,635.00

Recap

General Funds	$1,535.00
Citizenship Educ Proj	1,795.00
Scholarships Funds	100.00
	$3,430.00
Total	$1,635.00

Citizenship Education Project

4. Check from Benjamin Martin — 1,795.00
Foreign Service, Reception Room
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

Grand Total $3,430.00

CLARA JOSEPHS
145 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
TELEPHONE ENDICOTT 2-4841

ART FOR COLLECTORS

I have just opened a new gallery in my home. On exhibit will be the work of fine American and European artists.

This marks the start of a project which I believe will be refreshing to all who love art. I hope to combine my new gallery with an unusual art consulting service in which I can be of help in many areas, including:

- a relaxed atmosphere in which to look at fine art
- suggestions for framing and arranging art in your home
- assistance in selecting paintings elsewhere if you wish
- introduction to the work of new and exciting talent

The regular gallery hours will be Sundays from 1-5 P.M. Wednesdays 1-5 P.M. or by appointment.

Sincerely,

Clara Josephs

Dear Maruca:-
Enclosed check for $835.00 of which $100 goes to S.E.O.F. and 735.00 back to me. Will expect to hear from you whether or not it is possible to do what we discussed.
Sincerely
C.J.
4/11/66

oils, lithographs, etchings and mixed media

April 12, 1966

DEPOSITS

Check from Local 23-25 (loan)		$ 5,000.00
Scholarship Funds		
2. Check from Elizabeth B. Parkinson		25.00
3. Check from Medill Barnes 2555 Olive Street Denver 7, Colorado		100.00
	Total	$ 5,125.00

Recap

General Funds	$5,000.00
Scholarships	125.00

E

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS—HEMPHILL, NOYES

DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	AMOUNT		DESCRIPTION
APR 14 66	38,243,062	418.90		CK-PROCEEDS SALE

DETACH STUB BEFORE DEPOSITING

EXCELSIOR SAFETY PAPER

1

LILLIAN HELLMAN
63 EAST 82ND STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

April 15, 1966

Dear Jerome:

Sorry to have been so long in answering your letter. I was out of the country for a few weeks.

I am sending you a check for $50.00, and I will try soon to see if I can find some other people to contribute.

Warm regards, and I think things go well. Incidentally, you say that you enclosed a picture, but the picture was not in the envelope.

Most sincerely,

Lillian Hellman

Mr. Jerome Smith
Core Scholarship Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

$2000
4/19/66
dep

P. O. Box 108
Washington, D. C., 20044

April 15, 1966

Dear Marv.

It was good to see you yesterday. Your note came at the right time. I was just waiting to see how much I had left in the bank after having paid my income tax.

Sincerely yours
Charlie

P.S. Best wishes to Zoe & Gordie

C

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

OUR REFERENCE		DATE
123425	THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.	4/18/66

PAYMENT		*			
	Award - Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.	I	15	000	00

*P=PRINCIPAL
I=INCOME

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING CHECK

April 19, ~~xxxx~~ 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from the Field Foundation	$ 15,000.00
2.	Check from Charles N. Mason, Jr.	2,000.00
3.	Check from Hornblower & Weeks (proceeds 10 shs CBS, gift of Blair Clark)	418.90
4.	Check from Helen L Harris 9413 S Wabash Ave Chicago, Ill	1.00

Artists for CORE

5.	Check recd - proceeds	1,500.00
	Total	$ 18,919.90

a

April 25, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from Motown Sales Corp. 2648 West Grand Boulevard Detroit, Michigan 48208	$ 3,000.00
2.	Check from H N Whitney, Goadby & Co. proceeds 5 shs Simmonds Precision Prod. Inc. (gift of Mr. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr.)	890.63
3.	Check from Mrs. Lionel R. Berman 6 West 77 St., NY 24	250.00
	Total	$ 4,140.63

~~XXXXX~~

E

277 Greenwich St.
N.Y. 7 N.Y.
April 27 '66

Dear Sirs:

This contribution to the Core Scholarship Fund is sent at the suggestion of Simon Perchik.

Sincerely,

Mitchell Goodman

April 28, 1966

OSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Rose April Goldey
36 Sutton Place South
NYC

$5,000.00

Total $5,000.00

3

May 2, 1966

DEPOSITS

Legal Defense

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Refund of fees in Brown et al vs. Louisiana $901.67

~~Total~~ $901.67

Lead. Def

check from Lillian Hellman
63 East 82 St., NY 28 50.00

Total $951.67

3

May 5, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from proceeds Art Show	$ 5,000.00
2.	Check from Mitchell Goodman 277 Greenwich Street New York City	15.00

Scholarships

3.	Check from Local 99, 275 7th Ave., NYC (Douglas Levin)	1,000.00

Leadership Development

4.	Check from Caroline C. Marks	1,000.00

Total $ 7,015.00

3

ADVICE TO DEPOSITOR

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

CENTRAL COLLECTION DEPT. NEW YORK, N. Y. 10015

6

IF THIS TICKET BEARS OUR "PAID" STAMP, THE ITEM HAS BEEN COLLECTED AND CREDITED. IF THE ITEM IS NOT PAID, THIS TICKET WILL BEAR OUR "UNPAID" STAMP AND THE ITEM WILL BE ATTACHED.

TRACER DATE	DATE SENT	DATE OF ITEM	ENTRY DATE	PROTEST	TENOR OR DUE DATE	REPORT BY OUR NUMBER
	5/10/66	4/13/66	5/10/66	NO	CHECK	CS 655931

PAYER: POLICE JURY EAST FELICIANNA PARISH 872
U

FACE AMOUNT 901.67 INT.-EXCH. 1.40 TOTAL AMOUNT

PLACE OF PAYMENT CENTRAL COLL...

BRANCH NO. ACCOUNT NO. 022-0-28581

DISCOUNT EXCHANGE

NET AMT. 900.27

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS ▶	ORDER B/L	STRAIGHT B/L	INV.	OTHER
			MAY 16 1966	

DEPOSITOR'S NO. OR DATE

DEPOSITOR

CORE SCHOLERSHIP EDUCATIONA

CLINTON BANK & TRUST CO
CLINTON LA

TO

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

3835 240M 3-65

ARTISTS FOR CORE

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC. • FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE

OFFICE: 4 West 63rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10023
Telephone: 581-3744

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1966
CORE SEDF

Dear Marvin —

Please forgive me for making this only $12,000.00. I'm not holding out — but there are more outstanding bills than I anticipated, by next week I'll know our position better and be able to send on the balance...and some!

Love —

D.

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

STERN FAMILY FUND
21 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016
—
532-0617

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1966
CORE SEDF

May 12, 1966

PHILIP M. STERN
PRESIDENT
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN
VICE-PRESIDENT
EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS B. LEMANN
SECRETARY-TREASURER
THEODORE A. JONES
FERD KRAMER
RICHARD M. SCAMMON
MRS. EDGAR B. STERN, JR.
MRS. PHILIP M. STERN
JOHN H. WHEELER
JEROME B. WIESNER
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
DAVID R. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is our check for $3,000 for studies of public welfare practices. We shall look forward to receiving a copy of the final report, as well as an accounting of the money.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

David R. Hunter

D·E·S

May 15,1966

Core Scholarship,Education and Defense Fund.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Sirs;

Enclosed is a contribution toward your scholarship program.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Saul Sherman

1255 Westmoor Road
Winnetka, Illinois

May 16, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Joseph Vidal-Llecha
   ~~77~~ 67 Burkshire Road
   Towson, Maryland 21204 — $ 50.00

3. Anonymous (cash)
Artists for CORE — 2.00

2. Check representing proceeds — 12,000.00

Welfare Project

3. Check from Stern Family Fund — 3,000.00

Total — $15,052.00

3

MRS. S. B. GRIMSON
165 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

May 17, 1966

Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y.

Contribution $1,000.00

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1966
CORE SEDF

MRS. S. B. GRIMSON
165 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

May 17, 1966

b

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

C.E.P.

Enclosed is check for $2,000.00. Mrs. Grimson is sending an additional $1,000.00 to the CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND, Inc. 150 Nassau Street - which will make the total contribution $3,000.00, the same as last year.

I am sending a copy of this letter to 150 Nassau Street, so that you can both make note of the divided contribution this year.

Most sincerely,

Sylvia Green

Secretary to Mrs. Grimson

cc CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

ROME L. GREENE
HN P. ALLISON
CAR L. TUCKER
RVIN J. BLOCH
YAL E. BLAKEMAN
AN L. ROSENBLUM
RTON S. ROBSON
RK N. KAPLAN
PHAEL G. SCOBEY
THUR L. KIMMELFIELD
MUEL C. COHN
DREW N. HEINE
LEONARD GORDON
ED N. GERARD
RTIN BARR
WARD BINDELGLASS
VID DOLGENOS
ARLES H. MILLER

TTHEW B. KRASNER
BERT GOTTESMAN
CKE S. STEVENSON
NJAMIN E. CARTER
RA G. LEVIN
HARD L. VERON
ONARD GUBAR
VIA D. GARLAND
VIS D. LOWENFELS
HAEL S. BARRON
HAEL I. GINSBERG
EL H. JANKOWITZ
NALD H. SISKIND
RBERT ROSENBERG
NALD N. GELLERT
NET POLIKOFF, JR.
BERT H. FALK
EL J. KARP
BERT M. JAFFE
RTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

May 18, 1966

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1966
CORE SEDF

CORE Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

At the request of Mrs. Lenore G. Marshall, Vice Chairman of The New Hope Foundation, Inc., I am pleased to enclose a Foundation check to your order in the sum of $2,500.00.

Very truly yours,

THE NEW HOPE FOUNDATION, INC.

By: A L Kimmelfield
Arthur L. Kimmelfield
Secretary

Deposit

ALK:ldy

Enc.

May 24, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from The New Hope Foundation, Inc. — $ 2,500.00

Artists for CORE

2. Check recd — 5,000.00

Citizenship Education Project

3. Check from Mrs. S. B. Grimson
165 East 72 St., NY 21 — 1,000.00

Scholarships

4. Check from Saul/Sherman and Devorah Fund
208 South La Salle St.
Chicago 4, Ill — 100.00

Legal Defense

5. Check from B. W. Nimkin
425 Park Ave., NY 22 — 50.00

6. Reimbursement of travel exp (personal) from Carl Rachlin — 145.96

Total — $ 8,795.96

Recap

General Funds	$ 2,500.00
Artists for CORE	5,000.00
C E P	1,000.00
Scholarships	100.00
Legal ($145.96 reim.)	195.96
Total....	$ 8,795.96

C

k June 3, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check recd from Thrift Shop funds	$ 1,500.00
2.	Check from Daniel G. Tenney, Jr. Locust Valley, New York 11560	50.00
3.	Check from Miss Eleanor ~~Kirk~~ Brickham Box 167 Aspen, Colorado 81611	25.00
4.	Check from Phillips Russell 300 Chase Avenue Chapel Hill, N. C.	10.00
5.	Check from Maude E. Hudson 183 Third Ave., Apt. 624 Chula Vista, Calif. 92010	5.00
6.	Check from Gregory J Bardacke 1073 Jackson Street Baldwin, N. Y. 11510	5.00
7.	Check from William A. MacDonough Tatham-Laird & Kudner, Inc. 605 Third Ave., NYC 16	5.00
8.	Check from Dan Neuberger 95 Wendover Road Rochester, New York	5.00
9.	Check from Marvin Rich (reim. for payment made)	17.68

Leadership Development

10.	Check from Augusta Wallace Lyons (Phila. bank)	300.00
	Total	$ 1,922.68

RECAP

General Funds	$1,622.68	($17.68 reim.)
Lead. Dev.	300.00	
	$1,922.68	

June 10, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

Funds recd. $ 12,000.00

Scholarships

Check from David Schwartz Fdn., Inc. 500.00
3901 Liberty Avenue
North Bergen, New Jersey

Leadership Development

Check from Henry Strauss Productions, Inc. 100.00
31 West 53 Street, NYC 19

General

Check from Mrs. Polly Burkhead 50.00
Five Pebble Hill Road S.
DeWitt, New York

Check from Mrs. Jean Nimkin 50.00
31 Monroe Avenue
Larchmont, NY 10538

Check from H. W. Barth 25.00
111-35 43 Avenue
Flushing, N Y 11368

Check from Lloyd Garrison (K.) 25.00
575 Madison Ave., NY 22

TOTAL $ 12,750.00

Recap

Artists for CORE	$12,000.00
Lead. Dev.	100.00
Scholarships	500.00
General	160.00
Total	$12,760.00

General

Check from E-an Zen 10.00
Apt. 11, 1400 North 12 St
Arlington, Va. 22209

GRAND TOTAL $ 12,760.00

MRS. B. W. NIMKIN
31 MONROE AVENUE
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK 10538

June 5, 1966

Dear Nanette,

I enclose a check for $50. Yes, I'm serious. And so is my husband who recently sent a check for $50 to Carl Rachlin.

ARTISTS FOR CORE

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC. • FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE

OFFICE: 4 West 63rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10023
Telephone: 581-3744

HONORARY CHAIRMEN
Mrs. John V. Lindsay
Mrs. August Heckscher

CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Alan J. Freedman

ASSOCIATE CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Stuart M. Paley

CHAIRMEN OF ART COMMITTEE
Lloyd Goodrich
Philip Guston

ADVISORY COUNCIL
Mrs. Rene d'Harnoncourt
Mrs. Lester J. Josephs
Mrs. Newman Levy
Kyle Morris
Ray Parker
Peter Selz
Jack Tworkov
Campbell Wylly

PATRON CHAIRMEN
Mrs. Shelley Appleton
Mrs. Arthur Logan

COMMITTEE
Mrs. Carter Burden
Mrs. Marcy Chanin
Joanne List Levinson
Mrs. Robert H. Preiskel
Mrs. Alan Sagner
Mrs. Alfred Stern
Mrs. Seth Tobias
Mrs. William vanden Heuvel

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Mrs. Leon Altman
Mrs. Bertram Amel
Mrs. Ivan Chermayeff
Mrs. Dikran P. Donchian
Mrs. Frederick Freed
Mrs. Victor Friedman
Mrs. Aaron Esman
Mrs. Helen Heller
Mrs. Philip Kazon
Mrs. Arnold Newman
Mrs. David Rae
Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum
Mrs. Robert G. Schwartz
Mrs. Thalia Selz
Miss Mimi Shorr

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CORE
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
Marvin Rich

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Howard Brock

June 14, 1966

Dear Marvin;

I hate uneven figures, so enclosed is $5,300.00 which rounds off profits to SEDF at a nice $51,000.00.*

This now leaves our account (Artists for CORE) with a remainder of $1,274.77. I have a $300.00 check to deposit which I received this morning, $200.00 outstanding from Univ. of Mass. and another $52.00 from outstanding frame money....we owe Kulicke about thirty dollars, there's a phone bill due and a bill for photos.

So, as I estimate it now, we will net a little over $57,000.00 (that includes Powers payment.)...not too bad, infact under the circumstances, pretty good.

Hope we can get together next week....I mean, the week of the 27th. I will be in touch.

Love,

Doris

* Plus Mr. Powers $4,417.14 means SEFD has received $55,417.14 ...right?

6/20/66

June 20, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

1. Check - funds recd. $ 5,300.00

2. Check frmm Oppenheim & Co. representing proceeds of 80 shs Prentice-Hall stock 4,417.41

from John J. Powers

Scholarships

3. Check from Stanely Hare 15.00
2505 Canyon Oak Drive
Hollywood, Calif. 90028

Lead. Development

4. Check from Anne L. Farnsworth 150.00
393 Bleecker St.
NYC 14

General Funds

5. Check from Mark E. Elliott 2.00
239 Albany Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11213

6. (Cash) Reimbursement by Shirley Lacy 3.60
rep. funds not spent re Wash trip
(W H Conf.)

TOTAL $ 9,888.01

Recap

Artists for CORE	$ 9,717.41
Scholarships	15.00
Lead. Dev.	150.00
Gen. Funds ($3.60 reim.)	5.60
	$ 9,888.01

THE AARON E. NORMAN FUND, INC.
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Rec'd 6/29/66

June 21, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship. Education & Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
One Union Square
New York, N.Y. 10003

Dear Marv:

I am very pleased to be able to advise you that the Norman Fund has decided to make a grant of $1,000 to SEDFRE. We view this as a "planning grant" to cover the expenses of developing a project to determine the most effective ways of helping persons eligible for public assistance to obtain the benefits to which they are entitled.

A check of this Fund for $1,000 in payment of said grant is enclosed herewith. Please acknowledge receipt thereof at your convenience.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Deborah M. Cole
Executive Secretary

DMC:ac

Encl.

6/29/66

June 28, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Check from New York Foundation for Poor Peoples Corp.	$ 2,500.00
2.	Check from The Weisberg Fdn., Inc. 41 East 57 St., Rm. 900 NYC 22 (thru Mrs. Philip Weisberg)	250.00
3.	Check from Jacobs & Schlosberg (return of unused funds) Legal	14.95
4.	Check from Mrs. Alice M. Sturges Hancock Place Ardsley-on-Hudson, NY 10503	50.00

Scholarships

5.	Check from Mr. and Mrs. Tristram M. Coffin 500 Tamalpias Avenue Mill Valley, Calif. 94941	5.00
	Total	$ 2,819.95

#2,800.00

Legal - rein

General	~~$2,814.95~~ 14.95
Schol.	- 5.00
	$2,819.95

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

June 30, 1966

RECEIVED
JUL 1- 1966
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich,
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education & Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is a donation which I received today from The Herbert J. Siegel Foundation in the amount of $100 which was sent to me by Herbert J. Siegel, Baldwin-Montrose Chemical Company, Incorporated, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. This represents his Foundation's contribution to the Citizenship Education Workshop.

Sincerely,

John P. Allison

JPA:jac
Enc.

July 1, 1966

Deposits

General Funds

1. Check from Doris Castle (exchange) — $ 200.00
2. Check from Prosper Marine, 255 West 112 Street, NYC 26 — 5.00

Welfare

3. Check from Aaron E. Norman Fund — 1,000.00

Leadership Development

4. Check from Herbert J Siegel Fdn — 100.00

total $1,305.00

Recap

General Funds	$ 205.00
Welfare	1,000.00
Lead Dev	100.00
Total-	$1,305.00

July 15, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1.	Industrial Union Dpt., AFL-CIO (Washington, D.C.)	$ 1,000.00
2.	Check from Samuel R. Pierce, Jr. 280 Park Avenue NYC 17	50.00
3.	Check from Miss Emilie H Siebert	10.00
4.	Check from Mrs. Amy Nelson 731 Elkus Walk, Apt. 203 Goleta, California 93017	5.00

Leadership Development

5.	Check from Wechsler-Forrest-Slater Fdn	2,500.00
6.	Check from Southern Regional Council 5 Forsyth St., N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30303	750.00
	R TOTAL	$ 4,315.00

Recap

General	$ 1,065.00
Lead Dev.	3,250.00
Total ------	$ 4,315.00

The New York School of Social Work *of Columbia University*

2 East 91st Street | New York 28, N.Y.

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1966
SEDF

July 21, 1966

CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find an endorsed check in the amount of $7.25 as a donation to CORE-SEDF. While it isn't much, I hope that it will serve to begin to express my meager support of your efforts.

Stay loose.

Sincerely,

Preston R. Wilcox/as

Preston R. Wilcox
Assistant Professor of Social Work*

PRW/aws
Enc.

* For identification purposes only.

July 27, 1966

DEPOSITS

General Funds

1. Check from Charles N. Mason, Jr. $ 1,000.00

Civil Rights Magazine

2. Check from Random House, Inc. * 1,251.68

*income from James Farmer book

General Funds

3. Check from Preston Wilcox 7.25
The New York School of
Social Work of Columbia U.
2 East 91 Street
NYC 28

Total ------- $ 2,258.93

General Funds	$ 1,007.25
Magazine	1,251.68
	$ 2,258.93

Rec'd 8/2/66

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

August 1, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and
  Defense Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your letter of July 28, 1966, summary of remarks and travel statement arrived a few moments ago. I am responding at once.

A U.S. government check in the amount of $510 made payable to you in payment for your services as panelist and reimbursement of travel expenses, plus per diem is attached.

We were delighted that you could share in the National Conference on Education of the Disadvantaged held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on July 18-20.

Deposit mailed to Bank 8/5/66

Sincerely yours,

J. Rupert Picott
Director, National Conference
on Education of the Disadvantaged

Enclosure

August 1, 1966

DEPOSIT

New York Foundation For

1. Poor People's Assistance Corp. $2,500.00

Exchange

August 2, 1966

DEPOSIT

Leadership Development

1.	Check from Charles E. Merrill	$1,200.00
2.	Check from Albert List Fdn.	5,000.00

General

3.	Check from Economy Thrift Shop	1,500.00
		$7,700.00

Leadership Devel.	$6,200.00
General	1,500.00
TOTAL	$7,700.00

From the Desk of:

SAMUEL S. PERELSON, C.P.A.

8/1/61

Marvin -

I had meant to send this a long time ago.

You can feel free to remind me that I will return 10% of my fee as a contribution. If it ever gets to the point the client becomes profitable we'll re-negotiate the %.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1966
SEDR

August 4, 1966

DEPOSIT

General

Check from Local 2325 ILGWU 275 Seventh Avenue New York, New York	$1,000

August 5, 1966

Deposit

General

Check from Honorarium to Mr. Rich from Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Washington, D.C.	$510.00
Loan Return from Grand Marie Vegetable Co-op Opelousas, Louisiana	$5000.00
Total -	$5510.00

19 BEEKMAN PLACE
NEW YORK 10022

August 8, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director,
Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed herewith is check in the sum of $10,000.00 as a contribution from the Audrey S. and Thomas B.Hess Foundation,Inc. to Scholarship Education and Defense Fund.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

G. Walker

Mrs. G.Walker,
Secretary to Mrs. Hess

August 11, 1966

DEPOSIT

General

1. Check from the	Audrey S. and Thomas B. Foundation, Inc. 19 Beekman Place New York, New York 10022	$10,000.00
2. Check from	Samuel S. Perelson, CPA 270 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10016	22.50

Legal Refund

3. Check from H.T. Ashford, Jr., Circuit Clerk (Lois Chaffee case)	8.05
Total -	$10,030.55

August 25, 1966

DEPOSITS

Artists for CORE

Check recd. representing proceeds	$2,000.00
Total	$2,000.00

August 26, 1966

DEPOSITS

Leadership Develpment

1.	Check from Irving R. Shapiro Fdn. 86 Griggs Road Brookline, Mass. 02146	$ 100.00
2.	Check from Mary Douglas Tomlin 175 West Norwalk Road Darien, Conn. 06820	25.00
3.	Check from Dr. Otto Nathan (New York City)	25.00
4.	Check from Zenn Kaufman (Connecticut)	10.00
5.	Check from Florence H. Crosman (Conn.)	10.00
6.	Check fromKatharine Stuart (Conn.)	10.00
7.	Check from Fay B. Knopp Daybreak Lane Westport, Conn.	10.00
	Total	$ 190.00

[n.d.]

Manvi,

Send check to Village Gate
For $300.00 [redacted] care
of Bert Lugroff-

Enclose is check for a $1,000-

Keep on Pushing
Jerome

[n.d.]

KATRINA McCORMICK BARNES
419 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

$1000.
Asher Field fund

WILLIAM FIELD
Box 496
POINT REYES STATION
CALIFORNIA 94956

WM. BREESE, WHO IS A PERFECT ASS & WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, HAS & GIVEN ME A CHECK FOR $50 ~~Marietta~~ HENCE MY CHECK TO YOU.

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM

JOY BLACKETT? IF SHE
DOES NOT WANT THE MONEY:
THIS WAY, I WILL HAVE TO
RETURN IT TO THE FUND
FROM WHICH I TOOK IT.

Happy Thanksgiving -

Tom

AUDREY S. AND THOMAS B. HESS
FOUNDATION, INC.

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

NUMBER

REMITTANCE COVERS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

Contribution	$10,000.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

INVOICE DATE	INVOICE NUMBER	ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
			To be used by the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality for its Citizenship Education Workshop in Frogmore, S. C.	$750.00

THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS CO. DAYTON, OHIO LITHO IN U.S.A.